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BIOGRAPHICAL



R. E. Fenton

BIOGRAPHICAL

REUBEN EATON FENTON—Upon the board of supervisors for Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1846, representing the town of Carroll, there sat a young man, to the manner born, already identified with the politics of his county, but destined to become a still more important factor in county politics and to attain congressional, gubernatorial and senatorial honors, Reuben E. Fenton, Chautauqua's most distinguished citizen. He was a son of one of the earliest inhabitants, George W. Fenton, of New Hampshire birth, one of those adventurous pioneering spirits, advanced guards of civilization, who began the work of subduing the forests, established homes, and blazed the trail for the school, church, and improved conditions. George W. Fenton is credited with teaching the first school in Warren, Pa., during the winter of 1805-06, but in 1807 he settled on the Chadokoin, an outlet of Lake Chautauqua, near the confluence with the Cassadaga, there built a cabin and made his home until 1809, when he settled in what is now the town of Carroll.

The mother of Governor Fenton was Elsie Owen, daughter of John Owen, another of Chautauqua's early settlers, and a veteran of two wars. He served under Gen. Wolfe in the attack on Quebec during the French War, and was also a soldier, fighting for the liberty of the Colonies. He settled in the town of Carroll in 1808, upon the State line road leading into the State of Pennsylvania. He died at the remarkable age of 107 years.

It was from such honorable pioneering blood that Reuben E. Fenton sprang. He was intensely ambitious, and at first intended to become a lawyer, but prior to reaching his majority he adopted a business career, and as merchant and lumberman gained fortune, and fairly started himself along the road to fame, a road he trod so successfully. The marked executive ability, diligence, and sagacity which he displayed in his first business enterprise were but indicative of the qualities that so strongly characterized him in his later years. They marked him in youth as a man of superior quality, and compelled recognition at a very early age. He became a colonel of militia when barely twenty-one, and received at the hands of the voters of the town, district, and State, the highest political honors they could bestow. He combined the qualities of the successful politician with the loftiest ideals of the statesman, and at one time his name was mentioned in connection with the presidency. His rise was not through happy circumstance or favoritism, but he literally fought his way upward, Western New York not lacking in able, aspiring men to oppose him in both his own and the opposing party. He was originally a Democrat, but later became identified with the Republican party; he received his first congressional election from the Democratic party.

The Fentons came to New England from England in 1635, and settled in Connecticut, Roswell Fenton, a

descendant, moving from that colony in 1769, and settling in Hanover, N. H. He was then thirty-four years of age, and later in life moved to New York State.

The founder of the family in Chautauqua county, George W. Fenton, son of Roswell Fenton, was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 30, 1783, but the greater part of his youth was spent in New York State. Upon reaching his majority in 1804 he left home, drifted westward from Philadelphia, finally reaching Pittsburgh. For two or three years he traded in a canoe along the Allegheny river and French creek, furnishing goods and provisions to hunters and settlers. He taught school in Warren, Pa., in 1805-06, the first in that settlement. The following year, 1807, he ceased his wandering, built his cabin on the Chadokoin, and in 1809 moved to a farm in Carroll. He married Elsie Owens, daughter of John Owens, of previous mention, and his after life was spent in farming. He was a man of intelligence and education, fearless and upright, a true pioneer father. In the log cabin on the Chadokoin five sons were born to George W. and Elsie (Owens) Fenton, who worthily bore the Fenton name, this review dealing with the career of Reuben E. Fenton, the youngest son. In the order of birth these sons were: Roswell O., George W., Jr., William H. H., John F., and Reuben E.

Reuben E. Fenton, governor and statesman, was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 4, 1819, and died suddenly in the directors' room of the First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1885. He was educated in the district school, Cary's Academy, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fredonia Academy. He began the study of law in Jamestown, but in 1839 changed his plans and opened a general store at Frewsburg. He, however, won his first important business success as a lumberman, investing his first thousand dollars in lumber, which he personally rafted down the rivers to Maysville, Ky., where he sold it at such an amazing profit that he continued in the business. The years brought him financial success and high reputation among the lumbermen of his region, and among business men, as a leader in matters financial. He was interested in many Chautauqua county enterprises, and at his death was president of the First National Bank of Jamestown.

But it is as a citizen and statesman that Governor Fenton lives in the minds of men, and on the pages of history, although there was nothing lacking in his career as an able, upright and successful man-of-affairs. When barely twenty-one, his popularity won him the colonelcy of the 162nd Regiment, New York State Militia, and among other local offices he was supervisor of the town of Carroll, 1846-52. Seven times he was elected to the office of supervisor, and three times was chosen chairman of the board. In 1852 the election in Chautauqua county for member of Congress was a most interesting one; Reuben E. Fenton was the candi-

date of the Democrat party, he then being thirty-three years of age, but in political acumen a veteran whom all respected and feared. The slavery question was rapidly dividing both the Whig and Democratic parties, and Mr. Fenton was bitterly opposed to the slave system, yet so skillfully did he manage his campaign that he held the vote of his own party, and secured the greater part of the abolition vote. His opponent on the Whig ticket, George A. S. Crocker, received a majority of 394 in Chautauqua county, but in Cattaraugus county Fenton had 450 votes over Crocker, and won the election by 56 votes. He sat in the Thirty-third Congress, but voted against his party on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, making his maiden speech in Congress against this measure, an action which cost him reelection in 1854, he having declined renomination from the Democratic Convention and run as a people's candidate. In 1856 he was the candidate of the newly formed Republican party, of which he was one of the founders, and was chairman of the first Republican State Convention of New York. He served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth congresses until 1865. While Congressman he espoused the cause of the 1812 War veterans, and carried to successful issue a bill for their relief. He advocated cheap postage, regulation of emigration, extention of invalid pensions, repeal of the fugitive slave law, opposed the extention of slavery, the bounty bills, and the payment of Confederate losses during the Civil War. He was an exceptionally hard committee worker, remarked for sound judgement and strong desire to speed up legislation. With his voice and pen he supported the government in a vigorous persecution of the war, and on the floor of the House eloquently supported administration measures.

In 1862 he declined nomination for the governorship of New York State, but in 1864 accepted the honor, opposing Governor Horatio Seymour, who was a candidate of the Democrats. It being presidential year, interest was great, and in Chautauqua county the campaign was conducted with great energy. President Lincoln carried the county for president, receiving 8,700 votes, Fenton for governor receiving 8,762. As governor during the last year of the war, he was most effective in his support of the Union cause. Within four days after his inauguration he had raised the State's full quota of troops and had dispatched them to the front. His term was marked by a wise administration of State affairs. In 1866, Governor Fenton was reelected for a second term over John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate.

As Governor of New York for two terms, Governor Fenton had become a national figure, and in 1868 the Republican State Convention instructed their delegates to present his name to the National Convention for vice-president. Schuyler Colfax received the nomination, Governor Fenton receiving second highest vote. In 1869 he was elected by the Legislature to be United States Senator, to succeed Edwin D. Morgan, and on entering the Senate he was at once recognized as one of its strong men. He gave himself largely to consideration of matters of finance, his speeches on taxation, the currency, public revenue, public debt and cognate subjects, evidencing deep thought and statesmanship.

He strongly and publicly censured the "moiety system," which prevailed in the customs department, making comparison between that and the corrupt and oppressive period which existed under the French monarchy.

In 1872 Senator Fenton supported the presidential candidacy of Horace Greeley, the candidate of the Liberal party endorsed by the Democratic party in National Convention. After his retirement from the Senate in 1875, he held no public office except in 1878, when he was appointed by President Hayes chairman of the United States Commission to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. On his return to Jamestown he was elected president of the First National Bank, a position he most ably filled until his sudden death at the Bank, Aug. 25, 1885. His last public appearance was on the occasion of a memorial service held at the time of General Grant's death.

Governor Fenton's benefactions were numerous and judiciously bestowed. He was active in the establishment of the Swedish Orphanage in Jamestown; was regent and a generous friend of Syracuse University; director of Meadville College, and of Chamberlain Institute. He was of commanding presence, six feet in height, of powerful frame, manners polished and elegant, kindly and courteous, a warm friend of young men, more than one of whom received from him timely aid, both financial and otherwise.

At the memorial proceedings of the Senate and Assembly, Albany, April 27, 1887, in honor of Reuben E. Fenton, Chauncey M. Depew, in his fine oration said: "Governor Fenton had an eloquent presence, his touch and look conveyed if he pleased such an interest and regard that the recipient felt honored by his confidence and enriched by his friendship. * * * He received alike the kindly greetings and cordial faith of workman or capitalist."

He married (first) in 1838, Jane Frew, who died in 1840, daughter of John Frew. He married (second) June 12, 1844, Elizabeth Scudder, of Carroll, N. Y. They were the parents of three children: Josephine, wife of Frank E. Gifford; Jeannette, wife of Albert Gilbert, Jr.; Reuben Earle, now deceased, whose career is herein traced. Elizabeth Scudder was born May 4, 1824, in Victor, N. Y., died at the family home, Walnut Grove, Jamestown, N. Y., May 2, 1901, youngest daughter in the family of ten children of Joel and Hannah (Cronk) Scudder. Her father was of Revolutionary ancestry, and one of the pioneers of Cattaraugus county. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton resided first at the Fenton homestead between Frewsburg and Fentonville, and later at Frewsburg, but in 1863 they removed to Jamestown, where they had built a beautiful residence, "Walnut Grove." Mrs. Fenton was a woman of strong convictions, possessing an artistic nature, coupled with great kindness of heart and rare, lovable characteristics. Attractive in person and gifted in mind she was greatly admired. She had large views of life and was interested in many philanthropies. She was particularly active in work among the soldiers during the Civil War and in the cause of temperance. Her husband's high position brought her in contact with the most cultured minds of the country, and as the wife of a public man she fulfilled her duties with dignity and grace.



R. E. Fleeson

As a political organizer, Governor Fenton was ranked next to Martin Van Buren, and James G. Blaine said: "In political management Van Buren was clever beyond any man who has thus far appeared in American politics." Governor Fenton was more than that; he was a wise, safe, far-seeing, incorruptible and patriotic statesman. He entered public life when the country needed men of principle, integrity, courage, and for thirty years he walked the perilous heights of public duty, while the shafts of envy, malice, and calumny fell harmless at his feet, his name remaining untarnished, his honor unsullied. His funeral was the largest in the history of Jamestown, the governor of the State with his staff, and many men of national prominence attending. The Fenton Guards, named in his honor, acted as escort, and gave a military setting to most impressive funeral obsequies.

REUBEN EARLE FENTON, only son of Governor Reuben E. Fenton and his wife, Elizabeth (Scudder) Fenton, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., June 12, 1865, and died at Naples, Italy, March 25, 1895. From the blue skies and sunny shores of Italy, in a strangely beautiful foreign casket, his body was borne by the ship "Werra" to the United States, and upon Good Friday, 1895, entered for the last time the stately home he loved so well, where the aged mother had hoped to see him reign as head of a family, and upon an April day, while the world was still singing of the resurrection morn, was laid in the Fenton mausoleum, the tomb of his father.

Reuben Earle Fenton attended the public schools of Jamestown, studied under a tutor, prepared for college at St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y., (becoming captain), then, in the spring of 1884, entered Brown University. The sudden death of his father in 1885, however, compelled the abandonment of his University course. He returned to Jamestown and assumed the management of the Fenton estate. In 1899 he organized and brought to Jamestown an important industry, the Fenton Metallic Works, becoming president of that company. His business talents were of a high order, and he acquired numerous other important interests. He was a young man with every reason to look forward confidently to a career of eminent success. He was of dignified, commanding presence, with a strong mind enriched by training and travel, was courteous and genial, and popular in his own city. His travels took over much of the United States, Europe and the Far East.

He was fond of military life, and as captain of St. John's School at Manlius, first displayed marked ability. At the reorganization of the 13th Separate Company, New York National Guard, named Fenton Guards in honor of Governor Fenton, he was elected captain, May 10, 1887, but, owing to an injury to one of his eyes, he declined the command. When later the injury proved less serious than threatened, he enlisted in the "Guards" as a private, and on Nov. 28, 1887, he was chosen first lieutenant. He was absent from Jamestown so continuously that he resigned the rank, Jan. 6, 1892, and became an honorary member of the company in which he never ceased to feel a deep interest. Other organizations with which he was affiliated were the

Jamestown Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company of Jamestown, and the Calumet Club of New York City.

At St. Augustine, during the winter of 1890, while passing the season at his orange grove in Florida, he met Lillian Mai Hayden, daughter of Charles H. Hayden. After a brief and romantic courtship they were married, Oct. 2, 1890, at the Hayden homestead, Columbus, Ohio. Already he had seen much of the world, and with his wife passed the five years following their marriage in journeying both in the old world and the new. After a winter spent in Egypt, he was returning to settle in Jamestown, but fell ill in Naples, Italy, and there died, March 25, 1895.

The personality of Reuben Earle Fenton was peculiarly attractive and distinguished. He possessed fine poise and undaunted courage, was fond of athletics from childhood, tall, splendidly developed, with a charm and repose of manner that were the outgrowth both of heart and of culture. Of high spirit and ardent temperament he had developed traits that are among the best of God's gifts to men. He was chivalrous and tender, truthful and generous. With the prestige of an honored name he yet stood upon his own merits as a man. His horizon was broad and he held progress to be the watchword of the nineteenth century. His nature was earnest, and he had a rare sympathy with all conditions of men. In statement he was strong, clear, and concise. The world was his book and in his travels people and their customs most interested him. Always patriotic, he was proud of being an American.

He was looked upon by his fellow-citizens as a man of political availability, but died at the very threshold of what promised to be an honorable and useful career. During the campaign of 1894 as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, he displayed rare political sagacity, and his friends were looking confidently to his election to the Legislature, predicting high honors in the future.

The funeral of Reuben Earle Fenton was perhaps more largely attended than any other ever had been in Jamestown, except that of his distinguished father, Governor Reuben E. Fenton. The funeral was semi-military in character, the Fenton Guards in full uniform marching in the van to the sound of bugles and muffled drumbeat, while upon either side of the bier six men of Lieutenant Fenton's old platoon marched as a guard of honor. The solemn Episcopal service was conducted by Rev. A. Sidney Dealey, rector of St. Luke's Church, and a beautiful tribute was delivered by Rev. C. C. Alberton, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, giving hope to the living and eulogy for the dead, "who slept beneath a wilderness of flowers."

Appreciative memorials came from various organizations. The press of Jamestown and all vied in honoring, while from private sources came an outpouring of love, sympathy, and respect.

A TRUE KNIGHT.

Chivalry has not wholly died out even in these prosaic days of the nineteenth century. Not long ago a story was told me of two summers ago when the streets of our town were torn up and in confusion, the crossings in many places dangerous during the paving of the city. One day an aged woman, bewildered and trembling, stood helplessly at the corner of Second and Main, puzzled how in her weakness she

was to cross. Just then three young men passed gaily by, apparently not seeing her; but after a few steps one of them, a splendid manly fellow, whose form we ne'er more shall see—Earle Fenton—turned, came back, and after a word with the old lady, lifted her tenderly and carried her across the street; then offering his arm with the gallantry of a Knight-Errant, escorted her safely home.

Jamestown, April, 1895.

HORACE H. GIFFORD was born at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1821, son of William and Phoebe Gifford, who were closely identified with the early history of Chautauqua county, coming with their five sons to Western New York in 1823 from Cambridge, Washington county. They settled upon the shores of Chautauqua Lake, then a sparsely settled country, later moving to Mayville at the head of the lake, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Horace H. Gifford was married in the town of Harmony, March 9, 1843, to Rhoda L. Steward, daughter of John and Eunice Steward. Mrs. Gifford, a woman of lovable and sterling qualities of mind and heart, died in 1894. Mr. Gifford, who was an eminently successful man, embarked when young in various enterprises, and prior to a permanent residence in Jamestown, lived four years upon his farm on the Lakewood road, coming with his wife and sons to the homestead in Jamestown, in 1865. He was recognized as one of the leading figures in the local business world and a power in the growth of the town. His chief interests were manufacturing and real estate; he had also been connected with several banking institutions. For years he was identified with one of the oldest and most prosperous business enterprises of Jamestown. He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church. Loving quiet life, and devoted to his family, he was connected with no fraternal organization except the Jamestown Club. Mr. Gifford was a lifelong Democrat in politics and in principle. He was a man of marked characteristics, rugged simplicity, sterling integrity, and high sense of honor—a citizen above reproach.

Horace H. Gifford died Aug. 22, 1904, survived by three sons: Frank E., president of the First National Bank of Jamestown; Charles H., who died suddenly at his home in Jamestown, April, 1914; and William S., of London, England, European representative of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES HENRY GIFFORD—The tendency of this age is to make specialists of men. Some philosophers, indeed, believe that nature has always been about the same task and that, from the beginning, as evolution advances, part is differentiated from part, member from member, each accomplishing its own function the more perfectly as it more consistently attends to it and disregards all others. However this may be there is an instinct in most of us that seems to feel a danger in this process being carried too far. It is all very fine that things should be done perfectly, yet we cannot but feel that to do only one thing perfectly is to say the least of it, a trifle narrowing, and that there is something to be urged in the jack-of-all-trades as against the master of one. To such as feel that for a man to devote his entire concentrated

endeavor and all his weary years to the making of—let us say—the eye piece of a microscope, may be all very well for the microscope, but hardly broadening for the man, and it is refreshing to turn to the well-rounded men of the generation before our own who have excelled in the many varied departments of the city's business life. In business, as in every form of activity, there are both constructive and destructive forces. The competence built purely upon speculation, or upon the suppression of remunerative industry in others, adds nothing to the permanent wealth of mankind, and plays only a negative part in the history. The fortune whose basis is laid in the development of natural resources, whose capital is increased by enlarging the opportunities for general wealth, is on the positive side of civilization and counts among its lasting and beneficent influences. It is this creative quality that is the distinctive feature in the career of Charles Henry Gifford. He represented the most progressive element of a sturdy race whose activities have spanned and moulded a great transitional period in the world of modern industry. In his past undertakings he had been closely identified with the oil industry in the State of Pennsylvania and with the banking business of Jamestown, N. Y.

The Gifford family of Honfleur, Normandy, has the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Gules, three lions passant, argent.

Crest—An arm couped above the elbow, vested or charged with two bars wavy azure, cuffed white, holding in the hand a stag's head cabossed, gules.

Motto—Nothing without the Divinity.

The family of Gifford is of high antiquity and was seated at Honfleur, Normandy, three centuries before the conquest of England by Duke William the Conqueror. At the battle of Hastings, in 1066, "Sire Rundolph de Gifforde" was one of the Conqueror's standard bearers, and was rewarded by him with estates in Somersetshire and Cheshire, which were created into a barony, from which his descendants had summons to Parliament. In the reign of King Henry II., Sir Peter Gifford married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Grey de Corbushin, with whom he had the Lordship of Chillington in Cheshire, which was the seats of the Dukes of Buckingham of this family. Sir Stephen Gifford was one of the barons accompanying Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land, and was killed at the siege of Jerusalem; his son, Sir Stephen (2), was also wounded there. The family enjoyed great distinction at the English court for several centuries, and at one time five peerages existed in the family name. Baron George Gifford was made Earl of Buckingham by King Henry V., but joining the house of York against that of Lancaster, during the War of the Roses, and being one of the prime favorites of King Edward V., he was created Duke of Buckingham, and married the Princess Maud Plantagenet, cousin of the King. His son, George Gifford, Duke of Buckingham, was one of the favorites of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., and being detected by that tyrant in the act of corresponding with the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.), he was attained of high treason and beheaded by Richard's orders. The duke left several small children, but as they had been deprived of all their lands and titles, the



Chas. H. Gifford

king, Henry VII., found it more convenient not to restore them, and Humphrey Stafford, a powerful noble, having married the oldest daughter of the king, was created by him Duke of Buckingham. The Staffords followed the fate of their maternal ancestors, and the grandson of Humphrey was beheaded, and his family deprived of their vast estates. Of the sons of the last George Gifford, Duke of Buckingham, George continued the first line and continually solicited Parliament and the Crown for his restoration, but from the powerful opposition of his brother-in-law (Stafford), was always defeated. The Giffords, in the reign of King Henry VIII., and Queen Mary and Elizabeth, uneffectually put their claims before the English Parliament, never, however, successfully. In the reign of James I., Sir Ambrose Gifford claimed before the House of Peers to be the Duke of Buckingham, and in the second years of the reign of King Charles I., his claims were disallowed on account of his poverty. Walter Gifford, son of Sir Ambrose Gifford, emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, and was the progenitor of the American branch of the ancient family.

A noted descendant of this family is the celebrated critic, Sir John Gifford, "Amster of the Rolls," who prosecuted, while attorney-general of England, the wife of George IV., (Queen Caroline) upon a charge of high crimes and misdemeanors.

So far as is known, no one has been able to directly trace the descendants of Walter Gifford, son of Sir Ambrose Gifford, mentioned in the foregoing genealogy.

(I) William Gifford, who is the first Gifford whose line of descent we are able to trace in this country, was, according to Huntington's "History of Stamford, Connecticut," before the court of that settlement in 1647. The sentence of the court against him was that he be whipped at the court's discretion and banished. The supposition is that this William Gifford is the same William Gifford we find in Sandwich, Mass., and a member of the grand inquest at Plymouth in 1650. He continued to reside in Sandwich until his death, with the exception of five years between 1665-70, when he with George Allen and the sons of Peter Gaunt, all of Sandwich, together with others, settled and were the first proprietors of Monmouth, N. J., having purchased the land from the Indians, and to whom the Monmouth Patent was granted, April 8, 1665. They, being adherents of the Quaker faith, suffered severely by fines and vexatious suits, both in Massachusetts and New Jersey. William Gifford owned land in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. His Massachusetts possessions consisted of lands in Sandwich, Falmouth and Dartmouth. He gave by will to his sons Jonathan and James lands in Falmouth, Mass. He also deeded to his sons Robert and Christopher lands in Dartmouth, Mass., both of whom erected homesteads upon their estates. Robert continued to live in Dartmouth, while Christopher moved later to Little Compton, R. I. Both have many descendants now living in Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. William probably deeded his Connecticut lands to his son John, who gave by will 100 acres of land in the colony of Connecticut to his son Samuel and 200 acres to his grandsons. He died April 9, 1687.

(II) Robert Gifford, son of William Gifford, was born in 1660, and died in 1730. He married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Briggs) Wing; she was born Feb. 2, 1658, and died in 1725. They moved to Dartmouth, Mass.

(III) Jeremiah Gifford, son of Robert and Sarah (Wing) Gifford, was born in 1682, and died Jan. 15, 1771. He married Mary Wright, who died Mar. 12, 1780.

(IV) Peleg Gifford, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Wright) Gifford, was born in December, 1719. He married, Feb. 19, 1740, Alice Cornell, who was born Mar. 14, 1726, and died in 1811, a daughter of William and Mehitabel (Fish) Cornell.

(V) ———Gifford, son of Peleg and Alice (Cornell) Gifford, married and had issue.

(VI) Abiel Gifford, son of ———Gifford, married Deborah Tallman.

(VII) William Gifford, son of Abiel and Deborah (Tallman) Gifford, was born Sept. 27, 1797, in Cambridge, N. Y., and died June 1, 1885. He resided for some time in his native town, and later moved to Mayville, N. Y., where he lived until his death occurred. He married Phoebe Cornell, who was born June 20, 1800, and died April 12, 1888. They were the parents of five children: Edson, born Feb. 1, 1820; Horace, see forward; George, born Aug. 11, 1824; Joseph, born Sept. 18, 1826; James, born June 12, 1831.

(VIII) Horace L. Gifford, son of William and Phoebe (Cornell) Gifford, was born Oct. 19, 1821, at Cambridge, N. Y. In March, 1843, he married Rhoda L. Steward, a daughter of John and Eunice Steward, at Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y. He lived for some time in this city and later moved to Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Gifford was born March 13, 1822, and died April 9, 1894. To Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were born three children: Frank Edward, born Nov. 6, 1845; Charles Henry, see forward; William Stewart, born Jan. 25, 1856.

(IX) Charles Henry Gifford, whose name is the caption of this article, the son of Horace H. and Rhoda L. (Steward) Gifford, was born Jan. 19, 1850, in Jamestown, N. Y., where he spent his early boyhood. He obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the Jamestown High School became a student at Fort Edward's Collegiate Institute and later at Russell's Military Academy, New Haven, Conn. Immediately after leaving the academy, he engaged in the milling business at Mayville, but later located in Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in the mercantile and manufacturing business for some years, returning to Jamestown in 1880. In company with his brothers, Frank E. and William S. Gifford, he purchased the manufacturing plant of the Cane Seat Chair Company on Taylor street, Jamestown, N. Y., which they successfully operated until the factory was completely destroyed by fire some years later. It was during this period that the Messrs. Gifford erected the Gifford building on the south side of Brooklyn Square, a building that stands as a monument to their loyalty to Jamestown, and it is today one of the principal buildings of Jamestown, N. Y.

After retiring from the manufacturing business, Mr. Gifford became interested in banking, and was one of the first directors and vice-president of the James-

town National Bank, which was later merged with the old Chautauqua County Bank. After relinquishing his interests in this bank, Mr. Gifford became identified with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown, and was for some time president of that institution. When the Bank of Jamestown was organized, Mr. Gifford was one of the incorporators. He was a member of the first board of directors and a vice-president of the bank, positions which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Gifford was also closely identified with the First National Bank of which his brother, Frank E. Gifford, is the president. He was also secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Allen Square Company, owners of valuable property in the business district of Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Gifford was a devoted member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, to which he gave freely of his time and talents. When the Memorial Church was erected, he was a member of the building committee and was a generous contributor to the support of the church all his life. He was for many years treasurer of the church and also one of the wardens and vestrymen. In all the activities of the church, whether social or business, the Gifford family were one of the first to be called upon and one of the first to respond when there was work to be done. Mr. Gifford was a member of the Jamestown Club ever since he became a resident of Jamestown, and he was always ready to do his part towards furthering the interests of that social organization. He was for many years a member of the governing board of the club and was for a great length of time its vice-president.

Mr. Gifford married, June 19, 1872, Grace Curtis, a daughter of Phillip Horace and Cathro (Mason) Curtis, of Rochester, N. Y. To this union was born one child, Kathro Grace, who died in childhood, in Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Gifford, together with her husband, always took a deep interest in all that would tend toward the betterment of the social life of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gifford possessed the priceless gift of making those who visited their home welcome. The Gifford home was one of the most delightful, entertaining and hospitable in Chautauqua county, and it has been the scene of many interesting social events, which will always bring pleasant memories to the members of the family as well as to all the guests.

In concluding this article on the life of Mr. Gifford will say that through all the varied responsibilities of life he acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. His large experience and great energy have been displayed in all enterprises that he had undertaken, and yet he was conservative, calculating and safe in all his business transactions. He was a man of strong and clear convictions, which are the result of independent thought and careful study. He was a man of culture and refinement which, coupled with his courteous and genial manner towards friends, had secured for him a high place in the affection and esteem of his large circle of acquaintances. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand was ever ready to help them in their difficulties. Many of his acts of kindness will

never be known. Many too, are the young business men to whom he gave the benefit of his years of experience, and his words of encouragement were held by them as well as many others to be a great value.

Of the influence of such men as Mr. Gifford it is very difficult, if not impossible, to speak. Of the impression which his character and personality made upon those who knew him is shown in the beautiful tributes which appeared in the local papers when his death occurred, April 29, 1914:

THE VESTRY OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Charles Henry Gifford, for thirty-four years vestryman of St. Luke's Church, Clerk of the Vestry, Treasurer of the Parish and finally Warden for nineteen years, departed this life, April 29, 1914. Single hearted devotion to his church marked his life. To think of him is to think of the Church he loved and served. A tower of strength to his Rector, wisdom in Council and deep knowledge of affairs of St. Luke's Vestry, an unfailing example to the congregation, a genial companion, a trusted friend to all he knew, kindly of heart, true to his home, forgetting himself in ready thought for those about him, his place cannot be filled. The members of the Vestry of St. Luke's Parish place on record this witness of their loss and tribute of affection, and the heartfelt prayer and confidence that, to the suffering wife and bereaved brothers of God our Father will grant the comfort which cometh from above, and that peace which neither the world, nor death, nor the grave can take away.

LAI WINGATE SNELL, Rector,
WM. F. ENDRESS, Junior Warden,
GEO. C. MEREDETH,
WILLIAM SKES,
F. P. HALL,
F. J. SNOWBALL,
JAS. L. WEEKS,
GEO. B. COOKE,
GEO. CHATFIELD,
H. S. RODGERS,
WILLIAM N. BROADHEAD.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

As a lasting tribute to the memory of the late Charles H. Gifford, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew inscribes upon its records this token of esteem and admiration. Mr. Gifford's devotion to St. Luke's Church was widely known and felt. His presence and activity at church services made a splendid example of quiet and unassuming churchmanship. The welfare of the church was always uppermost in his mind, and his unfailing kindness and generosity could be felt rather than observed.

His Christian faith and manly fortitude will forever constitute a force of deepest inspiration to his fellow-churchmen. It is with heartfelt regret that the Brotherhood causes these lines to be inscribed to the memory of one whose character and work cannot be too highly praised.

W. M. VAN SANDT, President.
RUDOLPH SANCTUARY, Secretary.

THE MEN'S CLUB OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Men's Club of St. Luke's Church, held Wednesday evening, April 29, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles H. Gifford, our faithful Senior Warden, the parish as well as the community has suffered an irreparable loss. By his unfailing presence, by his wise counsel, he has indeed been a pillar of strength to St. Luke's Church.

To his family and relatives our deepest sympathies go out in the loss and sorrow which have been laid upon them.

In bowing to the will of the Divine, we draw new life and new inspiration from the contemplation of his character, which represents a life well lived.

WM. E. ENDRESS,
CHAS. B. PERSELL,
JOHN C. MASON,
Committee.

TRIBUTE TO AN ASSOCIATE.

Resolution of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank:

Charles H. Gifford departed this life at his home on West Fifth Street, in the city of Jamestown, New York, on the 29th day of April, 1914, at the age of sixty-four years. The day preceding his death he was about the

city and attending to his business in usual health, with every promise of enjoying life and living for years to come. Early in the morning he was stricken with neuralgia of the heart and died before medical aid could be secured.

It is difficult to conceive of a more profound shock to any community than that which was felt in this city yesterday morning, when the news rapidly spread from one to another that Charles Gifford had gone. Mr. Gifford was a universal favorite in every society in which he moved. He possessed the most kindly disposition and charming personality. He had a smile and a cordial greeting for everyone with whom he came in contact. During his entire life he was ever mindful and considerate of the feelings of others, and it may be truly said of him that he always strove to avoid doing or saying anything that would cause another discomfort or distress. He was a mild mannered man with a gentle and affectionate nature, and carried life and light and cheer into every circle in which he moved. Those who knew him best were his closest friends, and to know him was to love and respect him.

For many years Mr. Gifford has been an active business man in this city, being associated with many business interests. He was scrupulously honest, one of his chief characteristics was to render to everyone his own. Among his business associates he was the same genial, gentle and affectionate man that he was in all social intercourse. He had quick and keen perception, and always possessed ideas of his own regarding business matters and presented them with clearness and with the force of his own character, but in so doing he never disregarded, nor was he intolerant of the opinions of others. He was successful in business, and in this success was the product of intelligent effort and honest and fair dealing. Every business interest with which he was connected feels to-day a most serious loss because of his untimely death.

Mr. Gifford's home life was a model. He was a loving and affectionate husband and a fine neighbor. Many years ago he met with the loss of his only child, a loss from which he never fully recovered, and his life since that sad event has been largely devoted to the comfort and happiness of his loved and loving wife, and to making their home as bright and as cheerful as possible. He was especially fond of children, and children who were acquainted with him were unusually fond of him. One of the best things that can be said of any man is to say that all the children and young people who knew him loved and respected him, and this can be truly said of our friend and business associate who has so recently left us.

In his social intercourse and in his club life he was an exceptional favorite. His devotion to St. Luke's Church, of which he was a member for many years, was highly appreciated by that parish, upon which his character was stamped as it is upon this community.

In every walk of life in which he moved his death has left a void most difficult to fill. Few men could have been taken from this community whose death would be so sincerely mourned, and whose loss would be so keenly felt, and while we shall miss him so much, yet his life and character still remain with us and will exert an influence for many years to come.

This banking association, of which he was a director, has lost a most valuable co-worker. This board of directors has lost a true and valuable friend, a loss which cannot easily and readily be repaired.

Be it Resolved, That this brief memorial be spread at length upon the minutes of the Board of Directors and a copy furnished to the heart-broken and grief-stricken wife.

CHARLES H. GIFFORD MEMORIAL.

We, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Jamestown, are called together to take suitable action on the sudden death of our associate, Charles H. Gifford, whom we all mourn.

Mr. Gifford was one of the incorporators of this bank, and at our first meeting was made a director and elected vice-president, and a member of the Executive Committee, which offices he has filled continuously.

We desire to express our appreciation of his faithful services, and his devotion to the best interests of this institution, and our sense of our irreparable loss, which we his associates sustain. His advice and counsel were of the highest value and his genial personality endeared him to all. We extend to his family in this hour of their bereavement our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That this brief tribute be spread on our records and the secretary of this Board be directed to furnish a copy to Mrs. Gifford.

May 2, 1914.

MEMORIAL.

Action taken by the Jamestown Club on the death of Charles H. Gifford:

The sudden and unexpected death of Charles H. Gifford came as a great shock to the citizens of Jamestown, New York. In the commercial life of the city with which he has been so long connected and in which he bore such a conspicuous part, he was known not only as a successful business man, but a man of honor, one who had achieved success by habits of industry, good judgment and strict integrity. No one was ever heard to say that he accumulated a dollar dishonestly or by taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen. In the church with which he was so actively identified he will be greatly missed. Contributing generously at all times to its support, he brought to its service the benefits of his business experience and judgment and qualities of head and heart that made him from every standpoint one of its most useful as well as best loved members.

The Jamestown Club is a social organization where men meet on a plane of perfect quality and disinterested friendship. He had been a member of this organization for nearly thirty-five years, and during much of the time had been one of its officers. His business experience and sound judgment were of great benefit to the organization during all these years, but far better than that, the membership of his club has been enriched by the nobility of his character, his morality, his tenderness, his loving kindness, his broad humanity and the memory of these will never die. We will not forget his genial presence, his kindly smile, his warm and hearty hand-clasp. He was in all the walks of life a Christian gentleman.

He sympathized with human frailties and human sufferings. He felt that the man who scatters flowers in the pathway of his fellowmen and lets into the dark places of life the sunshine of human sympathy and human helpfulness is following in the footsteps of the Master. He believed that "we rise, who raise others, and he who stoops above the fallen stands erect."

Death in whatever form comes as a shock to those who are bereaved, but when it takes a strong man in the fullness of his powers, with prospects of years of happiness and usefulness, and without the slightest warning, it seems to come with a double force. We reverently bow our heads to those whose heart throes have been so rudely snapped by the stroke that was laden with the acutest grief; bitter as is our cup of chastening, it cannot be compared with that of the family circle whose brilliant and loving light has been extinguished. They miss, as no other mortals can, the cheering voice of our absent friend and brother. Yet across the abyss of grief we gently clasp the hands of those stricken ones and in this hour of their greatest sorrow whisper in their ears soothing words of comfort, "he is immortal."

Beyond times whirl we brightly see,
The stars shine through the cypress tree;
Not hopeless pass our dead away,
For we shall view the breaking day,
Across the mournful marbles play.

JEROME B. FISHER,
ARTHUR C. WADE,
CYRUS E. JONES,
Committee.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FENTON—The name of Fenton has distinction in Chautauqua county as that of one of the pioneer families, and in the Empire State as that of one of her eminent sons, Reuben E. Fenton, governor, 1865-1869, one of the most notable representatives in Civil War times, a rival of Horatio Seymour for the office of governor, and competitor within party lines of Senator Roscoe Conkling. The family in Chautauqua county was founded by George W. Fenton, born in New Hampshire, Dec. 30, 1783, and there grew to man's estate. At the age of twenty-one, he left home, and by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh reached Louisville, Ky. Later he taught school in Pennsylvania, finally settling in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y. He married in Carroll, in 1806, Elsie Owen, daughter of John Owen, a soldier of the French and Indian War, and of the

War of the Revolution, born in Windsor, Conn., who died in 1843, at the wonderful age of 108 years. After his marriage, Mr. Fenton built a log cabin in Carroll, on the southern side of the Chautauqua outlet, and followed the quiet life of an agriculturist very successfully as long as he lived. It was in that little log cabin that Governor Reuben E. Fenton was born, as was George W. (2) Fenton, the governor's brother, and father of Thomas Jefferson Fenton, to whose memory this review is dedicated. Five sons were born to George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton: Roswell O., George W. (2), of further mention; William H. H., John F., and Reuben E.

George W. (2) Fenton, son of George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton, was born in the log cabin at Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1812. He was sent to school at College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, there making his home with his uncle, William Cary. After completing his studies, he returned home and taught the school in what is now known as the Thayer district. He also aided his father in cultivating the home farm during vacation periods, continuing that practice until reaching legal age. In 1833 he embarked in the lumber business, his first venture being a partnership with the owner of a saw mill, they clearing and sawing the lumber from a 150 acre tract of timber land. Later, Mr. Fenton bought his partner's interest, and in course of time became a very extensive manufacturer of lumber. At that day the lumber was rafted down the streams and rivers to markets south and east. Mr. Fenton also became a large landowner, having a homestead farm of 500 acres, 800 acres near Sugargrove, Pa., 1,000 acres near Kingman, Pa., and with others owned 10,000 acres in other sections. He was well known in the lumber trade in New York and Pennsylvania, and wherever known was recognized as a man of great force of character and energy. He was a strong Democrat, public-spirited and progressive, deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of his neighbors of Chautauqua county, and a willing helper in all forward movements. He died aged over eighty years.

George W. (2) Fenton married, July 3, 1834, Mitta B. Howard, who died Jan. 6, 1892, daughter of Luther and Jemima Howard. Children: Thomas Jefferson, of further mention; Wealthy, married George Georgi, of Jamestown; Martin L., of Jamestown; Anne E., married John H. Frew, of Frewsburg; Laura L., married Charles Haynes; Lucy M., married William Prettie; Alice R., married Edward Haynes.

Thomas Jefferson Fenton, eldest child of George W. (2) and Mitta B. (Howard) Fenton, and nephew of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, was born at Hope Hollow, Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1835, and died at his home in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1919. He attended the district school, and later was a student at Farmer's College, at College Hill, Cincinnati, O., and later taught for a time in Chautauqua county schools. He soon became interested with his father in the lumber business, and became an expert river raftsman, running lumber to Pittsburgh with his brother, Martin L. Later he bought the home farm of 430 acres, which he cultivated for several years, after which he rented it and made his own home on a farm of 50 acres which he owned in Frewsburg, until 1894, when he

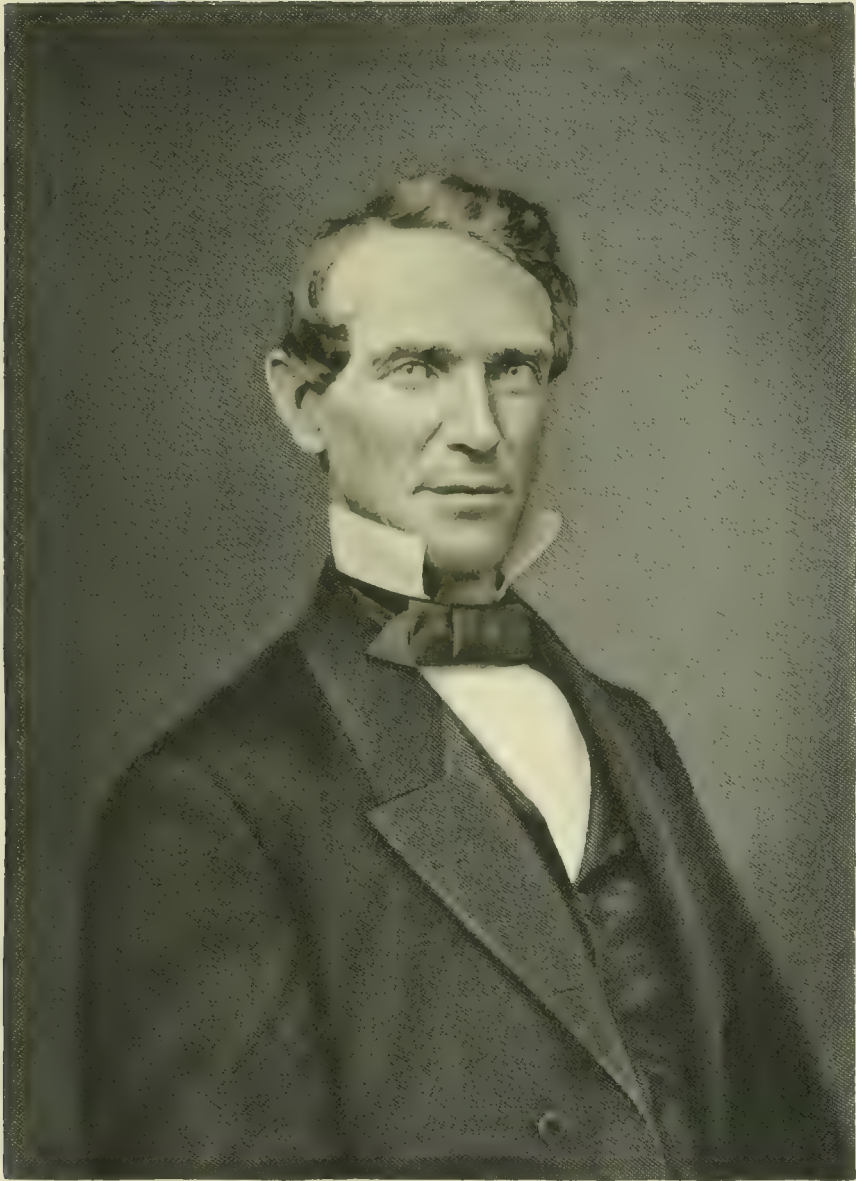
moved to Jamestown, his home ever afterward, his residence at No. 169 South Main street. He continued his interest in the lumber business as a member of the M. L. Fenton Lumber Company until his death. He was a man of integrity and honor, energetic, and progressive, a good citizen, and held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. He was very fond of hunting, and so expert with the rifle that he was known as "sure-shot Fenton." He hunted in the game forests of New York, Maine, and Canada, and thoroughly enjoyed his trips, not alone for the shooting but for the outing itself, he being a lover of nature in her wildest moods. He knew animals, their habits and haunts, and was also correspondent for magazines devoted to out-door life and sports. For forty years he found hunting and nature study his greatest recreation.

Mr. Fenton married (first) Alice Curtis, who died without issue. He married (second) Lydia Antoinette Allen, who died in 1882 at Frewsburg, N. Y., daughter of Charles Carr and Sarah E. (Crofoot) Allen; no issue. He married (third) April 23, 1883, Evangeline D. Allen, sister of his second wife, who survives him, residing on South Main street, Jamestown. Her only child, Clara L., married Henry Allen Bowers, and they have two children: Thomas Allen, and Ruth Elizabeth Bowers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TEW, late of Jamestown and Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where for many years he was engaged in industrial, commercial and financial operations, and was one of the leading citizens of the region, was a native of Rensselaerville, N. Y., where his birth occurred April 15, 1804. The name is that of one of the best known and oldest families of New England.

William Tew, the father of George Washington Tew, was a native of the Island of Nantucket, Mass., his birth occurring there Sept. 17, 1769. There is a tradition in the Tew family that the father of William Tew and two brothers were taken prisoners and died on a prison ship in New York harbor during the Revolutionary War. There was, in fact, a Henry Tew who was made second lieutenant, later first lieutenant, and still later captain in the Revolution, according to the war records of Massachusetts, and he died on the prison ship, "Jersey," in New York harbor. He may possibly have been the father of William Tew, but thus far the records are confusing. William Tew's occupation was that of a carpenter and millwright. He came to New York State, settling at Hudson, about 1796, where he continued his trade, later removing to Rensselaerville. He next moved to Fly Creek, Otsego county, near Coopertown, where he remained and made his home until July, 1832. In that year he came to Jamestown, N. Y., where some members of his family had previously settled. There he passed the remainder of his life, and died there, April 26, 1847, at the age of seventy-eight years, and he was buried in the old cemetery where the public library now stands, on West Fifth street, but later was interred in Lakeview Cemetery. He was an esteemed attendant at the Universalist church, and a man noted for his honest and strong convictions.

William Tew married Priscilla Fish, who was born at



W. W. Sewell



J. W. Tew Jr.

Nantucket, Mass., March 16, 1776. She died at Jamestown, Feb. 13, 1852, at the age of seventy-six years, and is buried beside her husband in the Lakeview Cemetery. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived up to the teachings of the society in her every day life. She was a woman of strong character, and was deeply religious, a devoted wife and mother. Mr. and Mrs. William Tew were the parents of nine children, five girls and four boys as follows: Samuel Fish, born at Hudson, April 9, 1798; Sally Ann, born Feb. 24, 1800, at Hudson, and married Richard F. Fenton; John Enos, born at Hudson, Jan. 4, 1802; George Washington, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Mary Eliza, born Sept. 5, 1806, at Rensselaerville, N. Y., and married Nicholas A. Sprague; William Henry, born July 16, 1808, at Rensselaerville; Emily Jane, born in Otsego county, N. Y., March 3, 1811, and married Rufus Jones; Ann Maria, born in Otsego county, Jan. 13, 1813, and married Orsell Cook; Betsey Matilda, born April 12, 1815, in Otsego county, and married Walter Stephens, Dec. 9, 1834.

George Washington Tew passed his early life and grew to manhood at Fly Creek at the home of his parents, and there he learned the trade of tinsmith. In 1825, then a young man of twenty-one years, he came to Jamestown and started in the tin-ware and sheet-iron business, locating just north of Shaw's hotel, which stood at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, later removing to the southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets. He was engaged in that work for a few years, but being desirous of entering the profession of law, he read his subject in the office of Samuel A. Brown, who was a prominent attorney in Jamestown at that time. In 1831, Mr. Tew was admitted to the practice of his profession and became a partner of his former preceptor, Mr. Brown, which partnership continued until 1834, when Mr. Tew was elected county clerk of Chautauqua county. He filled the office for three years, making his home at the county seat. He was reelected in 1837 and filled the office until the close of 1840, when his term expired. He removed in April, 1841, to Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, and there he became cashier of the old State Bank of Silver Creek, which had been founded by Oliver Lee, who was at that time president of the institution. Mr. Tew later succeeded Mr. Lee as president and continued in that capacity during the remainder of his life, but was not actively engaged in the business for the few years prior to his death. He died at Silver Creek, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1875, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery at Jamestown in the family plot there. He was a man of great force of character, and was the possessor of the sterling virtues of honor and sincerity. His sound judgment was proverbial, and he was justly regarded as a most convincing speaker. Mr. Tew was very much devoted to his home and family; he was a regular attendant and member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder, and frequently a delegate to the General Assembly. In his political belief he was a Republican.

George Washington Tew married (first) at Cooperstown, N. Y., May 25, 1825, Mary Day Alger, who died in 1839, at Mayville, and is buried in Lakeview Ceme-

tery. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Helen, born Sept. 16, 1826; married (first) Charles A. Rice, (second) Jerome Croker. 2. Minerva, born Nov. 13, 1828; married Isaac S. Powell, of Silver Creek, N. Y. 3. George Washington, Jr., whose sketch follows. 4. Mary Josephine, born Nov. 2, 1834, and died Jan. 7, 1839. George Washington Tew married (second) June 4, 1840, Caroline (Jackson) Reynolds, born April 9, 1810, at Nelson, N. Y., a daughter of Selathiel and Sarah (Covell) Jackson, and widow of Guy Reynolds. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds a daughter, Agnes, was born, who became the wife of John J. Whitney. Mr. Whitney's death occurred Dec. 26, 1916, and Mrs. Whitney now spends most of her time at Brookline, Mass. George W. and Caroline (Jackson-Reynolds) Tew were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Grace, born July 28, 1841, died at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1904, the widow of Alfred Wilbur. 2. Willis, whose sketch follows.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TEW, JR., son of George Washington and Mary Day (Alger) Tew, was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1832. Among his early recollections is the tearing down of the log cabin after the political campaign of 1840. It stood, as he remembers, on a vacant lot just above the present National Chautauqua County Bank. He and some other boys were watching its dismemberment when one of the logs, bounding from another, struck and broke a leg of "Hi" Thompson, one of the boys. He also recalls a barbecue at or near the corner of West Second and Cherry streets, an ox having been roasted whole; and he repeats a stanza of one of the campaign songs of 1840, which runs as follows:

What has caused the great commotion,
'Motion, 'motion our country through?
It is the ball a-rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van,
Van is a used-up man.

In 1841 Mr. Tew's parents moved to Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, and after attending school there and at Fredonia and Lima, N. Y., he began business as a clerk in the Bank of Silver Creek (a State bank), later becoming its teller. In the fall of 1864 he went to Warren, Pa., to assist in the work of opening the new First National Bank, returning after two or three weeks to Silver Creek. During the following winter he was active with Thomas D. Hammond in getting subscriptions to the stock of the Second National Bank of Jamestown, and the bank opened for business in April, 1865, with Thomas D. Hammond as president, William H. Tew, vice-president, and George W. Tew, Jr., cashier. The name of the bank was afterwards changed to "The City National Bank of Jamestown." Mr. Tew was cashier, vice-president, and president of the bank at different times, finally resigning as president in 1893 on account of ill health, and has not since been in active business. Mr. Tew was president of the local Young Men's Christian Association nine years from its organization in 1884. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, was nine years its treasurer, and for several years one of the elders. He was one of the committee which purchased its present organ.

Mr. Tew married at Portage, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1854, Lucia Amelia Whitney, born Dec. 31, 1834, at Conesus, N. Y., daughter of Benjamin Cady and Betsey (Marchant) Whitney. Two children were born to them: Herbert Whitney, and Georgia Lucia, wife of Gordon B. Hayward. Mrs. Tew died in Jamestown, Oct. 12, 1906.

Music has occupied an important part in Mr. Tew's life. His wife belonged to a musical family, and for several years a vocal quartette, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Tew, John J. Whitney and Laura P. Whitney (Mrs. Tew's brother and sister), had a local reputation. About 1866 The Chautauqua County Musical Convention was organized. This society met annually by turns in the villages of Chautauqua county for instruction in and the practice of vocal music, being conducted by such musical composers as William P. Bradbury, L. O. Emerson, T. E. Perkins, and others of note, the session continuing for four or five days, and closing with a public concert. Judson W. Breed and George W. Tew, Jr., were president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, and did the business work of the society for a number of years.

In politics Mr. Tew is a Republican. He was present as a spectator at the convention in Chicago in 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. He went there as a follower of William H. Seward, but became an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln after his nomination. There were two speeches during the convention that were especially notable to him, one by George William Curtis, the other by William M. Evarts. The former was made against the motion of a delegate that a reference in the platform to the Declaration of Independence be stricken out as unnecessary. The charm and power of Mr. Curtis' eloquence easily imagined by those who have heard him, defeated the motion. After the states which had been instructed otherwise began to turn to Lincoln there were calls, "New York, New York lower your banner" (for Seward). Mr. Evarts, who was the chairman of the New York delegation, which was instructed for William H. Seward, stood some time shaking his head but finally, at an opportune moment, stepped forward, and in a magnificent speech of a few minutes moved that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln be made unanimous.

WILLIS TEW, a retired banker and well known and prominent citizen of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a member of a family that has been prominent in the affairs of the region for a number of generations. He was born at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1844, and was the son of George Washington and Caroline (Jackson-Reynolds) Tew, and the grandson of William Tew, all of whom are mentioned at length in a preceding sketch.

As a child Mr. Tew attended the schools of his native town, later attending Phillips Andover Academy, in Massachusetts, graduating with the class of 1862. He then entered Yale University, but did not complete his course at that institution. Upon his return to Silver Creek, he became clerk and bookkeeper in the old State Bank of Silver Creek, of which his father was president. He remained with the bank in this position until the fall of 1864, when he accepted a post as

teller in the First National Bank at Warren, Pa., which had just been established, and here he remained until January, 1869, when he came to Jamestown and accepted a position as cashier of the Second National Bank, which later became the City National Bank, which office he held for three years. Later, Mr. Tew was vice-president and president of the City National Bank, until it and the Chautauqua County National Bank organized the Chautauqua County Trust Company, in 1896, when he became one of the Trust Company's two vice-presidents, and continued as officer and director of this company until about 1901, when he retired from business. Mr. Tew is fond of music and books. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church at Jamestown.

Willis Tew was united in marriage, Nov. 18, 1869, with Mary Eliza Cady, of Jamestown, where on Dec. 17, 1886, Mrs. Tew died, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

WILLIAM N. GOKEY—High upon the honor roll of Jamestown must always stand the name of William N. Gokey, who for more than forty years was identified with the leading manufacturing and financial interests of the city, and who represented the highest ideals of citizenship. Commercial integrity meant much to him, but intellectual enlightenment, civic righteousness, and the things of the spirit meant much more. His influence for good was felt either directly or indirectly by all his fellow-citizens, and his life has left a lasting impression upon the city.

Mr. Gokey, who was of French extraction, combined in his character the strong and sterling qualities of this great nationality from which he sprang. The emigrant from France, Joseph Gokey, settled first in Canada, where he was prominent in community affairs.

(II) Joseph (2) Gokey, son of Joseph (1) Gokey, was born near Montreal, Canada. Later he came to the United States, locating in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He married Rosa Barney, a native of France, living in Canada, and among their children was Joseph, see forward.

(III) Joseph (3) Gokey, son of Joseph (2) and Rosa (Barney) Gokey, was born in Montreal, Canada, 1797, and died in Cornwall, N. Y., in 1843. He was a ship carpenter by trade. He married Rosetta Derosia, of French decent. Their children were: Louis, born 1820; Eliza, born 1822; Charles, born 1823; Joseph, born 1825; Margaret, born 1827; Gershom, born 1829; Adeline, born 1831; Noah W., see forward; William, born 1835; Frank, born 1837.

(IV) Noah W. Gokey, son of Joseph (3) and Rosetta (Derosia) Gokey, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 10, 1833. He was a shoe manufacturer by trade. He married, June 9, 1853, Anna L. Monroe. To this union were born four children, as follows: Charles R.; William N., see forward; Clara R., George F.

(V) William N. Gokey, son of Noah W. and Anna L. (Monroe) Gokey, was born in Rathboneville, Steuben county, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1855. He obtained his early education in the Jamestown public schools, and completed his education in Cornell University. However, Mr. Gokey left before graduation in order that



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he might assist his father in his business, which had increased to such an extent as to necessitate his help, and subsequently became a partner of N. W. Gokey Company, shoe manufacturers. After receiving inducements from Jamestown to locate in this city, the N. W. Gokey Company established a plant here, bringing with them from their former place of business a considerable number of their employees.

In the year 1881 the Gokey company built the first of the Gokey buildings on Third street. They erected a four-story structure at the corner of Third and Cherry streets, and for several years had their factory in this building. Subsequently, they purchased the Lownsberry Block at the corner of Third street and Mechanics place, and in 1891 erected a brown stone block to connect these two buildings. When the death of his father, Noah W. Gokey, occurred, Mr. W. N. Gokey continued to operate the business with the help of his brother, George F. Gokey. One year previous to Mr. N. W. Gokey's death, N. W. Gokey & Company organized the Jamestown Light and Power Company, building the first electric light plant in this city. When the Gokey factory building was destroyed by fire in 1910, William N. Gokey purchased the factory building at No. 516 East Sixth street, and continued the manufacture of sporting boots and army officers' boots. His sons, William N. Gokey, Jr., and Marvin N. Gokey, were later taken into partnership with him and the plant was then known as the William N. Gokey Shoe Company. Mr. Gokey continued in active business until a short time before his death.

Politically, Mr. Gokey was a Republican, but never cared for office. Fraternally, he was a member of the various Masonic bodies including the Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In church affiliations, Mr. Gokey was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. At time of his death he had been a member of the board of trustees for nearly twenty-two years and served as treasurer of the board for some time. He was also interested in the Biblical classes and had instructed classes for both men and women.

On Jan. 15, 1880, Mr. Gokey was united in marriage with Harriet Marvin, a daughter of David R. and Elizabeth (Cone) Marvin. To this union were born five children, as follows: 1. Mabel Elizabeth, born July 3, 1881; married Nelson W. Merritt. 2. Marvin N., born Feb. 4, 1884; married Floss G. Duffee. 3. Marvin Cone, born Sept. 26, 1890. 4. Clara Ruth, born May 31, 1894. 5. Helen Royce, born Jan. 29, 1903.

In concluding this record of Mr. Gokey's life we will say that Mr. Gokey was a man well known and respected throughout the Chautauqua county district, and his death called forth many beautiful tributes, among which was one written by one of his lifelong friends, who said in part:

Three distinguishing traits stand out in Mr. Gokey's life: love of home, loyalty to his church, and passionate attention to business. In his home there was a tenderness and sympathy charming and radiant. He loved his family and his children confided in him.

In the church he found the opportunity to expound the highest quality of mind and heart. Wise in counsel and affectionate in direction, he could be depended upon for safe guidance. For most thirty years he was a teacher in the Sunday school and the great success that made his work popular lay in the fact of constant preparation. No sooner was the day's lesson over than he was found in diligent search for the work of the next Sabbath. In business he fell upon hard times, but diligence had its reward. Quiet, unassuming, and rather retiring of nature, yet he won the hearts of the people.

Like all truly successful men, Mr. Gokey won his way because men had no reason to distrust him, because they found him honest and straightforward. He saw that other methods might prosper for a while, and that some men rise to wealth and prominence by means not strictly honorable and just. He found in his business many temptations to profit and to abuse the confidence placed in him by his employees, he found around him in various circles little disposition to respect the demands of business candor and the rights of fairness and justice; a tendency to disregard the claims of the public whose patronage and support are solicited; but he despised all that; he resisted all such influences; he would have about him only men as honest and as fair as himself, and often said that he would prefer beggary and failure rather than resort to means which the public conscience, did it discover, would condemn. Men like that are apt to be regarded as stern, hard and harsh, but people recognize very soon an honest business man and testify their appreciation by cordial support and constant patronage.

As he was in public so he was in private, and his honesty pervaded his personal actions. And of his private life many men could take a pattern of its goodness, and find themselves better in the sight of God and their fellow-men. He loved his family and was never happy away from them. He was generous, kind-hearted, always ready with a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. An injury he soon forgave, but a favor he never forgot. This fine trait of his character is illustrated by a fact that appeared when Mr. Gokey's will was read. At one time when he was in straitened circumstances and he was badly in need of money, his daughter Clara Ruth, who was then about four years of age, came to him and said "Let me help you daddy dear," and gave him a penny that had been given her earlier in the day. This little act of thoughtfulness on the part of his little daughter gave him new courage and from then on he continued to prosper. He kept the penny she had given him and when at any time he was downhearted and sad he had only to look at the penny to find new courage. That he never forgot this little act of kindness to him was shown when his will was read. He gave his daughter her penny back increased 100,000 times. And we may take the lesson that this little incident unconsciously teaches, "One little act of kindness will come back to us increased thousands of times."

Mr. Gokey loved his business and gave it unbounded attention, but he loved his church more. He was ever a consistent and devoted Methodist, and the lessons taught by his church furnished him with incentives for all his noble and honorable deeds. It taught him the principles and sublime standards up to which he faithfully endeavored to act. It infused love for virtue

and moral beauty, contempt for vice and irreligion. By it he was encouraged to master through special grace those untoward affections with which men are born, and to battle manfully against the temptation that assails us all so powerfully. His devotion to his church was not ostentatious, his practice of piety was not sentimental, his faith not intrusive, but all the same it was genuine and true, heartfelt, earnest and generous. The same practical, honest tact he put into business relations he brought to duties and to religion. Every Sunday found him teaching his classes, striving with all his might to help and teach those who were ignorant, the lessons of his church.

That his death was sincerely mourned by all who knew him is proved by the wish of one of his many friends:

God grant that we have more men like him, more characters like his in circles political, mercantile and social. Long will his memory linger with us, long will we retain the appreciation of the loss his taking away occasions, long will our minds recur to his worth and his sterling qualities, which will serve us as inspirations and incentives and make us regret that he was not longer spared in his career of usefulness and honor.

JUDGE RICHARD P. MARVIN—There are no traditions of which this country has more just right to be proud than those of the American bar, with its long list of illustrious names, its brilliant record of high achievement and lofty service rendered to causes we have ever held most dear. And nowhere have these traditions been better established and maintained than among those splendid men who have, from Colonial days down to the present, represented the New York bar, who have been its lights and who have raised it to a place beside that of any bar of the country or, indeed, the world. Typical of these men who collectively have written this magnificent record for their State, and incidently inscribed their own names on the pages of fame, is the late Judge Richard P. Marvin.

Richard P. Marvin was born at Fairfield, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1803, and died at Jamestown, N. Y., after a long and eventful life. He received his preliminary education at the common schools and from private tutors, but being a natural student he never felt that his education was completed, and it was a common thing to find him at his office long after he had passed his eightieth year, deeply engrossed in the study of some intricate question, or absorbed in the pages of history. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and in June of that year came to Jamestown, then little more than a logging camp, with its center about the water powers afforded by the outlet to Chautauqua Lake. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, and soon gained for himself a recognized position at the bar, and one which he maintained, with increasing influence for good, during his entire career. On Sept. 8, 1834, Mr. Marvin and Miss Isabella Newland, of Albany, N. Y., were joined in marriage, and the rising young lawyer and his accomplished bride entered into the pioneer life of Chautauqua county, reared an interesting and accomplished family, and laid the foundation for much of the culture and refinement which characterizes this community. Ten years after his admission to the bar in this State, Mr. Marvin, on the motion of

Daniel Webster, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and as evidence of his wholesome respect for that body, as well as for the courts generally, the story is told of him that when some years later he was called upon to make a similar motion in behalf of a young lawyer, he delayed acting for a week until the latter had visited a tailor and been equipped with a frock coat and clothing suitable to the dignity of that tribunal.

To the State of New York belongs the credit of the first judicial determination of the constitutionality of the Act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, making certain treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, although the United States Supreme Court subsequently held to the contrary in the Legal Tender Cases (12 Wallace, 457); the law was finally established in harmony with prior decision of this State, and Judge Marvin wrote one of the great prevailing opinions in that case. "I shall assume," says the subject of this sketch in discussing the constitutionality of the legal tender act, "that the instrument known as the Constitution of the United States is a constitution ordained and established by the people of the United States. That it contains certain specified powers and provisions which, when carried into effect, produced a government possessed of the right to maintain and perpetuate itself for all time, "and upon this right to maintain and perpetuate itself Judge Marvin urged that whatever measures were required to support the government in its trials was authorized by the grants of power contained in the constitution, and this view is at the foundation of the law as subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.

But no man can achieve greatness in the law without experience, without a fund of information gathered from the accumulated experiences of the ages, and without the capacity to adjust the principles to the new conditions. The law grows and finds its best expression through judges who have had the widest experience, the broadest charity, and the deepest insight into the motives which move men to action. Tried by this test Judge Marvin had all the elements essential to that greatness which he did achieve. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1835, serving in the session of 1836, where he became a conspicuous advocate of the New York & Erie Railroad, although at that time railroad construction and operation had hardly reached beyond the experimental stage, and he had lived not only to see the consummation of this idea, but the development of transportation facilities which must have far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Before his term of service in the Assembly was ended, Mr. Marvin was elected to Congress, where he served from 1837 to 1841, taking an active part in the deliberations and having an opportunity for that intellectual expansion which marked every stage of his career. Returning to the practice of law, he was not permitted long to remain in private life, for in 1846 he was chosen as member of the Constitutional Convention which sat in Albany that year, and here his legislative experience, coupled with his knowledge of history and development of the law, made him a peculiarly valuable representative of the people in formulating the fundamental law of the greatest State in the Union. Up



Richard P. Meakin



Robert L. Marvin

to that time, while there were many of the germs of human liberty there was no constitutional system in the State of New York, in the sense that we now have a constitution. The first constitution was hardly more than a bill of rights, with certain petty restrictions upon ministers of the Gospel and other matters of incidental importance, and the constitution of 1821, centralizing the appointing power in the Governor and Senate, so that practically all of the local officers of the State were named in Albany, had grown steadily in disfavor with the people. The convention of 1846 took up the work of a constitution in a proper sense, limiting the legislative powers but leaving them free to legislate impartially within the limits so fixed, and from its preamble to its final clause, it is a model of constitution building which has not been improved upon, although it has since undergone two general revisions, as well as various amendments. This constitution placed the election of the general State officers in the hands of the people, and permitted the choice of local officers by the people of the several communities. It reorganized upon a scientific basis the judiciary of the State and provided for the election of an independent Court of Appeals which, as a law court, stands well at the front of the judicial bodies of the world. This constitution, in which Mr. Marvin's elegant diction and breadth of thought are conspicuous, has been copied in form and style of expression in every one of the new states since that time and in all of the states where their constitutions have undergone revisions, and this to such an extent that it is often impossible to tell which one of the constitutions you are reading without referring to its title pages. The writer recalls the new constitution went into effect on Jan. 1, 1847, and the judicial convention for the Eighth Judicial District, which was authorized by the new constitution, unanimously nominated Judge Richard P. Marvin as one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He was elected for a term of eight years, was reelected in 1855 for a like term, serving the last year of that term as a member of the Court of Appeals under a constitutional provision, and was again reelected in 1863, serving to the end of his term in 1871. By a provision of the constitution the compensation of the judges could not be increased or diminished during their official terms. The salary originally was \$2,500 per year and remained the same until 1857, two years after Judge Marvin's second election, so that for six years of his second term he received only \$2,500 per year, while those who were elected after 1857 and who served contemporaneously with him received \$3,500 per annum, and this same thing occurred when the salary was increased after 1863. Judge Marvin continued to faithfully perform his duties at a less salary than his fellow members on the bench, and retired from office with the confidence, esteem and respect of every honest man in the State.

As a citizen of Jamestown he was enterprising and public-spirited, and his wise counsel to young and old have played an important part in shaping the destinies of individuals of the community and the State.

ROBERT NEWLAND MARVIN—It is a pleasure to read the biography of a successful self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, begin-

ning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forcing his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record briefly stated of the late Robert Newland Marvin, who at the time of his death was one of the most substantial and representative citizens of Jamestown, N. Y. He lived to see and take a prominent part in the later day growth of the community, and was one of its wisest counselors and hardest workers. He was a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, and gave his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any way. His was a life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable, and there never was a shadow of stain upon his reputation of integrity and unswerving honesty. He was a consistent man in all that he undertook and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and Jamestown could boast no better man or more enterprising citizen.

Robert Newland Marvin was born in Jamestown, Oct. 13, 1845, in what Mr. Miller, in his history, terms the "red schoolhouse era," and his preliminary education was found in one of these institutions, being followed by a course in the Jamestown Academy, after which he became a student at the Hartwick Seminary, taking on the refinements of that celebrated school, and rounding out with a business course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Mr. Marvin began his practical career as a bookkeeper, and he has known almost every phase of business experience, from the employee in the bank to its presidency, from the small beginnings of mercantile life to extensive dealings in lumber and other materials coupled with important public and private trusts which have brought him in contact with men of affairs in all the walks of life. Extensive as have been his business experiences, they are rivalled by his experiences in the civic and semi-public life of the community in which he lived. To enumerate the affairs in the city of Jamestown with which Mr. Marvin has been identified in some capacity, and always with fidelity and a singleness of purpose which has commanded respect, would be practically to furnish a compendium of the developments of the city during the past four years.

In 1905, after the death of Mr. Marvin's father, Richard P. Marvin, Robert N. Marvin came into full control of his father's extensive business interests as executor of the estate. One of the most noted operations in his management of this property was the reclamation of our extensive swamp, and upon the ground thus made available for use he established Marvin Park, while many acres of valuable land was opened up for industrial and residential usage. Mr. Marvin was the trustee and executor of many large fortunes and estates throughout the Chautauqua county region, and in every department of his vast enterprises held the unvarying confidence of all who knew him. He was named executor in the will of Mary A. Prender-

gast of the vast property that, under the provisions of her will, was converted into St. Luke's Memorial Church, and the James Prendergast Free Library and Art Gallery. He was trustee of this institution, and for several years was president of the board.

His business interests, in addition to his work as executor of these estates, were many and varied in character. He was the organizer and for a time the president of the Chautauqua Lake Street Railway Company, president of the Lakeview Cemetery Association, and prominent in the direction of the Lakewood Land and Improvement Company, and the Preston Farming Company of North Dakota. In 1885, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Corry, Pa., and held this office several years. He succeeded Alexander T. Prendergast as the director of the National Chautauqua County Bank. Mr. Marvin remained in that position until his death, giving of his wise business ability and even judgment as a member of the most important committees of the board. Mr. Marvin was the organizer of the first telephone company to operate in Jamestown and was president of the corporation. He was also organizer and president of the first water company formed in Jamestown, and was a member of the first and all subsequent boards of water commissioners, after the city assumed control of the water supply. He was chairman of the committee that drafted the first city charter of Jamestown, and was the guiding spirit of every movement that marked the healthy, steady growth of the town and city. Mr. Marvin was prominently identified with the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, serving as chairman of the committee which secured the subscriptions from Jamestown residents for the home. He was a member of the New York State Charity Aid Association, and served as an advisory committeeman in the Women's Christian Association Hospital. Mr. Marvin was an attendant and generous supporter of the First Presbyterian Church and was interested in all its societies and works.

In politics Mr. Marvin was a staunch Republican, and he made an ideal public servant when called into office, for he was mindful only of the opportunity official place gave him for the accomplishment of benefit for his district and constituency. He was leading figure in the Republican organization, being a delegate to many conventions, and in 1884 was a Blaine elector. For four years, until he declined reelection, he represented the town of Ellicott. As a member of this board he fathered methods, measures, and reforms, in the care of the districts, the dependent, indigent, and insane, that proved conclusively their value and humanity, besides furnishing a model which many institutions have followed. No local organization of his day was complete without his participation and cooperation. He was foreman of the Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, and was a life member of the New York State Firemen's Association.

Mr. Marvin married, Feb. 6, 1890, Mary Elizabeth Warner, a daughter of Lucius Bolles Warner, whose biography follows.

Mr. Marvin's death occurred Feb. 6, 1909, and to this honored and respected man is the tribute of universal regret that he will no longer be seen in his accustomed place, that the inspiration of his generous, sympathetic

presence will be lacking. Mr. Marvin had his limitation, as do all of us, but he gave of the best of his talents to the world and to aiding his fellowmen. He was a man of impressive personality, broad-minded, and had the characteristics which ever beget esteem, confidence and friendship. Viewing his life in its perspective, none can fail to have an appreciation of his great accomplishments, and he shall ever be remembered as a noble, kindly and public-spirited man-of-affairs.

LUCIUS BOLLES WARNER—In a review of the records of the financial and industrial development of Chautauqua county and a perusal of a list of the men who have been in any way prominently identified therewith, it will be found to contain an unusually high percentage of names associated only with the very highest and most disinterested motives and entirely free from all selfish and corrupt conduct. It is well for a community to be able to say this; it is a prouder boast than though it could point to some world genius as its offspring for a community cannot be gauged so much by its exceptions, and geniuses are always exceptions, as by the rank and file of its members, the men whom we meet on the street and find at the head of its banks, its business houses and its factories. Upon such a list and well deserving to stand with the highest both in the point of ability and the most unimpeachable honor, the name of Lucius Bolles Warner should appear.

Lucius Bolles Warner, whose death on Feb. 14, 1905, was felt as a severe loss to the community, was born March 3, 1823, at Millington, Middlesex county, Conn., a son of Ephraim and Mary Spencer (Miner) Warner. His early education was received in Middlesex county. He came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1850, and for five years engaged in the manufacture of furniture. That business was not satisfactory, however, and he began dealing in the manufacture of lumber, owning a planing mill on Allen street, which was destroyed by fire. Later he bought a planing mill on Baker street, south of the outlet, and there continued in successful operation until his death.

For over half a century Mr. Warner was identified with the business interests of Jamestown, and held intimate relations with numerous leading enterprises. In addition to the business that was his major interest, he was financially connected with the First National Bank, the Jamestown Street Railway Company, the Lakeview Cemetery Association, and many others. The Warner block in the business section of Jamestown was built by him as an investment, and the subsequent development of the city vindicated his faith in the future. Throughout every period of its growth he was a leading spirit in progressive enterprises, and until his death held a conspicuous and enviable position among Jamestown's prominent citizens.

Successful as he was in business, one field of endeavor could not claim him, and he found time for many good works. He was president of the board of directors of the James Prendergast Library, and still further advanced the cause of education as a member of the local board of education. For many years he was a generous supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. His political faith was Republican, and



Lucius B. Warner



Rev. J. R. Rogers

although he preferred private life to public affairs, when official place was visited upon him as the unsolicited expression of the confidence of his fellows, he accepted and rendered worthy service.

Lucius B. Warner was united in marriage, Dec. 14, 1854, at Jamestown, N. Y., with Mary Minerva Henry, who was born May 11, 1836, a daughter of Rev. William D. Henry, a minister of the Congregational church, who was born April 24, 1807, died in September, 1896, and Minerva (Densmore) Henry, a daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Belden) Densmore, who was born in 1806, and died in December, 1888. Of this union there were born three children, two of whom were: Frederick Henry, born May 13, 1863; Mary Elizabeth, born Nov. 30, 1866, wife of Robert Newland Marvin.

The position in the community held by Mr. Warner is a difficult one to convey in terms of his achievements, and still more so by a mere list of the offices held by him and the concerns with which he was associated. His long walk in life was always in paths of honor and uprightness, and he bore always the respect of his community for a life lived beyond reproach and its tender esteem for lovable qualities of mind and heart. An eminent divine has somewhere remarked that "the things men do are greater than what they are," and although perhaps we may feel disinclined to apply the proposition quite so broadly there can be no doubt that it is eminently true of some characters. Mr. Warner stood for something in the community far more important than any concrete accomplishment; he stood for probity and integrity in business relations, for conscientious fulfillment of the duties of citizenship, for virtue in domestic relations, and for sterling manhood that may well serve as a model for the youth of his own and other communities. This is what he stood for, and it is on this abstract ground that the discriminating will appreciate his service.

As a permanent memorial to this truly good man his widow, Mary H. Warner, on Feb. 20, 1911, gave the Warner Homestead on Forest avenue to the Agnes Association for the purpose of perpetually maintaining a home for old people, and her letter of gift is as follows:

Jamestown, New York.
February 20, 1911.

Mrs. Charles M. Dow, Pres.

Agnes Association.

Dear Mrs. Dow:—

In fulfillment of a long cherished desire to establish a permanent memorial to my late husband, Lucius B. Warner, in this city, where practically his whole life was spent (and in which memorial I desire my own name to be associated with that of my husband), I hereby present to the Agnes Association the Warner homestead on Forest avenue, with the condition that it be perpetually maintained as a home for "old people," who, in their declining years, are left alone, or through material misfortune may be in partially dependent circumstances.

The property has a frontage of 197 feet, with the residence and stable thereon, and is free from debt except that which will be incurred in favoring Forest avenue, and this expense I desire to bear. With the house I purpose giving some of the furniture and personal belongings.

With kindest sentiments toward those who in my former house may find a comfortable dwelling place in the sunset of their lives, and trusting my action will meet with the hearty approval of yourself and associates of the Agnes Association, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

MARY H. WARNER.

ROVILLUS ROLLIN ROGERS, A. M., LL. D., son of Jesse F. and Hannah (Saxton) Rogers, was born at Marathon, Cortland county, N. Y., July 25, 1849. Upon the paternal side he traces his descent from the "Mayflower" pilgrims, and his maternal ancestry is English and French Huguenot. His mother having died when he was six weeks old the boy was taken into the family of Benjamin H. Glezen, a farmer of Broome county, N. Y., with the expectation that this would be only a temporary home, but he remained with Mr. and Mrs. Glezen until he was nineteen years of age, receiving from them the care and affection commonly bestowed upon an own son, and giving to them in return the tenderest filial devotion.

Mr. Rogers had the usual experiences of a farmer's boy of the period, first in his native State, later in Ohio, and lastly upon the prairies of Iowa. His early education was gained in a country village school of the primitive type. This education was very fragmentary but was supplemented by two or three winter terms in a "select school" and later by four terms in an old-time academy at Kingsville, Ohio. In the meantime he had become a country school teacher, and after three terms of experience he resolved to have a college education. He completed his preparation at the Oberlin Preparatory School, and was graduated from Oberlin College in 1876. At the time of his graduation he was already an experienced teacher as he had taught nine terms in country schools, and for the greater part of his last two years in college had taught classes in the preparatory department. By these methods and others familiar to self-supporting students, he paid, for the most part, his own way through preparatory school and college, leaving college with only such debts as he was able to pay during his first year as principal of a union school. This school was known as the Ellington Union School and Academy, situated at Ellington, N. Y. He remained at Ellington four years and was married there on Aug. 4, 1880, to Celeste E. Williams, the adopted daughter of the late Dr. James Brooks, of that village. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were born two children, Edith Margaret, who died in February, 1919, and Harold Lee, of Glen Ridge, N. J. From Ellington Mr. Rogers went to Gowanda, where he served as principal of the Union School for one year. In 1881 he was appointed principal of the academic department of the Jamestown public schools, then known as the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, now the Jamestown High School. He served in this capacity until March, 1890, when upon the resignation of Samuel G. Love he became superintendent of the Jamestown city schools. He continued as superintendent in Jamestown until Aug. 1, 1919, when he was appointed one of the State directors of Americanization.

As will be seen, Mr. Rogers has had a varied experience, including different types of schools. During this time he has taught methods to training classes and summer schools as well as to his own teachers. He has had extended opportunities for observation of methods not only in this country but in the schools of England and Scotland. In addition to these experiences Mr. Rogers has always possessed the essential requisites of the successful teacher, capable organizer and efficient adminis-

trator, a winning personality, sympathetic understanding of the problems of both teacher and pupil, and unlimited capacity for hard work. When teaching he was not only the instructor but the friend of his pupils, and the same cordial relations with his teachers characterized his work as a superintendent and were important factors in his signal success.

His standing among his fellow educators is attested by the fact that he has twice been president of the Chautauqua County Teachers' Association, once of the Chautauqua Schoolmasters' Club, and twice of the State Council of City and Village Superintendents. In 1915 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in the same year Berea College made him Doctor of Laws.

On May 1, 1915, Mr. Rogers was given a reception and banquet in commemoration of his completion of a quarter of a century of service as superintendent of the public schools of Jamestown. It was a notable event in the social annals of the school life, and was an unusual and gratifying expression of the sympathy and friendship which existed between the superintendent and the teachers and Board of Education who thus honored him. Upon his final retirement in 1919 he was given a similar testimonial of the genuine affection and good wishes of his friends and co-workers. This occasion completed a term of service as principal and superintendent extending over a period of thirty-eight years. To few educators has been granted so long a service in one community.

The Jamestown schools, as they exist to-day, are in many ways indebted to Mr. Rogers for their efficiency and their high rank among the schools of the State. Public night schools, supervised public playgrounds, vacation schools, special instruction for defective children, vocational classes, an open air school and a dental clinic are among the innovations which owe their inception to his constant thought for the upbuilding and welfare of Jamestown's educational system.

But it is not through the schools alone that Mr. Rogers has held an assured place in the community. He has been active in church work, serving for many years as chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, and no good cause has been without his efficient support. In business and social circles he has taken his place with loyalty and devotion to the best interests of the community, and has accepted the duties which have come to him without ever seeking personal advancement and without avoidance of the labor and responsibilities that have inevitably followed.

FRANK EDWIN PARTRIDGE is a son of Joel and Mary R. (Pennock) Partridge, and a descendant of John Partridge, of English birth and parentage. The Partridge family in England descend from "Partridge the Norman," who came to England between the years 1135-1154, and was granted estates in Essex. In the next century Richard de Pertriche (that being the Norman and the original spelling of the name) is recorded as the head of the family with manors in Gloucestershire.

(I) John Partridge, founder of the family in New England, came from England in 1650, and in 1653

moved from Dedham, Mass., to Medfield. He shared in a division of land in Medfield a year earlier, and both he and his brother William signed the "proprietor's agreement." John Partridge was clerk of the market in 1672, and in 1676 his house and barn with grain and several head of cattle shared in the general destruction caused by the burning of Medfield by the Indians. He married, Dec. 18, 1655, Magdalen Bullard, who died Dec. 27, 1677, daughter of John and Magdalen Bullard, of Watertown and Medfield. John Partridge died May 28, 1706, leaving a will in which he named four sons: John (2), Eleazer, Samuel, and Zachariah. Descent in this branch is traced through John (2), the eldest of nine children.

(II) John (2) Partridge, son of John (1) Partridge, was born in Medfield, Mass., Sept. 21, 1656, and died in Medway, Dec. 9, 1743. He was one of the first to settle in that part of Medfield lying west of the Charles river, and was active in having it set off as the town of Medway. In 1710 he was chosen master of the school established for the residents of the West side; was a deacon of the Medway church, and prominent in town affairs. He married (first) Dec. 24, 1678, Elizabeth Rockwood; (second) Elizabeth Adams, born in Medfield, March 18, 1666, died Aug. 14, 1719, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Fussell) Adams; married (third) Hannah Sheffield. Descent to Frank E. Partridge, of Jamestown, is traced through James, son of John (2) Partridge and his second wife, Elizabeth (Adams) Partridge.

(III) James Partridge, son of John (2) Partridge, was born in the town of Medfield, Mass., Oct. 8, 1700, and died in Medway, March 9, 1769. He was in the Colonial military service in 1722, and in 1742 purchased his brother Jonathan's farm near Medway Village, and there resided until his death. He married, Jan. 29, 1729, Keziah Bullard, born in Medway, Dec. 2, 1711, died July 25, 1799, daughter of Malachi and Bethia (Fisher) Bullard. His will, dated April 23, 1762, names sons: James Malachi, Eleazer, Stephen, Joel, and Nathan, and six daughters. This review follows the fortunes of Joel, great-grandfather of Frank E. Partridge, of Jamestown.

(IV) Joel Partridge, son of James Partridge, was born in Medway, Mass., Feb. 19, 1748, and died there, Feb. 13, 1823. He lived on the farm near Medway owned by his father, and there passed his life, a substantial farmer. He married Waitstill Morse, born in West Medway, March 6, 1755, died in Medway, March 8, 1825, daughter of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Cuzzine) Morse. They were the parents of eight children, including a son, Ezekiel, their first born.

(V) Ezekiel Partridge, son of Joel Partridge, was born in Medway, Mass., July 1, 1775, and died in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 19, 1826. He moved from Medway to Worcester in 1808, and there his after years were spent. He married in Medway, Feb. 27, 1800, Deborah Harding, born May 26, 1775. They were the parents of eight children, the first four born in Medway, the others in Worcester: An infant, died at birth; Elizabeth, born Oct. 8, 1802, died Sept. 28, 1887; Elbridge Gerry, born Oct. 21, 1804; Almond, born Feb. 20, 1807, died Aug. 4, 1838; Joel, of further mention; Abigail Harding, born Dec. 27, 1810, died



M. M. Skiff

April 26, 1898, wife of Israel Moore; Albert Adams, born May 2, 1814, died at Jamestown, N. Y., April 18, 1899; James Seth Harding, born Oct. 19, 1819, died in Jamestown, N. Y., June 17, 1909.

(VI) Joel Partridge, fifth child of Ezekiel and Deborah (Harding) Partridge, was born in Worcester, Mass., Nov. 11, 1808, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., May 22, 1896. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, and lived in that city until 1827, then journeyed westward, locating in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he built a factory and manufactured wooden pails and tubs. After this factory burned he built and operated another for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. Mr. Partridge, for many years, was a building contractor, and among the many buildings erected by him was the old Baptist church. He owned many acres of land in the southern part of the village, and his home was at No. 70 Prospect street, where he lived for many years. He built the first house that was erected on that street which he named "Prospect." Mr. Partridge owned and operated several river boats, loading them with lumber and building material with which he built houses in Oil City, Pa. He prospered in his business enterprises, and was one of the men of that early day who gave to Jamestown its prestige as a thriving, growing village, and he was highly esteemed as a man of honor and integrity. In politics Mr. Partridge was a lifelong Republican, and before the war an Abolitionist, in one instance, at least, helping a runaway slave on his way to freedom in Canada, when he found him one morning hiding in his barn. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist, but in the last years of his life was a member of the Presbyterian church. At the time the members of the old Congregational church at the corner of Main and West Fifth streets separated, and the Presbyterian church was organized, the Congregationalists were to pay the Presbyterians a certain amount of money for their interest in the old church building which was to be retained by the Congregationalists. Mr. Partridge made the journey on horseback from Jamestown to Worcester, Mass., and borrowed funds in his old home town to pay off what was probably the first church debt in Jamestown.

Joel Partridge married (first) in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 26, 1831, Azuba Goodale, born there Aug. 25, 1813, died in Jamestown, N. Y., April 26, 1841, daughter of Paul and Azuba (Newton) Goodale. He married (second) at Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1841, Mary R. Pennock, born in Strafford, Vt., Dec. 22, 1815, died in Jamestown, Dec. 7, 1888, daughter of Adonijah and Betsey (Bacon) Pennock. By his first marriage six children were born: 1. Eleanor A., born April 1, 1832; married, Oct. 17, 1854, Samuel Kidder, a successful farmer and business man, who at the time of his death was living retired in Jamestown; he was a descendant of James (2) Kidder, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1649. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kidder were the parents of ten children. 2. James Newton, born Dec. 26, 1834, died in Jamestown, March 16, 1894; married, June 15, 1855, Sophia E. Thatcher. The other four children died in infancy. Joel Partridge and his second wife, Mary R. (Pennock) Partridge, were the parents of six children, two dying in infancy: 1. Joel Augustus,

born Dec. 12, 1845, died May 14, 1892; married, Dec. 23, 1870, Ada Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Raselas and Elizabeth Brown, of Warren, Pa.; five children were born to them; he served three years in the Civil War as a drummer boy in Company F, 112th New York Volunteers; in 1869 he began the practice of medicine in Warren, Pa., and was a practicing physician in Kalamazoo, Mich., for more than twenty years. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born Aug. 4, 1848; married June 1, 1869, Dwight Dexter Frank, of Union City, Pa., who died June 25, 1889; they were the parents of two children: Lou Dexter, born March 14, 1870, died April 24, 1887; Guy Vinnell, born July 22, 1871, now the wife of Robert P. Robertson, of Pasadena, Cal. 3. Lewis Pennock, born Dec. 19, 1850, died in Jamestown, N. Y., March 29, 1882; married, March 30, 1880, Sarah U. Smith, daughter of Samuel C. and Julia Smith, of Jamestown; to them one child was born, Annette, May 9, 1882. 4. Francis (Frank) Edwin, of further mention.

(VII) Frank Edwin Partridge, youngest of the twelve children of Joel Partridge, was born at No. 70 Prospect street, Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1854, and now resides at No. 82 Prospect street, a well known, substantial citizen. He was educated in the public schools of Jamestown, but during the vacation in the summer of 1870 accepted the position of assistant postmaster at Warren, Pa. On March 1, 1871, he became clerk in the Jamestown, N. Y., post office; Henry J. Yates was postmaster, and Edward Morgan was assistant postmaster at that time, the business of the office having increased to such an extent as to make the employment of a third person necessary. Mr. Yates was soon succeeded by Alexander M. Clark who, with Davis H. Waite, published the Jamestown "Journal." Mr. Partridge was appointed assistant postmaster by Mr. Clark and continued to hold that position for nearly twenty years, during the time Mr. Clark, A. Brooks Fletcher, and Charles E. Weeks were postmasters. Since Mr. Partridge retired from the government service, his real estate interests have taken his time and attention, although now practically retired. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he served as an elder for a number of years. A man of quiet life and tastes, his home is the center of his interests and affection.

Frank E. Partridge married, Sept. 14, 1880, Anna Elizabeth Berry, daughter of John J. and Jane A. (Goodrich) Berry, of Warren, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge are the parents of two children: 1. Imogene, born July 19, 1883; married, Oct. 15, 1907, Jerome B. (2) Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of two children: Jerome B. (3), born April 19, 1910; Warren Partridge, born April 8, 1918. 2. Irene, born Oct. 3, 1885; married, Dec. 14, 1911, Frank A. Stone, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Stone are the parents of one child, Frank Partridge Stone, born Aug. 31, 1915.

MASON M. SKIFF—It is impossible to estimate, at least during their lifetime, the value to a county of such men as the late Mason M. Skiff. The influence which they exert ramifies through all commercial,

financial, and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. Bold and aggressive, but cool and prudent, farseeing, but exact, prompt to the moment in all his engagements, holding his verbal promise as of absolute obligation, even in trifles, Mr. Skiff was a natural negotiator, yet more a keen listener and looker than a talker. He belonged to that class of distinctly American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good of the commonwealth. He also exemplified the sturdy virtues and traits of the old stock from which he was descended.

James Skiff, the ancestor of the Skiffs in America, is said to have come from either Kent or London, England, but the exact time is not known. He was a proprietor of Lynn, Mass., in 1635. He, with fifty others, removed to Sandwich, Mass., that year. Lynn was a grant from the old Plymouth Colony and began to be settled in 1629. Here James Skiff married Mary Reeves. Lynn, Mass., was incorporated in 1630, and Sandwich, Mass., was incorporated in 1639. Oct. 3, 1639, the General Court at Sandwich "resolved that a summons be sent for James Skiff to answer to things as shall be objected against him in regard to traducing the law about refusing to take the oath of fidelity" this being a law that was directed against the Quakers.

In 1659, James Skiff, town deputy from Sandwich, was rejected by the General Court because of his tolerance of Quakers. The first record of James Skiff is Jan. 14, 1636. Ten acres of land were granted to him by the Courts of Assistance. This shows in court orders, Vol. I, page 47 (Plymouth Colony Court). Vol. I, page 43, records James Skiff as buying Peter Talbot's five acres for six bushel of corn. Another record, 1637, shows James Skiff, of New Plymouth, yeoman, sells house and ten acres of land to George Clarke for eighty bushels of corn and a goat. Some time after this James Skiff moved to Martha's Vineyard. Among sixty-eight names of those who bore arms in New Plymouth in 1643 is the name of James Skiff. (See N. E. History and General Register, Vol. IV.) James was one of the representatives of his town of Sandwich to the Colonial Legislature for many years. His wife died at Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 21, 1673. He died about 1688.

Obediah Skiff, of Chilmark, Mass., a descendant of James Skiff, served in the Revolutionary War for five years. He married Lucy Bartlett, March 9, 1785. Among the children born of this union was Valentine Warner Skiff, of further mention.

Valentine Warner Skiff was born in Goshen, Mass., July 11, 1818. He died Sept. 17, 1901. He married (first) Grace Ann Mason, a daughter of David and Ann Mason. David Mason built one of the first woolen mills in the country. Valentine W. Skiff married (second) Margaret Arminda Webb, of Ulster county, N. Y. He moved to Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he became a prominent and well known jeweler, and there, Nov. 14, 1842, Mason M. Skiff, the subject of this review, was born.

Mason M. Skiff received the elementary portion of his education at the public schools of his native town and later attended Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated as civil engineer with the class of 1864. Mr. Skiff followed that profession in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and also was active as a mining engineer for a number of years. Later his father and family moved to Savannah, Ga. There, during the Civil War, with his father as a partner, he conducted a large and successful jewelry business. He remained there until 1867, when he came to Jamestown and engaged in the same line of business until 1884. In that year he took up banking, and became connected with the Chautauqua County National Bank, a position which he held until he was appointed cashier and director of the Jamestown National Bank of the city. He also was connected with the Chautauqua County Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the City National Bank, as well as the Chautauqua County Trust Company, all of Jamestown. When the Bank of Jamestown was organized in 1903, Mr. Skiff was appointed vice-president, an office which he held up to the time of his death. During his long association with the financial institutions, Mr. Skiff became one of the best known banking men of the State, and held a high position in New York business circles. He took a keen interest in his adopted city of Jamestown, and was active in promoting the interests of the people and institutions. He was associated with a number of business concerns here, and was treasurer of the Home Telephone Company, and a director of the Warren & Jamestown Railroad Company from the time of its incorporation in 1902. He was also prominent in public affairs, and served as a member of the Water Commission, the Board of Public Works, the Electric Plant, and of the Ellicott Hook & Ladder Company. It was while serving on the Board of Public Works that Mr. Skiff was instrumental in securing for Jamestown the telephone and other public improvements, including natural gas, and his public spirit was recognized by all.

Mr. Skiff was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Jamestown Club. He was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and was its candidate for mayor of Jamestown, but it was impossible to be elected in that strongly Republican district. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian and attended St. Luke's Church of that denomination here, of which he had served as vestryman.

Mr. Skiff married (first) Sophie A. Putnam, who was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., and who died Sept. 15, 1872, aged thirty-four years. He married (second) Mary Love Smith, a daughter of Major Hiram Smith, who survives him. Three children were born to Mason M. and Mary L. (Smith) Skiff, as follows: Marion; Bertha, who resides with her mother; and Warner Mason, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mason M. Skiff was a first cousin of F. J. V. Skiff, a prominent journalist of the West, and who was on the board of managers of the World's Fair at Chicago, and manager of the World's Fair at San Francisco. He is now the Director-General of the Field Museum at

Chicago. Mr. Skiff's death occurred Jan. 18, 1918, and Chautauqua county lost one of its most prominent citizens. Among business men he stood as an example of honesty and patriotism, equalled by few and excelled by none. During the whole period of his life he exhibited a consistency of purpose and uprightness of conduct which won for him the admiration of his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Mary L. (Smith) Skiff, who survives her husband, is a woman of refinement and culture, and is held in the highest esteem by a host of friends for her genuine personal worth.

(The Smith Line).

Mary Love (Smith) Skiff is a member of an old and distinguished New York family, and is a great-granddaughter of Isaac Smith, who came from Massachusetts in 1802 and settled at Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., where he remained until 1810, when he removed to Sheridan, N. Y., remaining only a short time when he came to Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and was among the first settlers of this region. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served in the navy during the War of 1812, during which time he participated in the disaster of Buffalo, and the forced march from that city induced a fever which resulted in his death. He married a Miss Morton, by whom he had nine children: Henry, Hiram, Matilda, Rodney B., of whom further; Roxanna, Esther, Attila, Benjamin, and a child who died in infancy.

Rodney B. Smith was born Feb. 3, 1799, in Hampden county, Mass. At the age of fifteen he volunteered to take his brother Henry's place in the army for service in the War of 1812, and was present at the battles of Chippewa, Black Rock, and Williamsville. He afterwards engaged in business, and in 1824 became a sub-contractor under Thompson & Bird for the construction of the Big Rock dam, in connection with the Erie Canal, and was afterwards himself a contractor on the canal until it was completed. He then came to Chautauqua county, where he purchased a small mill, known as Smith's Mill, and also erected a distillery and tannery, all of which he operated successfully for about thirty years. He died at Smith's Mills in 1873, at the age of seventy-four years. Rodney B. Smith married Achsah Blodgett, and they were the parents of fourteen children, seven daughters and seven sons, one of whom was Major Hiram Smith, father of Mrs. Skiff.

Hiram Smith was born at Hanover, Chautauqua county, Oct. 25, 1819, and was educated at Fredonia Academy, later becoming associated with his father in his different enterprises. He served in the Union army during the Civil War as a quartermaster, and at the age of twenty-four years was honorably discharged, with the rank of major. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for a year, and then returned to Chautauqua county and settled in Jamestown, where for three years he was engaged in the mercantile business. He then entered into the fire insurance business, in which he continued until the time of his death. He was a Democrat in politics, and served in the State Legislature during the year of 1859 and 1860. He was also a candidate for Congress, in 1884 and 1890, for the thirty-fourth Congressional District. Hiram

Smith married, Sept. 10, 1884, Melissa P. Love, a daughter of Major George Love, of Forestville, by whom he had two children: Mary L., who became the wife of Mason M. Skiff, as stated above; and George Rodney, a graduate of West Point Military Academy in 1875, and later a major in the United States army, where he served as paymaster, but is now living retired, with the rank of lieutenant-general. He married Corinne Barrett, a granddaughter of Major Samuel Barrett, of Jamestown.

EMERY ARMSTRONG ROSS, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Armstrong) Ross, was born at Ross Mills, N. Y., March 31, 1829, and died at Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1906.

Benjamin Ross was born at Springfield, N. J., in 1794. He was the son of Stephen and Mary (Clark) Ross, whose father, Benjamin Clark, was a major on General Washington's staff, and died on the march to the Delaware, and whose uncle, Abraham Clark, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Continental Congress. Stephen Ross was the son of Joseph Ross, who served three years in the Revolution, and whose father came from Ross-shire, Scotland, to New Jersey about 1750. About the year 1800, Stephen Ross moved his family to Warren county, Pa., where he built a saw mill, and engaged in the lumber business for a number of years, later moving to Cincinnati.

At the age of twenty-one, Benjamin Ross married Margaret Armstrong, of Franklin, Pa., whose twin sister, Isabella, married John Frew, founder of Frewsburg. Her sister Jane married Joseph Cameron, and after his decease, married Edward Work, founder of Worksburg, now Falconer. Another sister married James Conic, all pioneers of this vicinity. In 1815, Benjamin Ross and his young wife began housekeeping in a saw mill on Stillwater creek in Kiantone, living there until they could build a log cabin. Their oldest child Maryann, was said to be the first white child born in Kiantone. She married Amos Newton, and died at the age of ninety-one. A son, Charles M. Newton, of Gerry, survives her. In the fall of 1816, Benjamin Ross, wife and child moved in a canoe up the Stillwater and Cassadaga creeks to Work's Mill, where his family was left at Mr. Work's, while Mr. Ross, with the help of Isaac Young, cut a road three miles through the forest to his future home, the work being finished in twenty-one days. This road is now known as the Ross Mills road. Here a cabin was built of logs, and in December the family moved in an ox sled to their new home. The cabin at that time had no floor, doors nor windows, blankets being used for doors and greased paper for windows until something better could be obtained. In the following spring, Mr. Ross built the first saw mill on the Cassadaga creek, and brought the machinery for his mill from Pittsburgh in a canoe, the trip occupying about two weeks. As the houses were so far apart at that early date, for a time he was unable to obtain food, and for two days and a half his only sustenance was blackberries picked from the bushes along the river bank. Benjamin Ross was a typical Scotchman, with an intense love of country.

He was a Republican of the strongest kind, and had the courage of his convictions, as was proven, when, during the Civil War, and party spirit ran high, he laid low in the dust a "Copperhead" who talked too much. He was much interested in improvements, in the development of the country and in affairs of the times. He died at Ross Mills in 1871.

Margaret (Armstrong) Ross, daughter of John Armstrong, who came from Belfast, Ireland, before the Revolution, was a remarkable woman, possessing physical and mental strength. As the wife of a pioneer, she did more than her part. She died in 1875, aged eighty-two years, leaving five children: Maryann Newton, Isabel Frew Carter, Laura Work Wayt, Emery Armstrong, of whom further; and Elliott Kimball Ross. Five children died in infancy.

Emery Armstrong Ross spent his boyhood as other pioneer children, attending district school during the winter, and "doing the chores," the one big holiday of the year being General Training, with its wonderful music of fife and drum, its drills, and its cider and gingerbread. His clothes were of homespun and linen, made by his mother from wool and flax raised on the farm, and his shoes were made by the traveling shoemaker, who remained a week or so at each place, and who utilized the father's boot tops in making the children's shoes. The following extracts from the "Ross Family History," written by Emery A. Ross, give a good description of those early days.

The nearest neighbors at this early date were at Work's Mills on the south, connected by the sled road, and Bucklins on the north, connected by a blazed trail, each three miles distant. For the benefit of the younger readers, I will explain that a blazed trail or foot path is made by blazing or hewing a patch of bark from the trees at intervals, as a guide for the settlers to go from one settlement to another. At that time there were only about half a dozen houses in Jamestown, that place not being settled until about two years after Worksburg, and six years before Father settled on the Cassadaga.

For the first few years it was a struggle against adversity, and at times it needed more than one dog to keep the wolf from the door. I have heard my mother say she had dug up the potatoes that were planted, cut the eyes out, replanted the eyes, and cooked the balance of the potatoes, ample proof that necessity was the mother of invention, in this case at least.

While they could get a limited supply of grain from distant settlements, they had to depend mostly for their supplies from Lake Erie which were transported from Van Buren Point over the portage by teams to the head of Chautauqua Lake, thence down the lake or outlet by canoe or barge. The supplies from Pittsburgh came up the Alleghany by canoes and keel boats.

For hay, until they could get their land cleared, they had to depend upon what nature had provided, which was the tallest kind of grass in the shape of grand forest trees, maple, elm and basswood, the tender twigs of which made a very good substitute for hay.

I well remember in later years, 1839-40, when we had a great depth of snow and a long, tedious, cold winter, there was a great scarcity of hay, in fact, there was none to be had, and my father and his neighbor kept their stock entirely on "browse" during the last part of the winter. The men would start out in the morning with their axes, put the oxen ahead, and cows and the young stock next, and start them through the deep snow for the woods, where they felled trees enough to make a full repast for the stock that day. The cattle would come home from the woods in single file, in their deep ditch like path, as full and plump as if they had been in a clover field.

I remember the autumn evenings, when the labors of the day were done, when the family gathered around the open fireplace, Father tipped back in his splint-bottomed chair, in his accustomed place against the

jamb in the chimney corner, his newspaper in one hand, a candlestick with a tallow dip in the other, inclined at a pitch of forty-five degrees towards the paper to get the full benefit of the uncertain light, the candle meanwhile, from its position, melting away and dripping in yellow drops from his fingers to the paper. When he came to a realizing sense of his condition, he would express his contempt by his usual expletives: "Hm, Zounds, give me the snuffers." And mother, whose busy hands were never idle, would have her wheel before the fire, and with measured tread and skillful hand would draw a thread of finest strand, which in turn was knit into stockings, or woven into flannels and dressed cloth for the family's winter wear; the older girls meanwhile knitting or mending, and the younger members of the family keeping the big fireplace well replenished with dry kindling to keep the room well lighted and warmed to a certain degree, which was necessary to make the wool run free, thus combining duty with pleasure, for who does not like to watch a cheerful fire? It was one of the pleasures of our childhood evenings. Often, as an accompaniment, the tin bake oven with its open front was before the fire, with its twin loaves of golden corn bread, half smothered in a bed of coals, and now and then we would raise the lid to see how comes on the baking bread, when the steam would greet us with an appetizing odor. And the crane that o'er the fire swung, whereon the pots and kettles hung, in which was cooked the frugal meal of pork and beans or ham and veal. These were the happy days of youth, these were our happy days in truth.

While quite young, Emery A. assumed the management of the farm. He also did considerable rafting down the Cassadaga, Conewango, Alleghany and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati. When his father retired from the lumber business, he became actively engaged in it, and in 1872, in company with Thomas J. Skidmore and Hiram B. Jenkins, he built a steam saw mill to take the place of his father's water mill. This firm, E. A. Ross & Company, did a large business for twelve years, when Mr. Skidmore and Mr. Jenkins retired, and the firm took the name of E. A. Ross & Son—C. E. Ross. This firm controlled nearly all the timber in the Cassadaga valley from Moons and South Stockton to Falconer. A planing mill was added to the saw mill, and later the firm purchased a planing mill and wood mantel factory on the corner of Second and Winsor streets in Jamestown, which they enlarged and operated for a number of years. In 1894 the family moved from Ross Mills to Jamestown.

Mr. Ross favored every public improvement, and worked hard to promote the same. He was one of the first to become interested in putting through the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad. The first grading for this road was done on the Ross farm at Ross Mills, Oct. 3, 1867, and the well known "Old Grays" were the horses used in this work. In 1874, the post office was established at Ross Mills with E. A. Ross as postmaster. Mr. Ross was one of the first of his time to become interested in the making of good country roads, and worked hard to secure the same, being a true road master. He gave his men and teams freely for extra work upon the roads, and many a time, hoe or rake in hand, would go over the Falconer-Ross Mills road, filling up depressions and removing stones. In all work he aimed at perfection, and could not tolerate a poor job. In whatever he undertook he was an artist, and he was efficient in many lines of work. One of his strongest characteristics was patriotism. He elisted in the Civil War, but was rejected by the medical examiner. Although compelled to remain at home, he did his part in all ways possible. He was a lifelong Republican.



Alfred E. Hall.

Although his opportunities for attending school were meager, he was educated in the true sense of the term, through extensive reading and travel. In traveling, of which he was extremely fond, he saw everything of interest. He had a well trained mind, quick and alert, remarkable judgment and foresight, a keen wit and sense of humor, deep sympathy for the unfortunate and suffering, and a pure heart. One man said of him, "He was the purest-minded man I ever knew." He loved all things beautiful or remarkable in nature or art, and was an interesting writer, being especially clever in writing rhymes and jingles. He was a member of the Chautauqua County Historical Society. While not a member of any church, he attended the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Ross is a member. He possessed a deeply religious nature, and the faith which helped him bear with patience a trying illness.

Emery A. Ross and Rhoda P. Norton were married in 1852. She died in 1858. In 1862 he married Anna M. Doolittle, daughter of Edward F. Doolittle, who was a descendant of one of the Mayflower Pilgrims, a pioneer lumberman, and a soldier in the Civil War. Her maternal grandfather was John Peters, a pioneer, student, teacher, and soldier in the War of 1812. He died at Ross Mills at the age of ninety-three. The children of Emery A. and Anna M. (Doolittle) Ross are: C. Edward, Clara C., E. Winfield and Warren. All are members of Clan Ross in America, an organization of men and women whose ancestors came from Ross-shire, Scotland, and which was formed in New York City in 1911. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Ross are: Vivien, Warren, Jr., Arthur K., and Anna Fern Ross.

ALFRED ELLIOT HALL—The city of Jamestown is fortunate in having an unusually large number of highly respected, conscientious business men, whose records are worthy of being writ large upon the tablets of memory. One of these is Alfred Elliot Hall, whose demise took place on July 15, 1918, at Long Beach, Cal. A member of the prominent Hall family, for many years connected with manufacturing interests in the city, Alfred E. Hall held a high place in the regard of his associates, with a reputation for honest dealing and efficiency that would place him justly among the foremost citizens. His was a most modest nature, his particular dislike to being placed in a conspicuous position becoming almost an obsession with him, and yet his deep reading, travel and keen observation had so developed his mental ability that he should by right have been a leader among all men. He shrank from publicity, and nothing could induce him to enter politics, though his friends frequently had urged him to become a candidate for some public office, the only exception to this rule being that during the regime of Mayor Eleazar Green, Mr. Hall consented to become a member of the Common Council for a time, his name having been selected as one of the original members of the Board of Park Commissioners. He served for eight years on this board. The service was a most congenial one to him, and he proved to be an exceedingly useful member of the commission, as he gave much time to the study of improvements both in street and park works. With his usual thoroughness

he consulted the best authorities in regard to beautifying the city and rendering its streets more attractive. While very reserved and exceedingly careful in the choice of his intimate friends, he was at all times genial and agreeable in the wide circle of his chance acquaintances.

Alfred Elliot Hall was born in Jamestown, April 25, 1861, and had lived there all his life. He was the son of Major W. C. J. and Maria W. (Woodhull) Hall, for many years residents of Jamestown. Mr. Hall's early education was acquired in the local public schools, but after leaving the high school he continued studying advanced subjects in many lines, reading the works of the best authors upon whatever topic he might at the time be most interested in. In literature his selections leaned to the classics, though technical subjects seemed to claim most of his attention, his studies in that line taking him into so many fields that every one who had the pleasure of conversing with him was surprised at the breadth and depth of his knowledge. Mr. Hall was a very keen observer, very little escaping his attention, and this with his extensive traveling made him a companion much to be desired.

In early manhood, Mr. Hall entered the worsted mills in Jamestown, founded by his grandfather, William Hall, and Major W. C. J. Hall, his son, being at that time superintendent of the mills; when he died Alfred E. Hall became assistant superintendent, serving, for a time as treasurer of the concern. After the death of his father he became part owner of the works and continued his connection with it until the end. He was also interested in the Art Metal Construction Company, and was a director and stockholder of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company; he was also connected with several other manufacturing interests of his native city. At one time Mr. Hall was a director of the National Chautauqua County Bank of Jamestown, and a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association, one of his greatest interests being the work of the boys of that organization. He and his family have always been leading members of the First Congregational Church, of which he was for many years a trustee. In the social line Mr. Hall was a member of the Lakewood Country Club, and at one time was affiliated with the University Club.

Mr. Hall was married in Jamestown, July 2, 1885, to Elizabeth H. McElroy, a native of Rochester, N. Y. She was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Irwin) McElroy. The family lived in Jamestown, Mr. McElroy being engaged in the boot and shoemaking business. His specialty was quite unique, that of making shoes for weddings, his fame as a producer of fine handsewed boots for brides and grooms extending into other sections of the State. The daughter, Elizabeth H., had many advantages in her youth, her early education in the grammar and high schools being supplemented by a course in the normal school, which fitted her for the occupation of school teacher, a position she held for four years prior to her marriage. In addition to this fundamental education she studied music and art, her taste in the former being of a high order, inclining greatly to the works of the composers known as classical. Mrs. Hall's home gives evidence of her artistic temperament and cultivated taste, while

her interests, outside of her home, are all in the line of improvement. She is a member of the Mozart Club, also of the Fortnightly Club, and is a great worker in the Congregational church. She is well known for her generous giving to all local charities, as well as her efforts to promote all undertakings for the welfare of Jamestown. Mrs. Hall has always been a devoted wife and mother, her life and that of her husband having been greatly saddened by the loss of two of their four sons, one having died in 1913 after reaching manhood. The shock of this prostrating sorrow brought about a gradual decline in Mr. Hall's health, which eventually caused his death. He had gone to California partly in the hope of regaining his strength.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hall are: 1. William McElroy, died in childhood. 2. Irwin Alfred, died after his graduation from Hamilton College. 3. Carroll Miller, who was educated at Cornell University, living at home. 4. Shirley McElroy, also educated at Cornell University; has a fine war record, having served as a member of the Red Cross in the canteen service of the French army, and was also assistant manager of the Metropolitan canteen service in Paris; he holds a captain's commission; he makes his home in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Alfred E. Hall had one sister residing in California, Mrs. Sophia H. Marshall, wife of Frank H. Marshall, at one time rector of the Episcopal church in New Haven, but now an artist residing in California. Mr. Hall is buried in the family plot in Lakeview Cemetery, his body having been brought to Jamestown by his widow and his son Carroll M. Mr. Hall's death will be greatly felt in Jamestown, for he had ever been liberal in his gifts to every city institution, while his donations to religious and charitable organizations have been regular and generous. He leaves behind him an untarnished name and a record of which his widow and children may well be proud.

HENRY W. WATSON, CLARA WATSON—

Henry W. Watson was born at Minster, County of Kent, England, Sept. 17, 1839, son of Henry and Fanny (Watson) Watson. His father died when he was very young, and at the age of nine years he began work as a "crow boy." He attended the parish school on part time until twelve years of age, then became a full time worker, continuing until the age of fifteen, when he shipped on board the British man-of-war, "James Watt," serving three years in the navy during the Crimean War. After his discharge from the navy, he was employed on an English farm for two years, his wages being two shillings per day. From boyhood he had been possessed not only of a desire but a determination to come to the United States, and that desire was accomplished on May 28, 1859, when he landed in New York City, after a four weeks' voyage on a sailing vessel from London; his cash capital was \$1.50. He made a friend on the ship who aided him by the loan of money to get to Mentor, Ohio, from whence he came to New York State, settling in Busti, Chautauqua county, in 1861, where he was employed on a farm by Oren Stoddard. In 1862 he enlisted for the Civil War in the Seventh Company, First Battalion, New York Sharpshooters, attached to the 112th Regiment, New

York Infantry. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, fighting in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Mine Run, and innumerable small battles and skirmishes, and was present at General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, having safely escaped all serious war perils. He was mustered out of the United States service with his regiment in Washington, D. C., in June, 1865, and honorably discharged at Elmira, N. Y., June 17, 1865.

Through a comrade-in-arms, Mr. Watson was led to locate in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1865, and there he engaged in carriage manufacturing on a small scale with his subsequent father-in-law, Eliphalet Mitchell. His struggle for a foothold in the business world was strenuous and protracted, but the foundations were securely laid upon which the prosperity of the present Watson Manufacturing Company rests. In 1867 he started in business for himself on Second street. In 1888 he admitted his son, William W., to a partnership under the firm name, The Watson Manufacturing Company, and they are still associated in business. In 1889 the business was removed to its present location, and in 1905 the firm was incorporated, Henry W. Watson, president, William W. Watson, secretary, treasurer and general manager. For fifty-five years, 1865-1920, Mr. Watson has been identified with Jamestown's business interests, and the product of the Watson plant is known throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in foreign countries. This is a wonderful record of a life begun under the severest handicap, and to young men and women Mr. Watson gives this advice from his more than half century of business experience: "If well, don't be afraid of hard work; don't shirk; don't get discouraged at trifles; economize; save while young; start a bank account, and add to it little by little; make every day count."

Although of English birth, Mr. Watson has a true appreciation of the spirit of American citizenship, and testifies: "I have always rejoiced that I came to the United States." He became a naturalized citizen in 1866, and has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He is now one of the oldest business men in Jamestown, and while he has always been a manufacturer, the product of his plant has varied from carriages to inside blinds, and since 1910 to window screens, metal office, bank and vault furniture, the plant now employing nearly 400 workmen. Mr. Watson is a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic; Elliott Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; and is an Independent in politics.

Mr. Watson married, Nov. 14, 1866, Clara Mitchell, daughter of Eliphalet Mitchell, then Mr. Watson's business partner. In 1916 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been identified with Jamestown activities. Mrs. Watson is best known through her connection with spiritualism, she having been identified with that cause for many years as a lecturer and writer of force and ability. Full ministerial rights, conferred upon her many years ago by the "Friends of Human Progress," have brought her in contact with the public through the lecture platform, weddings and funeral services, and



Henry W. Watson.



Mrs. Clara Watson

she is one of the best known women in Western New York. Not alone in and for spiritualism has her voice and pen been used, but her articles in defense of right and justice have been read by thousands. Regarded sometimes as radical in expressions, her writings are conceded to be always striving towards justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of one child, a son, William W., born in Jamestown, Feb. 11, 1868, who is now secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Watson Manufacturing Company. Receiving his education in the Jamestown public schools, he early associated himself with his father in the carriage manufacturing business, and in 1887 was admitted a partner, and when the business was incorporated succeeded to his present position. His ability, energy and enthusiasm have been valuable assets of the business, and he ranks as one of Jamestown's strong business men. He married, Aug. 30, 1894, Kittie Leper, daughter of Edward G. and Loraine (Root) Leper, of Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are also the foster parents of Clara M. Allen, niece of Mrs. Watson, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Allen, both of whom passed away in the early childhood days of their daughter. In 1895 Miss Allen was married to Harry J. Le Boeuf, of Jamestown.

Mrs. Watson, since espousing the cause of spiritualism, has been especially prominent as a speaker and writer, and has been affiliated with both the State and National spiritualist organizations as a worker and officer. Since receiving her ordination she has actively pursued her sacred calling. She has used her pen freely in behalf of many questions of interest and reform, and is ranked as one of the leading women in the cause of spiritualism. She was the first woman in Western New York to be given ordination papers granting full ministerial rights and privileges. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been affiliated with Lilydale Spiritualist Assembly since its inception in 1879, and Mrs. Watson has been a speaker upon its rostrum for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are both advanced in years, Mr. Watson an octogenarian, admitting eighty-one years, Mrs. Watson seventy-five, both retaining their mental faculties unimpaired, and are blessed with the love and respect of a wide circle of friends.

ELIPHALET MITCHELL was born in Vermont, April 2, 1815, of ancient Colonial family, and died May 24, 1901, at his home in Jamestown, N. Y. He was a man of good education, and in his younger years was a school teacher. When a young man he came to Chautauqua county, locating in Jamestown, where he engaged in carriage manufacturing on Second street, his son-in-law, Henry W. Watson, being at one time his partner. He was well known in Jamestown outside of business circles, his fine voice and interest in music bringing him much into public view. He married, April 17, 1839, Sophronia Slayton, of Ashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Herewith is appended a more intimate sketch of Mr. Mitchell written by his daughter, Mrs. Clara Watson, at the time of his death:

On the evening of May 24, 1901, father retired in his usual good health, and the following morning it was found that the white robed angel had passed that way; the earthly form was locked in the stillness of that

wondrous sleep we call death. His age was eighty-six years and one month. For several years prior to his passing away he had been a summer resident at Lilydale Assembly. In early life he accepted the Christian religion, but found its tenets and doctrines too narrow and circumscribed to satisfy the longings of his aspiring mind, and later espoused the cause of spiritualism.

Father had music in his soul, melody in his nature, and rhythm in his understanding; and in the days of manhood's prime his voice of wonderful range, sweetness and power, thrilled the listening ear and the responsive soul. Many years he was a teacher of music in the old-fashioned singing school, also leader of various church choirs, and singing much at both temperance meetings and political gatherings. He loved books and lived in the atmosphere of the uplifting tendency that comes from the reading of good literature and the study of the great problems of life that confront the thoughtful mind. He was genial and cheerful in temperament, yet thoughtful and meditative.

Not only in his younger days, but all through his life, he was interested in reformatory measures along all lines of human betterment. The anti-slavery cause was dear to him, and when it meant almost social and even moral ostracism to espouse the cause of the oppressed race, he was firm and unflinching in his conviction of right. His was one of the first five votes cast in this city (Jamestown) for the anti-slavery cause. As a total abstainer, the temperance question was of interest to him, and he talked, sang, and lived temperance principles; social uplift and betterment engaged his attention, and he thought much on the importance of ethical training and teaching.

The political and governmental questions and problems were to him of great and grave importance, and he looked to the intelligent use of the ballot as the remedy for the righting of many wrongs. Holding the thought that one is never too old to learn, the educational interests of both old and young were important to him. Father knew that honor and integrity counted for more than mere time-saving and earthly prosperity, and leaves to his children the legacy of a name and a life unsullied by any act of dishonor. At his death the mortal body was laid to rest beside that of his wife in Jamestown, Lake View Cemetery. Father is not dead, but risen.

ARTHUR SMITH TENNANT—The name of Tennant is very closely associated with Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and with the adjacent region, where the family has resided for many years. Moses A. Tennant, the great-grandfather of the Mr. Tennant of this sketch, moved with his wife to Ripley about the year 1832, and there resided until the close of his life. One of his sons, Deloss Gibson Tennant, also made his home at Ripley, where he married Eliza Sawin, a daughter of Ethan A. and Eleanor Sawin, who had come to Ripley about the same time that his parents had. Deloss Gibson Tennant and his wife were the parents of Moses Deloss Tennant, the father of Arthur Smith Tennant, and one of the prominent attorneys of Westfield. He was born at Ripley, Dec. 3, 1849, and attended the public schools of that place, studying for a time at the Ripley High School, after which he was a student at Westfield Academy, where he was graduated in 1867 and was prepared for college. In the same year he matriculated at Alfred University, where he took mathematics and literature, and was graduated with the class of 1869. He studied law in the office of Arthur Smith, his father-in-law.

Mr. Tennant was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Buffalo, June 11, 1875, and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with Hon. Austin Smith, who is mentioned elsewhere in this sketch. This association was continued until the death of Mr. Smith in 1904, since which time he has remained in active practice on his

own account. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Tennant was a surveyor, and followed that pursuit to a considerable extent in this region. He was elected justice of the peace at Westfield in 1881, and continued in the same office up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, being one of the charter members of Westfield Council, No. 81, and was also affiliated with other fraternal orders here. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and attended the church of that denomination at Westfield. Moses Deloss Tennant married, Sept. 27, 1878, Helen E. Smith, a daughter of the Hon. Austin Smith, Mr. Tennant's former partner, and of Sarah Ann (McMahan) Smith, his wife. They were the parents of one son, Arthur Smith Tennant, who is mentioned at length below. Moses D. Tennant and his wife died in 1918, he in August and she in May.

The Hon. Austin Smith was a native of what is now Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., where his birth occurred March 16, 1804, and was a student at Hamilton College, from which he graduated in July, 1826. After completing his education at that institution, Mr. Smith was elected principal of the Fredonia Academy, the first institution of its kind in Chautauqua county. After presiding over the destinies of this famous school for some time, during which he was a student of the law, he was admitted as counselor-at-law by the Supreme Court on May 18, 1828, and as solicitor and and counselor by the Court of Chancery of the State of New York on May 23 of the same year. He resigned his position as principal of the Fredonia Academy in January, 1827, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the county court. In that year also he settled at Westfield, and in 1830 became the law partner of the Hon. Abram Dixon, continuing in this association until about 1840, when he was appointed surrogate of Chautauqua county, holding that office for four years. Austin Smith procured the rights of way for the Erie railroad west of Salamanca to Barcelona on Lake Erie about 1842, but the owners of lake frontage at Barcelona held their land values so high that the Railroad Company refused to buy. He purchased considerable property at Barcelona in the early days, anticipating an increase in value. In Dunkirk the owners gave every other lot to the railroad, in order to make Dunkirk the terminal, and establish docks there, which took the Erie on another route and destroyed the value of his work for Barcelona and Westfield. He was a determined abolitionist, and the cellar of his residence was a station on the "underground railroad" operating in the interest of runaway slaves. This house, which he built in 1830, was the birthplace of three generations of the family. In 1830 Abram Dixon and Austin Smith formed a partnership for the practice of law, and in 1909 their grandsons formed a partnership, Arthur S. Tennant and Dixon P. Whitney, in the insurance business. The office of Austin Smith has been continuously maintained by descendants since 1830, and a centennial is being arranged by Tennant & Whitney for the year 1930.

In 1850 Austin Smith was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served in the General Assembly in that and the following two years, serving as a member of the judiciary committee in 1851, and in 1852 as chair-

man of the committee on ways and means. In 1863 he was appointed examining agent of the Treasury Department for South Carolina and Florida, on the recommendation of Secretary Chase, and later as tax commissioner of Florida. In early life, Mr. Smith was a Whig in politics, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, became a member thereof and was a staunch supporter of its principles from that time until the close of his life, Oct. 21, 1904, aged 100 years and seven months. He was a man of unusual strength of character, and his faculties were preserved to a great age unimpaired, so that he continued actively engaged in the practice of his profession until about two years before his death. For eight years before his death he was the oldest college graduate in the United States. Of him the Hon. Obed Edsen, a personal friend and professional colleague, said, shortly prior to his death:

And now, after more than sixty years of professional life, in the possession of physical health and mental powers, urbane and courteous in manners, and a keen wit, he is to a limited extent engaged in the practice of law with a generation of lawyers who have reached or passed their prime, not one of whom even knew in their childhood the contemporaries of his early years, except by their reputation. Mr. Smith possesses a sound judgment, a discriminating mind and other good qualities of an able lawyer. He has been an astute counselor and an able advocate. Forceful and logical, he sought rather to convince than to persuade. Strong and plain of speech, of shrewd and discerning mind, he was always effective with the jury and the court and in view of his long and honorable service he may well be considered the Nestor of the Chautauqua County Bar.

The Hon. Austin Smith married Sarah A. McMahan, daughter of Col. James McMahan, pioneer and first settler of Chautauqua county. One of their children was Helen E. Smith, who became the wife of Moses Deloss Tennant and mother of Arthur Smith Tennant, of further mention.

Arthur Smith Tennant, only son of Moses Deloss and Helen E. (Smith) Tennant was born Nov. 3, 1882, at Westfield and has made that place his home ever since. As a lad he attended the Westfield Academy and the Westfield High School, where he was prepared for college, and afterwards was a student at the law school connected with Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, and received the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar March 8, 1904, and on the first of April following, was admitted as a partner by his father to the latter's large law business. Mr. Tennant is actively in practice and for a number of years has given considerable of his time and attention to the real estate business. He is manager of the Chautauqua branch of the Harrison Real Estate Company of Buffalo, and with Dixon P. Whitney he carries on a large real estate and insurance business here under the firm name of Tennant & Whitney. Mr. Tennant has also been exceedingly active in public affairs, and at an early age was appointed a notary public. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has held a number of offices in the gift of the community. At the present time he is a member of the Town Board, and is also justice of the peace. He served as village attorney during 1909, 1910 and 1911, and was also manager of the Western New York branch of the United States Life Insurance Company. In religious belief Mr. Tennant is a Pres-



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byterian and, like his father before him, attends the church of that denomination at Westfield. He is a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal circles here, the local Grange and the Sacchord Club, a Chautauqua county organization at Cornell University.

Arthur Smith Tennant was united in marriage, Oct. 22, 1906, at Westfield, with Grace R. Skinner, a daughter of John Arthur and Jeannie A. Skinner, old and highly respected residents of this place. A son, Arthur Skinner Tennant, was born to them Dec. 30, 1907.

ALBERT WARREN CUMMINGS—Chautauqua county, his birthplace, has been the scene of Mr. Cummings' business and industrial operations, although the organization that he founded, and of which he is the head, extends its activities far beyond local limits. Mr. Cummings is a son of Asahel Ames and Eliza (Streeter) Cummings, his father a carpenter and contractor.

Albert Warren Cummings was born at Charlotte, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1860. He attended school in his birthplace for one year and then, the family moving to Stockton in the same county, he continued his studies in the schools of that place. Two terms in a school at Cassadaga practically completed his education, and as a youth he secured employment during the summer vacation. He early learned the carpenter's trade, and after a short term of employment in Fredonia went to work in Dunkirk, in 1881, and for two years worked at his trade. The two following years were spent in the woodworking department of the American Locomotive Works (then the Brooks Locomotive Works), and he then passed a like period as fireman for the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Mr. Cummings formed a co-partnership with Fred B. Rice in August, 1886. Mr. Rice was superintendent of construction at the John T. Noye works in Buffalo, of the Rice Automatic Steam Engine that he was the inventor and patentee of. Mr. Rice was in very poor health and died in 1888, and Mr. Cummings purchased his interest shortly before his death. The partnership formed by Messrs. Rice and Cummings established the Home Steam Laundry, which name was changed after Mr. Cummings purchased Mr. Rice's interest, to the Dunkirk Steam Laundry, which business was continued by Mr. Cummings until 1902, when impaired health induced him to incorporate and allow some of the trusted workers to take an interest. They now have more than 100 employees. The physical equipment of the plant, which is a three-story building and basement 160x46 feet, with power house 80x80 feet, separator, also a fireproof dry cleaning plant 40x80 feet, and where every variety of clothing is cleaned and pressed, is most modern and complete. Included in the more noteworthy features is a water softening plant and filters, which are capable of softening and purifying 20,000 gallons of water daily. The patronage of the Cummings Laundry extends widely over Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, their contracts with Pittsburgh, Pa., and Troy, N. Y., shirt factories being especially large. The company has an investment of \$150,000 in machinery and supplies alone, exclusive of the

ground and buildings. No mention of this business, its growth and volume, would be complete without due attention being given the internal organization, the source of its constant prosperity. On the third floor a space 160x28 feet, is occupied by a kitchen, dining room, library, dance floor, and small stage for entertainments. Lunches are served to the employees in the building, and during the lunch hour frequent social and business talks are given by the heads of the different departments. Social and recreational activities in the plant are under the direction of a highly trained industrial personnel worker, with Mr. Cummings interested coöperation. An excellent spirit maintains throughout the entire organization, in which have been adopted the most advanced, practical methods for promoting harmonious relations and beneficial conditions.

Mr. Cummings patented and manufactured the first collar starcher and the first collar shaper for laundry work on the market, and sold these machines in every State in the Union, as well as exporting them to Canada and England. He has turned his attention to other fields than that in which he has made his greatest success, and is interested as a stockholder in numerous financial and manufacturing institutions. He was president of the Lake Shore Building and Loan Association. He has given a large share of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable and philanthropic undertakings, has been particularly active in support of the American Red Cross, and since the founding of the Brooks Memorial Hospital has served as a member of the official board. Mr. Cummings is an independent Republican in political belief, has served on the local Board of Health, the Water Commission, and has given freely of his aid in all affairs of public interest. His fraternal order is the Masonic, and he affiliates with lodge, chapter, council, shrine and commandery, holding the rank of past commander in the last-named body, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Cummings married Flora F. Wager, and they are the parents of: 1. Adelbert Wager, educated in Dunkirk High School and St. John's Military Academy; served during the World War as lieutenant in the department of the quartermaster-general; he is now associated in business with his father. 2. Warren Jerome, died while a student in high school at the age of seventeen. 3. Lucille, died in infancy.

The printed page can convey accurately the facts concerning an individual or institution, but it must fall short in catching the spirit that characterizes either. It is through the medium of example and inspiration that Mr. Cummings has rendered his greatest service to his city and to his town, and by those who are privileged to know its extent and its value, his work, industrial and philanthropic, is held in earnest appreciation.

DEACON ELIJAH FAY—The life of a pioneer settler in any section is one of privation, and when in 1811 Deacon Elijah Fay came to what is now the village of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and

built his log cabin, he did all he could to relieve its bareness and to give it a semblance of the home which he had left behind him in Massachusetts. One of the attempts to create this home atmosphere was the planting of Fox grapevines, such as grew in profusion along New England streams. These were the first grape vines ever planted in Chautauqua county and while the fruit was decidedly inferior in quality, the rapid growth of the vines proved that soil and climate were favorable to vine culture. This experiment in grape culture in time led to another and another until, finally, a small vineyard was under cultivation, and by 1824 Deacon Fay had demonstrated that a luscious, juicy, fine flavored grape could be grown in Chautauqua county, and that there was a large section of the county where grapes could be profitably cultivated as a standard crop. Thus a new industry was introduced to Chautauqua county, now the greatest grape producing county in the United States. This review deals with the lives of Deacon Elijah Fay and his sons, Clinton S., and Joseph Belknap Fay. There were among the early settlers of Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., five Fay families, their heads, Elijah, Elisha, Nathaniel, Hollis, and Nathan. All but the last named were brothers, the sons of Nathaniel Fay, of Southboro, Mass., who never came to Chautauqua county.

Elijah Fay was born in Southboro, Mass., Sept. 9, 1781, died in the town of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1860. He married in Westboro, Mass., Lucy Belknap, of Westboro, who died in Brocton, Jan. 17, 1872. They came to Western New York in 1811, after being on the road forty-one days in a wagon drawn by oxen, and arrived at what is now Brocton in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county. He settled on lot No. 20, township 5, which he had previously located, his tract containing 179 acres. His brothers, Nathaniel and Elisha, both unmarried, had preceded him in Chautauqua county in 1806, Elisha settling on lot 25, and Nathaniel on lot 12, township 5, and Hollis, the other brother, came with Elijah Fay in 1811, but later left the county. Both Elisha and Nathaniel Fay served in the War of 1812, married and left descendants.

Elijah Fay at once built a log cabin for his wife and children, moving in on Jan. 1, 1812. It was as crude as such a residence hastily built must of needs be, but it was succeeded by a better one a year later and the first one used as a barn, the space between the two being used as an enclosed threshing floor. The planting of the Fox grapevine, obtained from his Massachusetts home, was an historical event, although far from being a satisfactory experiment in grape culture. His next experiment, made in the spring of 1822, was the planting of a few roots of grapevines obtained in other localities, but that, too, was a failure, except that a hardy variety must be found. Deacon Fay abandoned further experiments in grape growing until 1824, when he bought from William R. Prince, of Flushing, L. I., a few grape roots of the Catawba and Isabella varieties and set them out in a plot he had prepared on his farm. A wooden trellis was prepared for the vines to run upon and there, on this plot, two by eight rods, the first vineyard in Chautauqua county and Western New York was established. This experiment was successful,

but for a number of years no attempt was made by Deacon Fay to place the product of his little vineyard on the market, but finally he bought a few baskets, filled them with choice grapes and sent them to Dunkirk, thence by steamboat to Buffalo, where Austin Baker, of Portland, procured a stand and offered them for sale, this venture proving successful. Thus was the grape-growing industry started in Chautauqua county.

In 1830 Deacon Fay made ten gallons of wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes and the little vineyard was enlarged until about five hundred gallons of wine were made annually. Joseph Belknap Fay, son of Deacon Elijah Fay, began the cultivation of grapes in 1851, and in 1859 the firm of Fay (Joseph B.), Ryckman (G. E.) and Haywood (Rufus) built the Brocton wine cellars and began the manufacture of wine on a larger scale than ever before attempted. Deacon Fay continued his interest in the business in which he was the pioneer all his life and left behind him a name which will ever live in the county annals as its greatest—incomparably greatest—benefactor.

Deacon Fay was of strong religious nature and was universally regarded as one of the best of men. He was one of the early members of the First Baptist Church in Brocton, organized Sept. 19, 1819, and one of its early deacons. Deacon Elijah and Lucy (Belknap) Fay were the parents of three children: 1. Clinton Snow, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Lydia E., who married Lawrence F. Ryckman, and died July 22, 1873. 3. Joseph Belknap, a sketch of whom follows.

CLINTON SNOW FAY, eldest son of Deacon Elijah and Lucy (Belknap) Fay, was born in Southboro, Mass., June 25, 1810, died at his home in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1879. He was brought by his parents, in 1811, to that part of Chautauqua county afterward known as Salem Cross Roads, now the village of Brocton, town of Portland. The Fays located their home on a farm there, they being first settlers, in fact a large part of the village of Brocton is the former site of the old Deacon Fay farm, the scene of the planting of the first grapevine in the county, the planting of the first vineyard and the successful gathering of the first grape harvest. In the log cabin built by his father the boy Clinton S. spent his boyhood. An illness in childhood caused the loss of his hearing, but private tutors and the sign language they taught him enabled him to master the rudiments, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to an institution for teaching the deaf. He remained there for three years, becoming an expert in the sign language and lacking in nothing pertaining to the well educated youth save the sense of hearing. After his return from school, Clinton S. Fay obtained a position in a Westfield printing office, but the work there did not agree with him and he returned to the home farm, and with his father cultivated the farm and continued the newly discovered addition to farming activity, the planting of vineyards and the raising of grapes as a business. Later fifty acres of the homestead was deeded to him and upon that tract he settled down to the life of a farmer, and there ever afterward resided, making

a specialty of dairy farming and fruit growing. He prospered abundantly, erected a modern home upon his farm and otherwise improved and made it more productive and valuable. When grape culture had become thoroughly established as a permanent industry, he became interested with his father and brothers in their extensive vineyards and wine-making operations, always, however, retaining as his greatest interest his own private dairy herd, his vineyard and orchard.

In spite of his physical infirmity, Mr. Fay was a well read and well informed man, his native intelligence and bright mind more than compensating for his lack of hearing. He kept himself abreast of the times through his reading, and he was lacking in no quality of good citizenship. His own infirmity rendered him especially sympathetic and he gave liberally to all charities which were helpful to those similarly afflicted. He spared no trouble to seek out and assist those of his own neighborhood who were needy and his aid could always be depended upon in individual cases needing assistance. He was a practical Christian and by his works men knew the faith which inspired him.

Clinton S. Fay married, Feb. 13, 1842, in Brocton, Chautauqua county, Almira Aurilla Clark, born in the town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, April 2, 1821, daughter of John T. and Rebecca (Rogers) Clark. Miss Clark was educated in Fredonia Academy, and before her marriage to Clinton S. Fay taught in the public schools of her town. She was a member of the Baptist church of Brocton, baptized March 25, 1838, and until her death, Jan. 24, 1902, was a loyal member of that church and a devoted Christian. Owing to her husband's infirmity, Mrs. Fay was his close business associate and bore a great deal of the responsibility connected therewith. She was also familiar with and in entire sympathy with his charities and acts of kindness of varied nature. She took active part in church work, but her home and her family were her deepest concern, and husband and wife were devoted to each other and to their children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clinton S. Fay are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brocton. They were the parents of six children: 1. Alice Rebecca, of further mention. 2. Clinton E., born March 8, 1853, died in childhood. 3. Carey S., born Jan. 16, 1855, now a resident of Brocton, N. Y. 4. An infant son died at birth. 5. Lucy Abby, born Feb. 5, 1861, married Jay Skinner, and died in Brocton, N. Y. 6. Julia Maria, born June 18, 1863, married Eugene E. La Due, and resides in Mentor, Ohio.

Alice Rebecca Fay was born at the homestead in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1850, was educated in Brocton schools, and has spent her life in her native village. When her father, Clinton S. Fay, died, in 1879, the dairy and farm was continued by his widow, with Miss Fay as her chief assistant, she being the eldest daughter. When her years grew heavy, Mrs. Fay surrendered much of the burdens to her daughter who made her mother's declining years happy and contented through her loving ministrations. Mrs. Fay passed away in 1902, and Miss Fay still continues the farm with its dairy and vineyards as her parents had before her. She has added many improvements to the old farm and still successfully (1920) continues its operation. She is a member of

the Brocton Baptist Church and for twenty years was treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church. Miss Fay has a host of warm friends in the village in which her useful life has been passed, and all regard her with affection and esteem.

JOSEPH BELKNAP FAY was born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 17, 1817, and educated in the Brocton public school and academy. He was his father's associate in his grape-growing experiments and successes and in 1851 began grape culture for his own account. In 1859 he became a member of the firm, Fay, Ryckman and Haywood, and began manufacturing wine on a large scale. When war broke out between the North and the South, he helped to raise a company in Brocton, and on Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 154th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Captain Griswold, from the town of Arkwright, Chautauqua county, commanding, and of which he later became captain. At the battle of Gettysburg he fought, and early in July, 1863, he was confined for nine months in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. He was then exchanged and rejoined his company, but his prison life and privations had undermined his health, and on July 16, 1864 he resigned his commission—captain—and returned to the farm at Brocton, and again engaged in grape culture and wine manufacturing, he being the secretary of the Lake Shore Wine Company, successors to Fay, Ryckman and Haywood. In 1865 he was elected supervisor from Brocton, and in 1866 was elected assemblyman, and in 1867 reelected. He later accepted a position as United States railway mail clerk, running between Buffalo and New York. In 1872 he sold his Brocton interests and moved to Topeka, Kan., engaging there in farming for several years, going thence to the State of Colorado, there owning and operating the Eureka, a silver mining property. His family moved from Topeka to Chicago, Ill., where he joined them and resided until his death, Jan. 20, 1886. His body was brought to Brocton and he was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was very popular wherever known, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist church.

Captain Fay married (first) Oct. 8, 1837, Maria M. Sage, of Brocton, who died Oct. 29, 1840, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, leaving a son, Ransom, who died in childhood, and a daughter, Maria Sage, who married (first) Harvey Selleck, and (second) Frank French. Captain Fay married (second) March 15, 1843, Martha Haywood, daughter of James Haywood. They were the parents of two children: 1. Evelyn, who married Clinton Bradshaw, and resided in Topeka, Kan., but is now deceased. 2. Joseph Ransom, now residing in Topeka, Kan. Albert Fay, an adopted son of Captain Fay, was a soldier of the Civil War. He died in Brocton, Chautauqua county, May 22, 1920.

ARTHUR RAYMOND CLARK—The Clark Hardware Company of Jamestown, N. Y., is built upon the business founded about 1850 by Rufus Jones, but the Clark name did not appear in it until 1884, when Stephen A. and Milton H. Clark, grandfather and father

of Arthur Raymond Clark, the present vice-president of the company, purchased the business then being conducted under the firm name, Windsor & Glidden. In 1892, after other firms had been absorbed by purchase, they all were incorporated as the Clark Hardware Company, and eventually this company became the largest firm in Chautauqua county, dealing in both wholesale and retail. Stephen A. Clark never lived in Jamestown, although his interest was an important one, the burden of management falling upon his son, Milton H. Clark, a man of rare business ability, who won high rank in the business world, and the unvarying respect of the community. Arthur R. Clark, of the third generation, succeeded his father in the management of the Clark Hardware Company, and has proved his fitness to the position he holds in the business which has borne the Clark name since 1884, a period of thirty-six years.

Arthur R. Clark is of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by Samuel Clark, who came to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636. Burke says: "The Clarks of Bucklands were from the North, I believe from Elgin. They settled down in Devon some time in 1500, were worthy, upright, and respected people." Well confirmed tradition credits Samuel Clark with being a resident of the Clarks of Bucklands in Devonshire.

Arms—Ermine a lion rampant azure on a chief sable a leopard's face argent between two crosses crosslet or.

Crest—A demi-lion gules collared or, on the shoulder an estoile argent, in the paw of a baton sable.

Motto—Victor mortalis est.

(I) Samuel Clark was born about 1619, in Devonshire, England, locating in Westfield in 1636, and on May 16, 1640, was one of the twenty men who bound themselves to establish a home at Rippowams, now Stamford, Conn. He appears on the list of settlers at Stamford until 1642. He is then traced to Milford, Conn., where he is believed to have lived until 1669, removing then to Hempstead, L. I., and later, in 1685, to New Haven, Conn. He died about 1690. He married Hannah Fordham, daughter of Rev. Robert Fordham, and they were the parents of sons and daughters.

(II) The line of descent from Samuel and Hannah (Fordham) Clark is through their son, William Clark, born in Stamford, in 1645, died in Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1712. William Clark was one of the original proprietors of a part of the township of Bedford, he with fifteen others purchasing of the Mohegan chiefs, Dec. 23, 1680, the land where Bedford now stands. In 1794, Queen Anne confirmed to the town of Bedford 23,000 acres to twenty-nine landholders, the Clarks appearing in the list—William Clark, Sr., William Clark, Jr., and Nathan Clark. The records show that William Clark had three sons, the name of his wife being unknown. Descent in this branch is traced through Nathan, the second son.

(III) Nathan Clark, son of William Clark, was born about 1666, and settled in Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1680. He was one of the twenty-nine landholders of the town of Bedford, lived on his farm a quarter of a mile north of the village, and there died, his father, William Clark, also ending his days there. Nathan Clark was a prominent man in the village, a

member of the church, and the owner of mill rights as well as several parcels of land. He was twice married, descent in this branch being through Nathaniel, a son of the second wife.

(IV) Nathaniel Clark, son of Nathan Clark, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1714, died June 2, 1784. By his wife Mary he had thirteen children, descent being traced through Amos, the twelfth child and youngest son.

(V) Amos Clark, son of Nathaniel Clark, was born in Bedford, N. Y., April 3, 1765, and there passed his years, thirty-two, dying Aug. 20, 1797. He married Patience Newman, and they were the parents of three children, the second being a son, Stephen.

(VI) Stephen Clark, son of Amos Clark, was born in Bedford, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1791, died Dec. 25, 1847. He was a farmer of Salem, N. Y., the first in this branch to leave the old family home in Bedford. He married, Jan. 18, 1816, Lydia Howe, born March 26, 1795, died April 26, 1851, the mother of six children, the fourth being a son, Stephen Augustus, one of the founders of the Clark Hardware Company of Jamestown, N. Y.

(VII) Stephen Augustus Clark, son of Stephen Clark, was born June 7, 1825, died Feb. 24, 1890. He was educated in the public schools of Salem and Somerton, and in those towns his youth was spent. Although descending from a long line of agriculturists, he craved a business career, and when a young man secured a clerical position with a grain dealing firm in New York City. From New York he moved to Ossining, where he was employed for a time, later returning to the home farm in Salem. At Salem he bought and shipped produce to New York, and for several years conducted a very successful commission business. He purchased a farm at Croton Lake, N. Y., and there resided four years, later moving to Ossining, where he engaged in the dry goods business very successfully. While he had important business interests in Jamestown, N. Y., he was never a resident of that city, his interests being in charge of his son, Milton Howe Clark. Stephen A. Clark was a member of the Baptist church, and a Republican in politics. He was buried in Dale Cemetery, Ossining, N. Y. He married Feb. 21, 1849, in New York City, Mary Elizabeth Foshay, born there Oct. 8, 1829, died Feb. 24, 1890, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Banks) Foshay, and of French descent. Mrs. Clark was an active member of the Ossining Baptist Church, and a lady greatly esteemed. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of three children: Milton Howe, whose career is herein traced; Isabel Gertrude; Matilda Roper, married Charles Augustus Trowbridge, and died March 20, 1895, and with her infant son, Charles A. Trowbridge, Jr., is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.

(VIII) Milton Howe Clark, only son of Stephen Augustus and Mary Elizabeth (Foshay) Clark, was born in New York City, April 1, 1850, died in Jamestown, N. Y., July 19, 1911. He was educated in the public and private schools of New York City, then finished his education with a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk, later joined his father in the Ossining dry goods store, and later, for three years,

was engaged in the hardware business in Van Wert, O., remaining in business there for two years, going thence to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1884. His experience in the hardware business had left him favorably inclined toward this branch of merchantile life, and finding the business of Windsor & Glidden could be purchased he formed a partnership with his father and became its owner, they trading as S. A. and M. H. Clark. That was the nucleus of the present Clark Hardware Company, the D. C. Bachus hardware store being purchased by the Clarks in 1888, and the George T. Fenton business in 1890, all being combined in 1892, under the firm name, the Clark Hardware Company. The entire management of the business devolved upon the shoulders of Milton H. Clark, even before the death of his father, and for seven years after the death of Stephen A. Clark the son continued the business alone. In 1897 he admitted George B. Pitts as a partner, and in 1900 the business was incorporated under the old firm name, the Clark Hardware Company. Mr. Clark was a man highly esteemed by his business associates, and was ranked with the able men of his city. The company under his management was very prosperous and the largest of its kind in the Chautauqua county district. While he shared its emoluments with his father as long as the latter lived, the business owed its development to Milton H. Clark, and it is a proud monument to his business sagacity and enterprise. In addition to his wholesale and retail hardware business, Mr. Clark was connected with the Maddox Table Company, and the Home Telephone Company, both of Jamestown. He was progressive and public-spirited, always ready to respond in aid of any movement for Jamestown's benefit. He was a member, trustee, and treasurer of the First Baptist Church, of Jamestown, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Clark married, at Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1877, Jane A. Hull, born in Newark, N. J., March 22, 1858, died in Jamestown, in May, 1912, daughter of William Gaunville and Mary A. (Hosser) Hull. Children: 1. Mabel Gertrude, wife of Horace Howard Bogue, a dry goods merchant of Alliance, Neb. 2. Helen Norwood, wife of Lyle Blystone Himebaugh, a furniture manufacturer of Jamestown, N. Y. 3. Milton Stanley, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M. E., class of 1908. 4. Arthur Raymond, whose career is herein traced.

(IX) Arthur Raymond Clark, youngest son of Milton Howe and Jane A. (Hull) Clark, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1888. He was educated in the Jamestown public schools and the Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., completing his studies at the later institution with graduation. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Clark Hardware Company, and since the death of his father has been associated with the management as vice-president. Mr. Clark entered his country's service in November, 1917, and was first assigned to duty with an ammunition train. Later he entered officers' training camp at Fort Dix, and was commissioned second lieutenant, June 1, 1918. He was sent to France with Company H, 811th Pioneer Infantry in October, 1918, and was in the service overseas until ordered home in July, 1919. Six months of his foreign service was with Company H, in the Paris

district. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, July 19, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion; is a Republican in politics; a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Jamestown, and a member of the vestry, and is also a member of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Clark married, Oct. 12, 1912, Johanna Stark Searle, of Scranton, Pa., daughter of Edward R. W. Searle, her father a lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Jane, born July 20, 1917, she a representative of the tenth Clark generation in the United States.

MARVIN N. EVERETT—The passing of Marvin N. Everett removed from Jamestown, N. Y., one of the most highly respected and substantial citizens of that city. From the year 1850, when he came to what is now Falconer, Chautauqua county, until the end of his life, he was a resident of Chautauqua county, save for a period of six years spent in California, 1854-60, and another two years in Kansas. The experiences through which he passed, beginning as a boy in Saratoga county, would substitute a deeply interesting narrative of adventure of those pioneer days when lumber and produce were sent down the river on rafts, and often a man's life was the price paid for his efforts to wrest a livelihood from forest, river, and mine. Mr. Everett finally located in Falconer, where he built a handsome residence, then the best in the town, there residing until 1895, when he sold it and removed to No. 105 West Second street, Jamestown, his home until Feb. 4, 1909, when the Death Angel passed and beckoned him away.

Mr. Everett was a man of great energy, of broad, diversified tastes, delighting in the use of tools and mechanical work, yet equally fond of bees and their care. In his personal life he was a kind, generous neighbor, very fond of his home, and a man whose life was a benefit to the communities in which he lived. He prospered in his business affairs, and never failed in ascribing a fair share of his success to his capable wife, Mrs. Viola D. (Oburg) Everett, who survives him. She stepped forward when failing health incapacitated Mr. Everett, and for four years was the managing head, and since her husband's death has managed the estate with consummate skill, and has proved herself of strong executive and managerial ability.

Marvin N. Everett, son of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Everett, was born at Maxon Hill, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 24, 1828, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1909, aged eighty years eleven months and twenty days, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery. His youth was passed in Saratoga county in association with his father, who was a manufacturer of measures, their product being shipped to New York City. In 1850, at the age of twenty-two years, the young man left home and made his way westward, finally locating at Worksburg, now Falconer, Chautauqua county, N. Y. There with his brother he engaged in the building of flatboats, which they loaded with produce and sent down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. In 1854 he sold his business interest at Falconer to his brother, and spent the following six years in

the State of California, being employed as a millwright in Sacramento prior to locating in Trinity county, and becoming a successful gold miner. In 1860 he returned to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and bought a farm in the town of Gerry, which he owned and conducted for five years. In 1866 he married, and later went west on account of his wife's health, locating in Kansas. There Mr. Everett bought considerable land, and also engaged in the brokerage business in Minneapolis, Kan. After two years in Kansas he again returned to Chautauqua county, locating in the town of Gerry.

After the death of his wife he made his home in Falconer, where he married a second wife, in 1875, and in 1881 built the fine residence in Falconer which he occupied until selling it in 1895, and moving to Jamestown. In 1887, Mr. Everett drew the plans for and built the Hotel Everett on West First street, Jamestown, at a cost of \$50,000. This was a substantial building of brick and stone, four stories in height, with basement, and well planned. He continued manager of the Hotel Everett until his health failed, when his capable wife succeeded him as manager. In 1892 he sold the Hotel Everett and retired from active business.

Mr. Everett was a good mechanic, and very fond of mechanical work. He also at one time had quite an extensive apiary and was deeply interested in bee culture. Strictly temperate himself, he strongly advocated the cause of temperance, and to his interest and generosity the building of the First Methodist Church in Falconer is due. The beautiful home on Main street, Falconer, was sold in 1895, and a home established at No. 105 West Second street, Jamestown, where he resided until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and always active in local affairs.

Mr. Everett married (first) June 23, 1866, Emily J. Perry, daughter of Ebenezer and Susan C. Perry. He married (second) at Falconer, N. Y., March 3, 1875, Viola D. Oburg, daughter of Oscar and Bebe (Wellman) Oburg, of Ashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Mrs. Everett survives her husband, a woman of forceful character, business ability, and womanly virtues. She was always a true partner and helpmate, and of real assistance to her husband in his business undertakings. When his health failed she assumed the management and acted as manager of the Hotel Everett until that property was sold. In 1908 she rented the Marvin House of twenty-one rooms, which she conducted until 1909. Later she bought the property of the heirs of the Isabelle Marvin estate, and has since operated the property with success. She also built, adjoining the Marvin House, a three-story brick block, the first story now occupied by the American Railway Express and the Williamson Veneer companies. The upper stories constitute the Lawrence Hotel. In addition to these properties, Mrs. Everett is the owner of other valuable real estate in Jamestown, where she is known and recognized as a woman of rare executive ability. She is of deeply charitable impulse, and interested in all public movements for the good of her community. She has a host of friends and is highly esteemed.

OSCAR OBURG—Mrs. Viola D. (Oburg) Everett is a daughter of Oscar Oburg, who was born in Sweden, Feb. 25, 1833, son of Peter and Margaret Oburg. The family came to the United States in 1849, coming via Buffalo by stage to Dunkirk, N. Y., thence to Jamestown. Oscar Oburg at that time, a lad of sixteen, found employment at the Shaw Hotel, located at the corner of Main and West Third streets, the Prendergast block now occupying the site. The Shaw Hotel was a regular stop for the stage coaches, then the only means of travel, a change of horses being made at the hotel. Later Oscar Oburg located in Ashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where for some time was engaged in the tailoring business, and while there he married, Feb. 27, 1852, Bebe Wellman, daughter of Barnabas and Permelia (Bullock) Wellman, she born in Ashville, of an old and highly respected Chautauqua county family. Later, Oscar Oburg became interested in the shoe business, in which he continuously engaged until after the Civil War, when he turned his attention to farming, continuing until old age compelled his retirement. Mr. Oburg was a Republican in politics, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the Ashville congregation for more than sixty-six years.

His wife, Bebe (Wellman) Oburg, was the daughter of Barnabas and Permelia (Bullock) Wellman, who were among the early settlers of Chautauqua county, N. Y. Her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, her great grandfather an English sea captain who made many voyages between America and China. On one of the return voyages he brought home a set of china dishes, a picture of his ship on each dish, these being long preserved in the family. Bebe (Wellman) Oburg was a devoted Christian, affiliated with the Ashville church from the age of fifteen. She died April 1, 1918, aged eighty-three years, eleven months and fourteen days. Oscar Oburg died at Ashville, April 9, 1919, aged eighty-six years, one month and fifteen days. Both are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery at Ashville, where the parents of Bebe (Wellman) Oburg are also buried. Mr. and Mrs. Oburg are survived by their six children: Elon M., a resident of the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Viola D., widow of Marvin N. Everett, of Jamestown; Minnie N., who resides at the old homestead in Ashville; Lelia C., wife of Rollins M. Lee, of Ashville; Abbie D., wife of Charles Wellman, of Jamestown; Victor F., a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLIN D. POWERS, owner of an up-to-date electrically driven flour milling plant at Westfield, N. Y., and now entering into a new business with all the zest he manifested forty years ago, when, as a young and optimistic business man, he undertook the management of three stores at the same time, has had a most energetic and versatile commercial career. He has been in independent business for almost fifty years; was a merchant doing substantial business when only eleven years old; was a justice of the peace at twenty two; was a peddler; an auctioneer; has had retail stores in such different lines as dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, groceries, five and ten cent stores, men's furnish-

ings, house furniture, clothing, in some of the stores employing many hands; and he has been a farmer, a travelling salesman, a fruit grower, a livery stable owner, an auctioneer at fairs, a State land surveyor, and nursery inspector, and finally, notwithstanding that the many businesses he has been in during his long life of extremely active trading all contributed to some extent to his present comfortable financial state, and notwithstanding his age, he is entering energetically into plans for the renovation and dismantling of one property he owns, so as to install with the least possible delay milling machinery of modern type capable of handling fifty barrels of flour or buckwheat daily. His certainly has been a busy life, and throughout the county, among agriculturists, it would probably be difficult to find a man more widely known than he.

Rollin D. Powers is a native of Chautauqua county, born in the village of Harmony, Dec. 20, 1858. He comes of one of the old families of Chautauqua county, at least four generations, including that of his children, having had residence within its borders. His father was born in 1836, and his mother also was of the county. His parents were Joseph B. and Jennie (Royer) Powers, and he was one of twelve children born to them, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, and all married, with the exception of one brother. At least one of his uncles, Joel A. Powers, saw service in the Civil War.

Coming as he did from such a large family, it would be natural to expect that he would be self-reliant; and it is not surprising to find that his parents, in rearing so large a family, did not accumulate much monetary wealth; as a matter of fact, the family was poorly circumstanced, and Rollin D. found at a very early age that it was necessary for him to work. He was a confident, alert boy, and when only eleven years old started out with one horse and a stock of sundry useful articles, such as needles, notions and groceries, to sell his wares to the neighboring farmers. And he prospered, his wagon eventually being stocked in almost all the small things a farmer or housekeeper might need. At one time, Rollin D. Powers thought of going into professional life, and started reading law in the law office of Mr. Sessions, at Panama, Chautauqua county. But his real forte was salesmanship, and he eventually took to the road again. He did well, and embarked in the responsibility of a store business; in a short while he had two stores at Panama, retailing dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, had a store at Ellery Center, and a general store at Watts Flats. He did moderately well, and at the age of twenty-two years was elected justice of the peace at Boomertown, N. Y., holding that judicial office for three years, also postmaster. Disaster came to him in the gutting of his store at Watts Flats by fire, and in 1890 he moved into Westfield, possessed of very little money. But he had unbounded optimism and grit, and he was soon busily driving his team and wagon over the country roads, selling dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, to farmers as before, and he became widely known and very much liked. For twenty-seven years he took his wares to the agricultural fairs of the county, retailing horsewhips and notions, meanwhile conducting many other enterprises. He established a cash bee-hive

grocery store in Westfield, and two years later sold it to such good advantage that he was able to build a handsome residence on Second street, Westfield. Next, he became a travelling salesman for Mr. Thompson, a dealer in clothing and men's furnishings, but that line was not so profitable as that which he had formerly handled; therefore he again took to the wagon and team. Eventually, he again became possessed of a store business of promising development; it was of general store character, located on Elm street, Westfield, and was named the Fair Store. After developing it for three years, he moved to Main street, to his advantage. Next, he essayed to enter the house furnishing business, and had a well stocked store at No. 3 Main street, Westfield. This he moved to No. 19 Main street, and opened two other stores, one for men's clothing and furnishings, and the other a five-and-ten-cent store. The business grew to appreciable extent, and he employed seven clerks in it all of the time. He had leased the building for ten years, but eventually he rented the store to Miss Nellie Poole, so that he might be able to give his time to what seemed more profitable business. He opened a big clothing store in Westfield, and the business progressed encouragingly until Mr. Powers' health became poor. He had over taxed his strength, and upon the doctor's advice he transferred the active management of his business to others and purchased a farm. Within a year, he was able to sell his store business at a satisfactory figure to Carnahan Brothers and Shearer, who still conduct it, and he was thus able to give all his time to his farm. He remodelled the house, stocked the farm, planted much fruit, and gradually grew strong again, an achievement more satisfactory than all else. Between whiles, he acted as auctioneer, and developed, or could have developed, quite a satisfactory connection in that, for he was a convincing auctioneer, in fact has been one, to some extent, all his varied business life, and in the many lines he handled he became comprehensively versed in general values. In July, 1917, feeling that he was physically well again, he traded his farm for a livery business in Westfield, and successfully conducted that business for a while. He had a good knowledge of horses, having used them throughout his active life, so that the livery business was not a novel one for him to undertake. However, he eventually saw a better business possibility in another activity, and recently disposed of his horses and livery equipment, and started to remodel the buildings with a view of using them for the purpose of a flour and feed mill. A recent news item in a local paper states that Mr. Powers would "install at once a new up-to-date complete mill . . . electrically driven, the plant being of the patent roller system." It stated that the capacity of the mill would be about fifty barrels daily, that custom grinding would be done; that the feed mill would have a capacity of a car load daily; and that the "renovating and dismantling, together with the building of the bins and platforms, and the installing of an elevator to hoist grains would start at once." The cutting indicates one thing clearly, that Mr. Powers is still actively enterprising. The grand opening of the mill was on April 8, 1920. Into his new business endeavor he is entering with courage, investing sub-

stantially in what promises to yield good return; the building is on Market street, Westfield, is of two stories, cement, with steel girders.

And not only in business has Mr. Powers been active; he has been a political factor of much consequence; he has always been a staunch and convincing Republican, and he has brought the party much support. And he has also held office at Albany; for two sessions he was on the State land survey, also nursery inspector; and for two years, in later life, was justice of the peace at Westfield. He is very popular among agriculturists; is trustee of the local Grange, director of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Fair, and one of the best known men at its meetings.

Mr. Powers was married, in 1878, at Clymer, to Lucretia L. Haines, of Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y. To them were born three children. Both sons served in the store with their father and began their business training under him. 1. Irvine, who now travels for the United States Rubber Company; he married Leona Hewer. 2. John Calvin W., who went into commercial affairs in New York City, and now is president of the Swiss Watch Company, jobbers; he married (first) Minnie Simmons, now deceased, who bore him one child, a daughter, Ione Marie; his second wife was Rowena Hopson. 3. Charles Murry, who died in 1901.

Mr. Powers is a man of strong character, and pleasing disposition, his marked characteristics being cheerful optimism and abundant energy. He has risen to a satisfactory competence by hard work and cheerfulness. Withal, he is a consistent Christian, a member of the Baptist church. The Powers have always adhered to the Baptist church. Mr. Powers' success is due in a great measure to the help and encouragement of his wife, who at all times has proved herself a true helpmate.

JOSIAH WILLIAM MORRIS, M. D.—There is no better known or more popular physician in the community than Dr. Josiah William Morris, of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Dr. Morris was born on a farm in Sterling township, Blue Earth county, Minn., July 6, 1859, a son of James and Christina (Harrison) Morris, the former a farmer in that region and both now deceased.

Dr. Morris attended the district schools of his home locality as a lad, and afterwards became a student at the State Normal School at Mankato, Minn. He studied only a short time at that institution, and then matriculated at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., which he attended for three years, afterwards entering Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime the young man had determined upon a professional career, and with this end in view entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, N. Y. There he took the medical course, and was graduated with the class of 1889, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Morris came to Jamestown, N. Y., in the same year, and began practice here on July 6, since which time he has continued in active medical work. Dr. Morris has now a large

general practice, but has specialized to a certain extent in obstetrics, and has a large practice also in that line. He is now regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in this region, and is well known as an authority in his specialty. Dr. Morris is now active in many departments of the community's affairs, and is a member of a number of important organizations here. He is affiliated with the Jamestown Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and three times its president; he was eleven years the secretary of the Chautauqua County Medical Society; and for four years was a delegate to the New York State Medical Society; he is also a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Morris was twice president of the Fourth District Branch of the New York State Medical Association previous to its union with the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1906. In politics he is an independent Republican, and although the demands made upon his time and energies by his professional activities prevent him from taking as conspicuous a part as he otherwise might in public affairs, he is always keenly interested and well informed on all general and local issues and performs to the full his duties as a citizen. Dr. Morris finds his chief recreation in gardening and devotes what spare time he has to this delightful avocation.

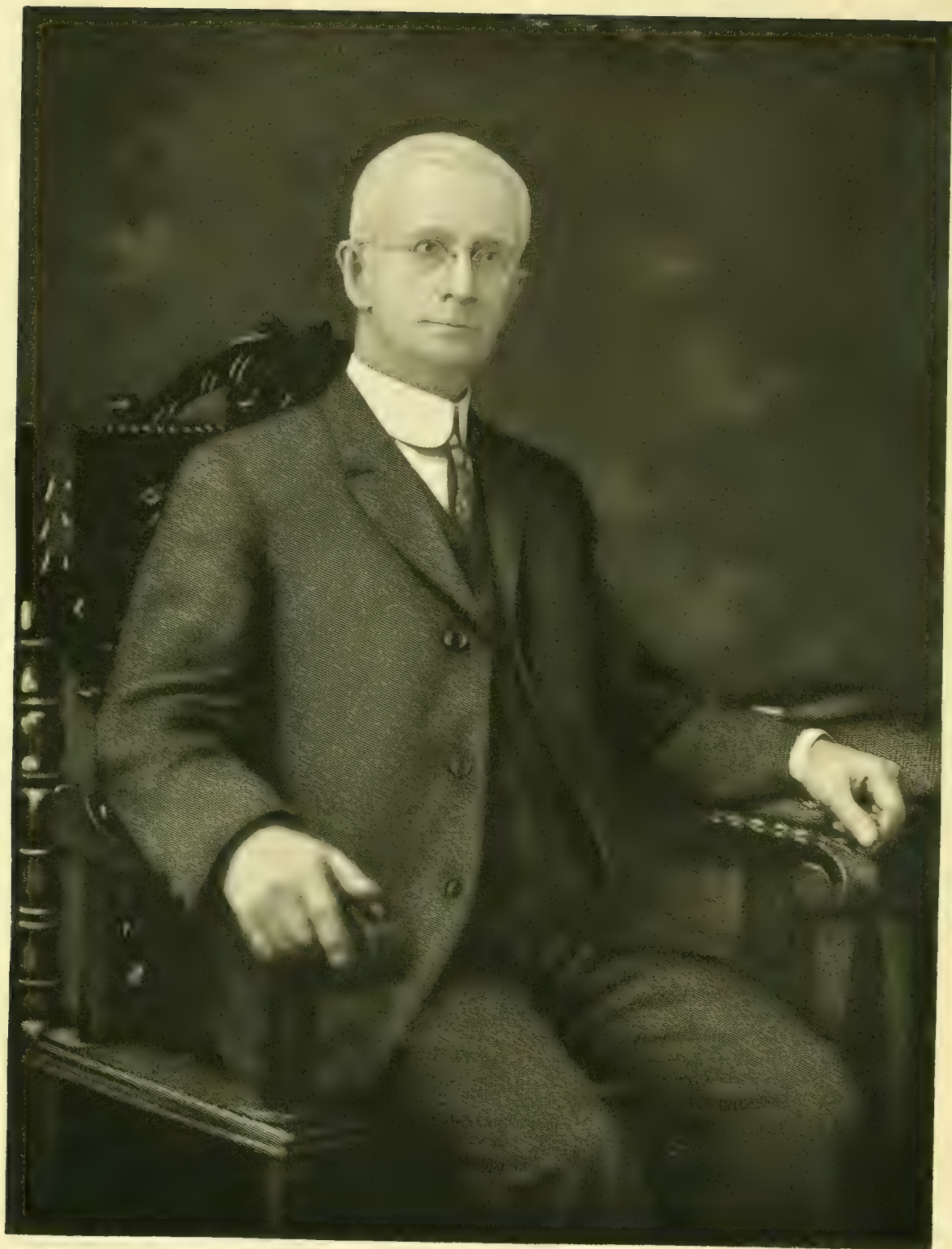
Dr. Morris was united in marriage, Oct. 14, 1890, with Mary Gray, a daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah Ann (Kinnie) Gray, old and highly respected residents of Bloomfield, Conn. Dr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Dorothy Clift, born Sept. 7, 1892; she was educated at the Jamestown grammar and high schools, and afterwards studied for a short time at Mt. Holyoke College; she is at the present time taking a course as trained nurse at Syracuse, N. Y. 2. Henry Gray, born Oct. 19, 1895; he was educated at the public schools of Jamestown, and at Cornell University, from which he graduated with the class of 1918, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is now studying medicine at the medical school connected with the same university. 3. Sidney Elderkin, born Aug. 1, 1898; he was educated at the Jamestown public schools, and on Sept. 30, 1917, entered the United States Marine Corps, serving in that great body until recently, when he received his honorable discharge.

GILDEN RICHARDSON BROADBERRY, although at present in business as real estate agent and insurance broker in Jamestown, N. Y., should be considered first as a professional man, a musician, in fact, an authority internationally known on matters pertaining to music, for up until twelve years ago music was his sole profession. He holds the academic degree of one of the leading universities of England, studied music in one of the leading British conservatories, took post-graduate courses in music in many European centers, and is a graduate of an American Conservatory of Music. After arriving in this country, he soon established himself as an authority and an able writer on subjects relating to music. He has been musical writer and contributor to many American publications, and is known for his skill as an organist and a composer. Notwithstanding his present business activities



Yours Sincerely
J. H. Morris





W. H. L. L. L.

in Jamestown, Mr. Broadberry should be considered primarily as a professor of music.

He is of British birth, born in Nottinghamshire, England, May 20, 1862, the son of Henry and Frances (Brown) Broadberry, both of whom are now deceased. He located in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1885 and, having decided to remain in the United States he set out to establish himself in practice in Pittsburgh as a teacher of music. He was organist of Pittsburgh Emmanuel Church for almost three years, of the Church of the Ascension for seven years, and of Calvary Episcopal Church for nine years. He was also assistant city organist of Pittsburgh under the great Frederick Archer, and for ten years was superintendent of music at the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, at Pittsburgh. He established a reputation as a well known musical critic and editorial writer, contributing to many publications, including a regular assignment on the "Pittsburgh Chronical Telegraph," and a term of four years as musical editor of the "East End News." He is at present organist and choir director of the First Presbyterian Church, of Jamestown, and for the last seven years has been musical editor of the Jamestown "Evening Journal." His reviews in this paper have created considerable interest in the community.

He went to Boston, Mass., to study the mechanism of musical instruments in general, and of pianos in particular, and graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music with a grade of 100 per cent. Thus equipped, he undertook to talk pianos and to sell them. He succeeded well, and it was following this activity that he first came to Jamestown. Later, Mr. Broadberry saw more lucrative possibilities in real estate and in the writing of insurance, to which business activities he has since held. But he has by no means given up his main life study, music, upon which, however, he is not now dependent for a living. His association and coöperation with music lovers in Jamestown and vicinity have done much to give pleasure to city audiences. He was leader of the Thirteenth Separate Company Band, the band of Company E, 65th Infantry, New York Guard. The Company was Federalized soon after the outbreak of the war, 1917, but later another Company E was formed, which is now associated with the 74th Infantry. Mr. Broadberry organized the Company E Band, and has continued as its director. This is the official band of the Armory. Since coming to Jamestown, Mr. Broadberry has taken much active interest in civic affairs. He took a prominent part in the local war activities, and was of material assistance to the local branch of the Red Cross, being its secretary for more than a year. He gave his personal services unstintingly to the national cause, serving as committeeman on all local campaigns.

Politically, Mr. Broadberry is a Democrat and was for two years Democratic State Committeeman for the First Assembly District of Chautauqua county. Sufficient has been written to indicate that he is keenly and unselfishly interested in the affairs of the community in which he lives, even to the compilation of its history, in which he lends his active coöperation, for he is, in fact, one of the editors of this work.

LAVERN WINSOR LAZELL—There is now and then a man who after he has passed away lives in the minds of many, not only by reason of results accomplished, but also in consequence of a singularly vivid and forceful personality. So survives the memory of the late Lavern Winsor Lazell.

Lavern Winsor Lazell was born in Stockton, N. Y., April 24, 1858, the son of Hiram and Wealthy Ann (Winsor) Lazell, pioneer residents of Chautauqua county. He was educated in the grammar school of his native place, and Jamestown Business College. When a young man he entered the drug store of his grandfather, Chauncey Winsor, and continued the business himself after his grandfather's death, and still later engaging in the hardware business in Stockton. In 1892 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and there became identified with the firm of Wright, Jones & Company, house furnishings. After four years, Mr. Lazell returned to Stockton, and in 1897 established the private banking house of Lavern W. Lazell & Company, with a capital of \$5,000 which was later increased to \$10,000, with the following officers in charge: President, Lavern W. Lazell; vice-president, Mrs. Esther L. Dennison, of Jamestown, N. Y., sister of Mr. Lazell; cashier, C. Elmer Olsen; assistant cashier, Melvin J. Olsen.

The business talents of Mr. Lazell were above the average, and he steadily advanced to the position of prominence which he held at the time of his death. May 3, 1919. The flourishing condition of his business and its continued prosperity during the years of his connection with it testified to his sound judgment and untiring energy which he brought to the discharge of the duties of his responsible position. In politics he was a Republican, and several times served as village clerk. He was postmaster of Stockton for a number of years, his mother having held the position prior to his appointment. He united with the Lafayette Baptist Church of Buffalo in 1895, and was actively identified with the work of that denomination throughout the remainder of his lifetime. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Baptist church of Stockton, and a teacher in the Sunshine League, and also a member of the State committee of what is known as the Victory Movement. For many years he was treasurer of the Empire State Degree of Honor, and a member of the Stockton Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

On July 17, 1879, Mr. Lazell was united in marriage with Esto I. Crissey, of Fayette, Ia., and they became the parents of a daughter Ruth, wife of Clifford Pierce, Young Men's Christian Association State Secretary of Kansas. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce: Marion Lazell, John Hamilton, Rachel Ann, Martha Crissey.

Printed in the June 2, 1919 issue of the "Degree of Honor Journal" are the following resolutions on the death of Lavern W. Lazell, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the fulfillment of the law of being, and that "will that ne'er was frustrate of its end," our friend and associate, Lavern W. Lazell, has laid down the burdens of life, and

Whereas, The Empire State Degree of Honor, whose treasurer he has been during the many years, feels a peculiar loss, and

Whereas, We, the official representatives of that body, believe that it is fitting to bear testimony to his great worth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Lavern W. Lazell we have suffered a loss which can only be compensated by the memories of his kindly and intelligent counsels in the many problems of the past, and by a firm adherence to those principles and examples which his life ever manifested; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to his memory, and to our best efforts to make the Empire State Degree of Honor express the purposes which he ever sought in the discharge of his duties to the organization; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board of directors, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

LUTHER RAWSON DEAN—The Dean family is a line which became numerous in England soon after the Conquest, and the valley of Taunton Dene, with which it is closely identified, is one of the most charming in England. Fuller's "Worthies" tells of a proverb current among the inhabitants of this valley which expresses the local pride in it as a place of birth. The proverb runs: "Where should I be born else than in Taunton Dene?" In most ancient times the forms Den or Dene were the common ones for the name, which is now written Dean or Deane. It made its appearance in England soon after the introduction of surnames, being of Saxon origin, and would appear to be derived from the Saxon word den or dene, signifying a valley or wooded place, something very different from glen, which would signify a valley between hills. A den or dene is ground that sinks suddenly from the common level of the country and cannot be seen until the beholder is close upon its borders. The word is preserved in the proper forms of certain valleys in England, as Taunton Dean, Castle Eden Dean, etc. It is probable, as is set forth by many students of early English nomenclature, that the name was first given to estates that were situated in the vicinity of denes, and that from the estates the name, by an easy transition, passed to the owners of such properties. From Dene or Den have arisen the two surnames which in later times have become entirely distinct, Deane or Dean, and Denne. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Deane (Dean) Arms—Gules, a lion couchant guardant or, on a chief argent three crescents of the field.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant or, holding between his paws a crescent gules.

Although the name as a family cognomen is of Saxon origin, it has been borne by some families that were of Norman extraction. In English annals the first person of the name was Robert de Den or de Dene, who, according to Berry's "Genealogy of Kent," was "pincerna, butler, or sewer" to Edward the Confessor, and the estates that he received in England were of great importance. In the roll of knights of the eighth year of Edward II., now in the Harleian Collection of the British Museum, are mentioned five of the name: Sir William de Dene of Essex; Sir Henry de Dene, of Dene, Northamptonshire; John de Dene, of Huntingdonshire; John de Dyne or Deyne, of Oxfordshire; and John de Dene, of Leicestershire. Many individuals distinguished in the history of England have been of this name. Probably of the Gloucestershire family and a Dene of Dene in the Forest of Dene, was Henry Dene, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chamberlain in the reign of Henry VII. Sir Richard Deane was mayor of London in 1629. Admiral and Maj.-Gen. Richard Deane

was the famous regicide who lost his life in the engagement with the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp in 1653, and Sir Anthony Deane was comptroller of the navy in 1666-68.

John Deane and Walter Deane, brothers, came to America in 1637. Others of the same name, but so far as known not related to these brothers, were already in the New World or came soon after. John and Walter Deane disembarked at Boston and remained for a time at the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For a year or more they were residents of Dorchester, then with some of their neighbors moved farther south in Massachusetts and established at Cohasset, the town afterward named Taunton. In common with the Deane brothers, numerous other early settlers of Taunton came either from Taunton, England, or from the neighboring village of Chard. One of the early Colonial documents says that the new settlement was called Taunton "in honor and love to our dear native country."

The Deans of New York are descendants of the old New England family, members of the line herein recorded being among the settlers from Connecticut and Rhode Island who came to Dutchess county, N. Y., about 1740, the Deans, Brights, Adees, Abbotts, and others. In Colonial and Revolutionary times the family had representatives of well merited prominence, Captain Gilbert Dean serving in Hammond's Westchester regiment during the war, entirely outfitting a company at his own expense. Sergeant John Dean, his nephew, served for two years in the same regiment. Captain Gilbert Dean was a son of Isaac Dean, born in 1698, died in 1784, of the family of Dean of Stonington, Conn. Isaac Dean had come to Philipsburg, N. Y., about 1740, and became one of the large leaseholders of the Philipse Manor, also being justice of the peace and under sheriff of the county about 1750. He married Mary Gardiner, who died about 1752, and who, at the time of her marriage, appears to have been living at Cohasset, Long Island.

Luther Rawson Dean was a grandson of Gilbert and Abigail (Rogers) Dean. Gilbert Dean, his father, was born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, Aug. 14, 1819, died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1870. His grandfather, and granduncle, Dean, were both in the battle of White Plains, in the Revolution. On his mother's side he was of Huguenot origin, of a family who came to this country early in the seventeenth century. In his school days it was said of Gilbert Dean that "he could swim farther, run faster, jump higher than any boy of his inches." He was fitted for college partly at Amenia Seminary and was graduated from Yale College in 1841. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Litchfield county, Conn., afterward in New York, in May, 1844. He was a lawyer in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a time, and then became a member of the law firm of Beebe, Dean & Donohue. He was a representative in Congress from Dutchess and Putnam counties in November, 1850, and again in 1852, resigning after three years' service to accept the office of justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the second judicial district, appointed by the Governor in June, 1854, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Barculo. He served until January, 1856, being a judge of the Court of Appeals the last year. In November, 1862, he was elected



L. R. Dean



DEAN
(Deane)



THE L. R. DEAN RESIDENCE
BROCKTON, N. Y.



Emma Corell Dean.

to Assembly from New York City, and in January, 1863, when the session began, he was the Democratic candidate for the Speaker's chair. Mr. Dean contributed largely to periodical literature, mostly by critical articles. "He was an acknowledged political leader, a lawyer of high repute, of great industry, and readiness in emergency, and very successful in his cases; a skilful and strong debator; a judge of rapid and just intuitions, and stainless impartiality; in his family and with his friends, jovial, free, and of most amiable disposition." He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Judge Dean married (first) Sept. 2, 1841, Amelia Smith, of Sharon, Conn., daughter of Seabury and Harriet (Lockwood) Smith, and a descendant of Henry Smith, who came from Norfolkshire, England, in 1636, was the first minister in Wethersfield, Conn., and died in 1648. Seabury Smith, her father, was a direct descendant of Henry Smith, who came from Norfolkshire, England, and died in 1648. Seabury Smith was also a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. Judge Dean was the first graduate of the Yale class of 1841 to marry, and his wife died Sept. 6, 1850. He married (second) Mary Stewart. She was the youngest daughter of Alvan and Keziah (Holt) Stewart. Alvan Stewart, son of Uriel, was a descendant of an ancestor who was in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689. Alvan Stewart was an eloquent lawyer, a strong temperance advocate, and pioneer abolitionist, whose home in Utica, N. Y., was twice mobbed by sympathizers with slavery. His wife was a descendant of Nicholas Holt, who came to America from Ramsey, England, in 1635, and settled in Andover, Mass., where he was one of the ten original members of the First Church. Her mother was a granddaughter of Colonel Clyde, a Revolutionary hero, and was also of the lineage of Matthew Thorton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Luther Rawson Dean was a son of Judge Gilbert Dean and his second wife, Mary (Stewart) Dean. His life from the year 1877 until its close was spent in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., forty-one years of activity, usefulness, business success and upright, honorable life being included within that period of time. He was a native son of the Empire State, but the beginning of his life was in its extreme eastern part, its ending in its extreme west. He was but in the prime of his splendid manhood when called away, but his life was a successful one. He left behind him a precious memory and his many friends truly mourned his passing. He was familiarly known as "Ross" Dean all over the Chautauqua grape belt. Luther Rawson Dean was born in New York City, Oct. 18, 1864, and died at his home in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 28, 1918, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was six years of age when his eminent father died in 1870, and from that year until 1877 his widowed mother and her three sons lived in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. There he attended school, part of this period being spent in a military academy. In 1877 Mrs. Dean and her sons moved to the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, and settled on the farm on the main road, not far from what is now the village of Brocton, known as the "Harris Community." On

the farm of one hundred acres the three boys, Luther, Stewart, and Clyde, grew to manhood, and made the farm a profitable venture, devoting its acres principally to grapes.

Upon coming of age "Ross" Dean was given one-third of the farm and there he continued grape-growing. He delved deep into the science of his business, studying the chemistry of soils and fertilizers, the effect of climatic influences, and in time came to be looked upon as an expert.

Mr. Dean married, in the town of Portland, Jan. 8, 1887, Emma Frances Corell, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Lucius Hollister and Mandana (Harris) Corell. Miss Corell was educated in Portland public and Westfield high schools, and after graduation taught in Portland schools until her marriage to Mr. Dean, whom she survives, continuing her residence at the home built in 1897. In 1904 the mother, Mrs. Mary (Stewart) Dean, died and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. The sons, "Ross," Stewart, and Clyde, continued grape farming, all being well known citizens of the town.

"Ross" Dean, as profits on his original one-third of the farm accumulated, bought other tracts in different parts of the town of Portland, his holdings totaling about four hundred acres, principally devoted to vineyards. He was one of the largest grape growers of his town and county, his shipments in one season reaching a total of one hundred cars of grapes sent to outside markets. His expert culture of his vines caused them to yield plentifully and the grade was so high that his fruit brought the top market price.

In 1897 Mr. Dean built the house which is yet the residence of his widow and one of the fine homes of the town of Portland, its well-kept lawns and attractive buildings evidencing the pride the owner took in its construction and maintenance. For two decades this was Mr. Dean's home, and from it he directed his business operations. He became well known all over the country as a scientific grape grower, and was as favorably as he was widely known. His kindly heart and sympathetic nature led him to give freely of his substance to the cause of charity and philanthropy, yet he gave so quietly that few knew the extent of his benefactions. He was extremely independent in his political action, the character of the candidate deciding which side he would support and not the party label. His religion was the Golden Rule, and he ordered his life by that rule. He was of quiet, domestic tastes and thoroughly devoted to his home and family.

Mrs. Dean is a lover of the out-of-doors, of flower culture, and continues to manage the estate along the lines established by Mr. Dean. She was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Ladies' Home Club, a literary society of Brocton, and in addition to other offices has served the club as its president. She is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her only daughter, Grace May Dean, married Charles Wenborne, of Brocton, and they are the parents of three children: Emily Harless, Mary Stewart, and Charles, Jr. Alvan Rawson Dean, only son of Luther Rawson and Emma Frances (Corell) Dean, was born Aug. 23, 1905, now (1920) a student in high school.

WALTER SMITH—To correctly estimate the value a man's life has been to a community is a difficult task, but one way to arrive at a conclusion is to consider what the history of that community would have been without the services, example and inspiration of that life. By that test some idea of the value of Walter Smith's life to the community we now know as the city of Dunkirk may be arrived at. Walter Smith once wrote:

My associations in the County of Chautauqua were close and intimate from the spring of 1819 to 1840. It led me to know how people emigrating without capital to a heavily timbered country were enabled, by their own industry, with their own general capacity and good common sense, to clear their farms, pay for their lands and become wealthy, and this gained, to look back to the commencement of the clearing of these farms with all the hardships, the deprivation of what would now be considered the ordinary comforts of life, as the happiest period of their lives.

And it was said of Walter Smith:

This remarkable man, for almost half a century occupied a large space in the business affairs of Western New York. Throughout his long career, marked with patient endeavor and noble enterprise, he always maintained a reputation for generosity, courage, energy and fidelity. He leaves behind a bright example of all those manly qualities which give to life its value and reward.

At a time when Dunkirk was seemingly about to enter upon a period of great depression and hope had fled, fortunately the possibilities of the village attracted the attention of Walter Smith, and from that time until 1843 his life was a masterly and persistent struggle, always against natural obstacles and often against adverse fortune, to build up Dunkirk to a position of commercial importance equal to the neighboring Lake Erie cities. His devotion and public spirit won him potent influence in the northern part of the county, and so strong was his hold upon the regard of the people of his own village that rival communities facetiously observed that "Dunkirk had no other God than Walter Smith."

The branch of the Smith family came to New York State from Connecticut, the Smith ancestry tracing from ancient and honorable New England forebears. The founder of the family in New England was Lieut. Samuel Smith, who came with his family in 1634, and became a man of prominence in the Connecticut Colony.

Walter Smith was born in Wethersfield, Conn., March 21, 1800, died in Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1874. He attended school in Litchfield, Conn., but at the age of fifteen years was living in Cazenovia, N. Y., engaged as clerk in the general store owned and operated by Jacob Ten Eyck. He was a boy of energy and ability, so winning the confidence of his employer that the latter trusted him implicitly in important business matters. Ambitious to have a business of his own he toured Western New York in 1819 in search of a location, and in March, 1819, alighted from his horse in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, thoroughly convinced that he had found the desired location in which to start a business enterprise. He made the necessary arrangements, and after returning to Cazenovia, formed a partnership with his former employer, Jacob Ten Eyck, and in May, 1819, the firm of Ten Eyck & Company opened a store in Fredonia with a stock of goods paid for by Mr. Ten Eyck, Mr. Smith then lacking nearly two

years of being legally capable of transacting business. But he possessed the requisite business quality and in June, 1819, when the merchants, Joseph and Ralph Plumb, failed, he bought their store and ashery. He managed so well and pushed his business so energetically that the first year showed a volume of sales exceeding \$20,000. At the end of that first year he repaid Mr. Ten Eyck the money advanced and became sole owner. Each year his volume of business grew larger until in 1825 it reached \$75,000, the cash received for goods sold at the time of sale never exceeding 10 per cent. of the aggregate for the year. Goods were paid for in pot and pearl ashe, blacksals, or produce. Mr. Smith wrote concerning his business of that period:

The sale of pot and pearl ashes varied in different years, both in quantity and price. They were shipped to Montreal until the Erie Canal was finished in 1825, by vessel to Black Rock, by open boat to Schlosser, by ox teams hauled from there to Lewiston, from thence by vessel to Cape Vincent, then by batteaux down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and sold by Horatio Gates Company and the proceeds remitted to New York to my order. In order to furnish the farmers a market for their produce I obtained a contract to supply the government stations along the lakes with provisions and the farmers of Chautauqua county furnished everything needed except white beans, which I purchased in Ohio.

Mr. Smith bought of the farmers of his section everything they produced and wanted to sell, and orders on his store or due bills over his signature became the prevailing currency of the county. It was the money paid them for black salts, house ashes, and farm produce that enabled the farmers to make their early payments on their lands. In 1826, in the heyday of his prosperity, Walter Smith transferred his capital, his prestige, and his remarkable talent for business to Dunkirk, but before doing so had so used his influence that General Lafayette was induced to visit Fredonia, Mr. Smith planning the visit and bringing him from Erie, through Chautauqua county to Fredonia, where a banquet was served. The next morning a procession escorted General Lafayette to Dunkirk where he boarded the steamer "Superior," Mr. Smith bearing the fuel expense, and by invitation accompanying the party to Buffalo.

In Dunkirk Mr. Smith entered into partnership with George A. French, the mercantile business which they conducted being carried on under the firm name Smith & French. Walter Smith gave his energy to promotion of new enterprises; a passenger and freight line was established between Dunkirk, N. Y., and Warren, Pa.; water communication was opened with Buffalo; steamboats were induced to call at Dunkirk; and a new impulse was given to trade, travel, and improvement. He so stimulated the settlement of Dunkirk that by 1830 it is estimated that the population had increased from fifty to three hundred. Walter Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York & Erie Railroad, and in its incipient stages the leading and most efficient man in the State to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winters of 1831 and 1832 in Albany, bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the Legislature. It was largely through his efforts that the road was chartered, April 24, 1832. Through his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond con-



Walter Smith



Andrew J. Story



Avery



tendency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent in this year of 1920. There were then but five thousand miles of railroad in the whole world, yet Mr. Smith saw with a remarkable clearness of vision the revolution in business that railroads were to make. At a meeting of the projectors he said that "the day would come when cattle fattened in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio would be brought to the New York market." His prediction was derided at the time as visionary. He owned a half interest in the Dunkirk Company which he sold to New York City parties in 1830 and at once secured the other half by purchase. In 1835 he laid the foundations for the Loder House, a brick hotel which stood on the south side of Third street, by far the most imposing and largest building in Dunkirk. He built the first grist mill in Dunkirk, conducting the water through a raceway from Canadaway creek, three miles away. All this and much more he did to build up the town and county and of him it was said:

No man in the State was his superior in planning, forecasting and executing great business operations. He never held any public office but pathmaster, and only accepted that office because it gave him some authority in laying out and improving roads.

He continued active business operations until the year 1837, the great "panic" year, when the banks of the entire country suspended payment and upon Dunkirk "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster." The town seemed blasted beyond hope of recovery and Walter Smith, upon whom the fortunes of Dunkirk rested, was overwhelmed in the fate which blasted the fortunes of every business man of the community. Overwhelmed, but not disheartened, he saved what he could from the wreck, and in 1843 moved to Vermilion, Ohio, where he became manager of an extensive iron plant. In 1852 he returned to Dunkirk, where he continued to reside for twenty-two years until his death, Sept. 21, 1874. During those years he was the same active, interested, public-spirited citizen, but never resumed business on a large scale.

Mr. Smith married, May 8, 1825, Minerva Pomeroy Abell, daughter of Mosely Abell, of Fredonia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of five children: Mary Augusta, who became the wife of John M. Barbour, justice of the Superior Court of New York City; Kate Eliza Meyers; Walter Chester; Sara Dwight, married (first) Hoyt G. Palmer, (second) A. J. Avery, of Dunkirk; Cornelia Tyron.

The following quotation grandly sums up the character and disposition of Walter Smith:

There was nothing trivial, narrow or false in his character. He had no aims but were worthy, no aspirations but to extend means and opportunity for usefulness. In all his changing fortunes, under bright or clouded skies, he was ever the same genial, intelligent companion, worthy and upright citizen, true and steadfast friend.

ANDREW JACKSON AVERY—The discovery of natural gas was of wonderful benefit to the residents of a large area of territory, Western New York and Pennsylvania richly participating in that benefit. But natural gas at first was more of a curse than a benefit, and it was not until the genius of man harnessed the flow, led it beneath factory boilers and into the kitchen

range, the heating furnace and through residences to the grates, that it became a blessing. Andrew Jackson Avery was one of the men who was responsible for the harnessing of this giant force, and in Bradford, Pa., in 1878, with his partner and brother-in-law, John McDougal, found a means of utilizing natural gas for domestic purposes. So well did they plan and execute that now, forty years later, their inventions are still in use. This was the beginning of the great industry that has meant so much in material wealth and domestic comfort to the business men and homemakers of the United States.

Avery or Avereys Arms—Ermine, on a pale engrailed azure three lions' heads couped or.

Crest—An ounce (leopard) couchant argent bezantée ducally gorged or.

Andrew Jackson Avery was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829, died in Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1902, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. He was educated in Watertown schools, and began life as a carpenter's apprentice. He remained in Watertown until of legal age, then went to Oswego, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for a time, later abandoning it in favor of gas fitting, a trade he thoroughly mastered in all its branches. Later, as before mentioned, he formed a partnership with John McDougal, and under the firm name, Avery & McDougal, conducted a successful business. From gas fitting they enlarged their lines and finally they became interested in the erection of gas plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas. They erected plants in many New York cities, notably one in Hornell and one in Dunkirk, the latter being installed in 1867. Mr. Avery was in full charge of the erection of the Dunkirk plant, Mr. McDougal superintending the Hornell works. They also built the gas works at Fulton, N. Y., and in all these cities they were the pioneer gas manufacturers.

In 1876, Avery & McDougal entered the Pennsylvania gas field locality at Bradford, where they invented the necessary machine, appliances and devices that rendered it possible to introduce natural gas into the home and use it as a heating and cooking agent. Their inventions were practical, and a great revolution was quickly, quietly and peacefully accomplished through the vision, enterprise and courage of these pioneers of a now great industry. Avery & McDougal were also the inventors of a successful device or process by which leakage at the gas wells was prevented. Mr. Avery was also associated with Charles E. Hegenbourg, of Dunkirk, in piping the gas from the wells in Indiana to Chicago, and was largely interested in other gas field activities in different sections. During all these years, or many of them, his home was in Dunkirk, where he built the fine brick residence on Central avenue yet occupied by his widow.

Mr. Avery was a man of strong character, honorable and upright in life, and possessed of all manly qualities. He always manifested a deep interest in Dunkirk, its people and institutions. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, and was for many years its honored president. He also served as trustee, vice-president and president of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association of Fredonia, held the last-named office during

the years 1899-1901. In politics he was a Democrat, but his interest in political affairs was that of a public-spirited citizen only, his five years' service as police commissioner of the city of Dunkirk being rendered through a sense of duty he owed his adopted home. Sound in judgment, he acted upon his conception of what was a proper course of action, and was a true independent. He was devoted to his home and family, was fond of out-of-door sports, and could often be found upon the golf links of the Willow Brook Club, of which he was a member. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Avery married (first) July 22, 1857, at Oswego, N. Y., Catherine S. Cole, a sister of Jane Adelle Cole, who married Mr. Avery's partner, John McDougal. Mrs. Catherine S. (Cole) Avery died in Dunkirk, July 19, 1885, the mother of five children: 1. Fred, died in infancy. 2. Kate, married Edward C. Perry, and died in August, 1918. 3. Mary, married Henry N. Jarvis, of Buffalo. 4. Elizabeth, married Charles D. Armstrong, of Dunkirk. 5. McDougal, married Margaret Enright, of Buffalo. Mr. Avery married (second) Aug. 10, 1887, Sara D. (Smith) Palmer, daughter of Walter and Minerva P. (Abell) Smith, and widow of Hoyt G. Palmer, of Dunkirk. Mrs. Avery continues her residence in Dunkirk, where she is well known and esteemed. She is a Red Cross worker, and a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

THE ARTHUR FAMILY, which for more than a century has had worthy connection with Chautauqua county, N. Y., and should be considered as one of the early pioneer settlers of the county, and of the section now known as Falconer, had its American origin in the emigration from Scotland of Robert Arthur, a strong-minded, deeply-religious man, who in the eighteenth century left his native land to escape persecution because of his religious convictions and of his firm adherence thereto despite threats and physical suffering. The present generation of the Arthur family of Falconer, represented by Charles K. Arthur, Jane A. (Arthur) Cass, and Alice M. (Arthur) Simmons, also included a worthy patriot, J. Marvin, who died of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 15, 1864, which battle became particularly historic because it was there that the Union advance was substantially checked, which circumstance caused General Grant to send the dispatch in which was the sentence so often quoted: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." The present generation of the Arthur family is the fourth in descent from the American progenitor, Robert Arthur, and the Arthur genealogy connects with the historic family to which Daniel Boone, of international fame, belonged, Robert Arthur having married Susan Boone, a near relative of that celebrated man.

Robert Arthur, upon his arrival in America, took his family into Pennsylvania, and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in the county of Westmoreland, that State. In those days the Susquehanna river was an important waterway, and the settlers upon its banks lived mainly by lumbering, taking rafts of lumber down its tortuous course to the sea, often going as

far as Baltimore and further points in Chesapeake bay, a very long journey, for a more winding crooked stream than the Susquehanna is not to be found in the Northern states, its sweet-sounding Indian name being very appropriate, signifying a crooked stream of water: "Hanna"—a stream of water; "Susque"—crooked. The lumbering done by Robert Arthur had of course primarily as its object the winning of the land from the wilderness, and in course of time he had cleared a sufficient acreage for their needs. Eventually, he sold his property in Westmoreland county, Pa., and took his family into Warren county, that State, locating at Irvington, where the family lived for many years. Robert Arthur died in that place. He was honored by his generation of pioneers because of his upright life and his firm adherence to the principles that governed the lives of Presbyterians. The children of Robert and Susan (Boone) Arthur were: John, James, Samuel, Matthew, Charles, Rebecca, who married John McKinley; Susan, who married into the De France family; Eleanor, married William Skipman, and lived at Warren, Pa.

John Arthur, eldest son of Robert and Susan (Boone) Arthur, was born in Scotland, and came with his parents to America when they emigrated, settling on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and later living at Irvington, Warren county, Pa., later locating at Youngsville, that county, having acquired a land-holding at that place. He, like his father, made good use of his lumber, rafting logs down the Allegheny river for many years. In 1809 he left Youngsville and Pennsylvania, and thereafter lived in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He purchased some land on the banks of Chadokoin river, at a spot then known as The Rapids, but now a part of the village of Falconer. He was of enterprising, ingenious mind, and upon his fifty acre tract at The Rapids built a number of flat boats and thereafter acted as a carrier, taking cargoes down the Allegany river to Pittsburgh, and sometimes to Cincinnati, Ohio. Although away from home on river trips for the greater part of his time, he held to his tract of land at Falconer until his death, which occurred there in November, 1854, and he always recognized it as his home, in fact his wife was of a Chautauqua county family, and all their children were reared in the county. John Arthur was a staunch Democrat in politics, and was a factor of some consequence in political movements of that time in Chautauqua county or, to be more correct, in his district of Chautauqua county. He was respected as a manly Christian; he was an earnest and active member of the local church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, as was also his wife, Isabelle (Wilson) Arthur, sister of William Wilson, first settler in that part of Chautauqua county, now known as Ellicott township, he having first settled in the wilderness at that place in 1806. John Arthur and his wife, Isabelle (Wilson) Arthur, died in Falconer, and were buried in the Pine Hill Cemetery. To them were born ten children: 1. Robert, regarding whose life more is written hereinafter. 2. James, who died in Falconer. 3. William, whose death occurred at Bath, N. Y., where he was buried. 4. John, who died in Falconer. 5. Mary Ann, who married David Townsend,

of Falconer. 6. Isabelle, who became the wife of John Oltenburg, and thereafter lived in Wisconsin, where she died. 7. Susan, who married Arthur McKinney. 8. Jane, who married E. F. Doolittle. 9. Charles, who died in Pennsylvania. 10. Bryson, who died in infancy.

Robert (2) Arthur, son of John and Isabelle (Wilson) Arthur, was born in Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., March 27, 1806. He was three years old when John Arthur moved his family from Youngsville to The Rapids, now Falconer, Chautauqua county, N. Y. In his boyhood, he attended the district school nearest his home, but was not very old when he took farming occupations entirely. For a while he assisted his father in the cultivation of their fifty acre tract at The Rapids, and in course of time he accompanied his father on rafting trips down the Alleghany river. In this way he grew to manhood, to a stalwart, self-reliant manhood. He acquired a farm-holding, and did considerable work as a hauling contractor. Many of the old brick buildings of Jamestown were built of bricks hauled by Robert Arthur from Sevant. He continued in that traffic for many years, and also industriously farmed. He was a man of fine physique, and lived to a venerable age, being in his ninety-fourth year when death came to him, Aug. 12, 1898; and he was strong and active until the last year of his life. He also was buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Falconer, his death bringing to his family expressions of respect and desires to honor his memory from almost all who had known him well. He lived a manly, industrious, upright life, was a good neighbor, and very kindly disposed. He was a Republican in political allegiance; was devoted to his home; and throughout his life showed himself to be a true lover of nature. He was a skillful farmer, a good judge of and very fond of horses, and his active outdoor life and steady habits probably added many years to what would have been his normal span. He was married, in the vicinity of his home, to Parmelia Smith, a native of Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., daughter of Lambert and Levina (Smith) Smith, the former being of German antecedents, and the latter of English. She died May 29, 1866, and was buried in Pine Hill Cemetery. The children of Robert and Parmelia (Smith) Arthur were: 1. Jane A., of whom further note is made hereinafter. 2. Isabelle, who died in infancy. 3. J. Marvin, who volunteered with patriotic zeal in the hour of his country's need, and as a member of the famous 112th New York Regiment, Company A, served in many engagements and battles, finally giving up his life for his country; he died as the result of wounds received in the last of the many battles of the Chickahominy river, the battle of Cold Harbor, which was fought on June 3, 1864, his death occurring twelve days later. 4. Charles K., well known in later life in Falconer. 5. Alice M., of whom more is written later.

Jane A. Arthur, eldest child and daughter of Robert and Parmelia (Smith) Arthur, was born in the Arthur family homestead, at The Rapids, now Falconer, April 22, 1835. She manifested intellectual aptitude in her youth, and having received a public school education, and in other ways by studious private application, prepared herself for academic life, she became a teacher in Chautauqua county schools. For three

years prior to her marriage she was a member of the teaching staffs of the schools of Ellicott and Carroll townships. Her career as an educator ended when she married Willard Cass, who also was one of those that eventually gave their lives to their country in the Civil War. Willard Cass was born in Carroll township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1827, son of Pliney and Dorothy (Smith) Cass, and when he reached manhood he followed the general occupations of the worthy pioneers, farming and lumbering. He was married to Jane A. Arthur, at Falconer, July 4, 1855. At the outbreak of the Civil War he, a true patriot, whole heartedly with the cause of the Union, offered his services in military capacity, notwithstanding that he was married and had children. He was rejected; three years later, when the tide seemed to be running against the Union, he again volunteered and was enrolled in Company A, 112th New York Regiment of Volunteers, the regiment being under the command of Colonel Jeremiah Drake, and his immediate company commander being Captain John F. Smith. While the unit was being transported by steamer to Florida, Willard Cass contracted disease, and was taken to Hilton Head, S. C., where he succumbed to the sickness, in May, 1864, and was there buried. To Willard and Jane A. (Arthur) Cass were born three children: 1. Alice M., who eventually married Edward E. Waterhouse; she died in Cleveland, Ohio, but her body was brought to Falconer and interred in the family plot in Pine Hill Cemetery; she was the mother of two children: Arlene, who married Harry I. Ginter, of Du Bois, Pa.; and Florence, who married Dwight Brynard, of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Lydia J., who married Alexander McDonald, of Sugargrove, Pa., to whom she bore two children: Jessie, who is now the wife of William T. Addenbrook, of Pittsburgh; and Grace, who married Ray Lovejoy, of Jamestown, N. Y. 3. Dora, deceased.

Mrs. Jane A. (Arthur) Cass has spent practically her entire life in Falconer, where she still resides, and has been active in many phases of public and community life during the last half century. Of intellectual attainments, and strong character, she has had much part in the woman's phase of public work in her own community, and has gained a definite place of respect among the leading residents of her native place. She was for many years a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Kennedy, N. Y., and an honored member of the Auxiliary Union Veterans' Legion, of Jamestown. By religious conviction she has of late years given adherence to the Church of Christ, Scientist.

Alice M. (Arthur) Simmons, youngest child of Robert and Parmelia (Smith) Arthur, and widow of Lester A. Simmons, a Civil War veteran of honored memory, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1843. As a girl she attended the district school of Falconer, and later went to Jamestown to take the high school course. She eventually became a graduate of the high school, and for fifteen years thereafter was in the teaching profession. She gave up her professional occupation so that she might attend to her father's needs in his declining years, after the death of her mother. However, Dec. 4, 1878, in Falconer, she married Lester A. Simmons, a native of Poland township, Chautauqua

county, born May 20, 1842, the son of Russel and Mary (Rice) Simmons, the former a prosperous farmer of that place. After leaving school, Lester A. assisted his father in the operation of the home farm at Poland until the outbreak of the Civil War, in fact, until the second year of its continuance. He was not of age when he enlisted, July 28, 1862, but his father could not or would not hold him back; therefore at that time he was enrolled in Company A, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and during all the campaigns and battles in which that regiment participated from that time until the end of the war Lester A. Simmons took part, being eventually given an honorable discharge on June 15, 1865. Returning to his home State and county, he took industriously to farming in Poland, entering to some extent into lumbering also. In 1878 he purchased a property in Falconer, in which village from that year until his death he made his home and took active part in public affairs. He was popular in the district, and for eight years was tax collector. For many years also he was a member of the Falconer police force. He was a member of the Ross Grange, was a Republican of active interest, and had honored association with organizations of patriotic character, constituted by veterans of the Civil War, amongst them the Union Veterans League of Jamestown, and the 112th Regimental Association. His death occurred in Falconer, Dec. 12, 1902, his body being interred in Pine Hill Cemetery. Practically since that time Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Cass, sisters, and widows of veterans of the Civil War, have resided together in Falconer. Like her sister, Mrs. Simmons has had prominent part in women's activities in Falconer and vicinity, is a mental scientist, and a member of the Auxiliary Union Veterans' Legion, of Jamestown. She is highly regarded in Falconer for her good qualities and kindly disposition, and she was much devoted to her husband and her home. The sisters are worthy representatives of a family which had noteworthy connection with the early days of Chautauqua county, N. Y.

DR. CHARLES EDGAR WELCH—The vast organization of the Welch Grape Juice Company, with home offices in Westfield, N. Y., and headed by Dr. Charles Edgar Welch, has the foundation of its far-reaching prosperity and usefulness in one of Chautauqua county's great enterprises, the grape industry. This great company, shipping its products to all countries of the globe and carrying the name of the locality more widely than any other single article there manufactured, is the result of the vision, organizing power, and industry of Drs. Welch, father and son. The story of the growth and development of the business from a neighborhood business to a world-wide enterprise is outlined in the following pages, containing the life story of Dr. Thomas Bramwell Welch and Dr. Charles Edgar Welch.

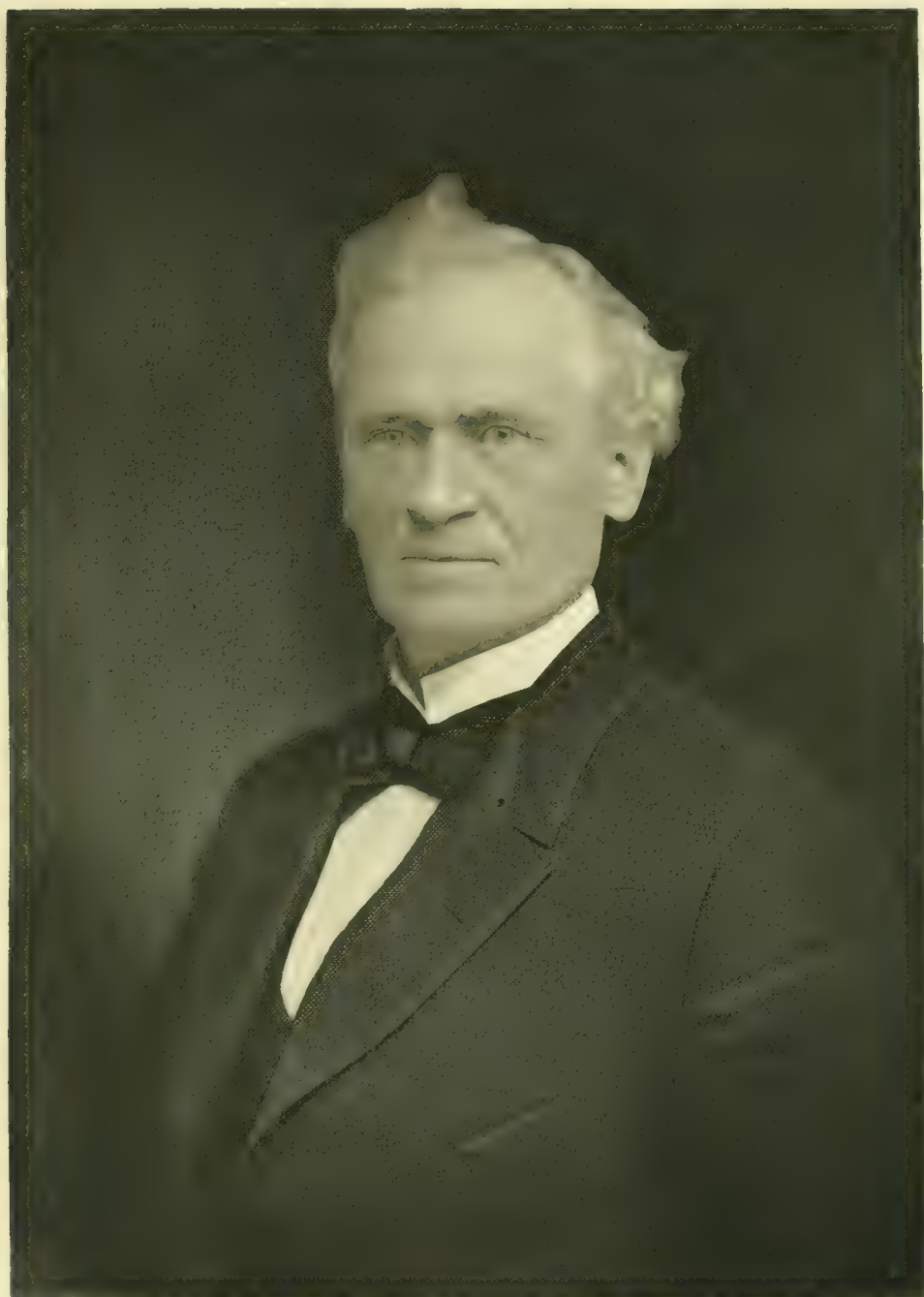
Thomas Bramwell Welch was born in Glastonbury, England, and at the age of six years was brought to the United States by his parents. After attending the public schools he entered Syracuse University, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of

Doctor of Medicine. He practiced medicine for a time, then studied dentistry, and for twenty years followed the latter profession, also conducting a dental supply business in Philadelphia. Then came his activity in the manufacture of grape juice, and his subsequent retirement from business and professional affairs several years before his death, Dec. 29, 1903. He married Lucy M. Hutt, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and died April 30, 1894.

Charles Edgar Welch was born in Watertown, N. Y., March 2, 1852, and in 1856 Winona, Minn., became the family home. He was a student in the public schools there until Dr. Welch made his home in Vineland, N. J., where his studies were completed in the high school. In his father's dental office Charles E. Welch learned dentistry, and for several years followed this calling in Washington, D. C., and New Jersey. He withdrew from general practice to become associated with his father in the dental supply business in Philadelphia, but after five years returned to his profession. In 1893 he once more discontinued dental work, and never reentered that field.

The beginning of the Welch manufacture of grape juice came in 1869, when father and son first made it in the kitchen of their home. Their neighborhood was their first market, and although the early profits were small they were kept intact. A ready patronage built up a business of dimensions too large to be considered merely a side line, and in 1893 both relinquished professional connections and devoted themselves entirely to the making of grape juice. In 1897, after a careful survey of the field and a consideration of the possibilities of grape juice manufacture, they established their first factory in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Even in the year of the erection of the first building, additions became necessary, and in 1899, 1901, and 1903, there were successive enlargements. The present larger factory at Westfield dates from 1906, and in 1910 the fine office building on Westfield's principal business corner was built. To reach other sources of supply with a minimum of expense and inconvenience, a plant was erected in 1911 at Northeast, N. Y., and others followed, St. Catharine, Ontario, Canada, 1914, and at Lawton, Mich., 1918. In all the plants of the company the same high standards of manufacture have been maintained, and under absolutely hygienic conditions, ideal from the viewpoint of employees and consumers, a beverage of unsurpassed popularity is produced. The growth of the company's business and the place the organization has taken among enterprises contributing to the enjoyment and happiness of the general public cannot be measured by the merely physical fact of building progress. The sales department that has been built up, the advertising campaigns that have acquainted the country with the Welch product, and the great publicity drives that have made Welch's Grape Juice a national and international institution, are the departments of the business over which Dr. Welch has presided with strong, able leadership, and which have made for the present prosperity of the company.

Since 1897, Dr. Welch has been a resident of Westfield, and in all community affairs he has taken an active, interested part. He has long been identified with the



P. C. Wheeler

prohibition movement, and in 1916 was his party's candidate for Governor of New York. For six or more terms he has been elected unanimously mayor of Westfield, an office that was first conferred upon him during his absence at his winter home. In religious, as in civic affairs, Dr. Welch is prominent. He is president of the board of trustees and vice-president of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, and for twenty-one years has been superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. He participates in the larger work of the church as a member of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in educational matters, as a trustee of Allegheny College, the Chautauqua Institution, and the Illinois Women's College. Many good works of charity and philanthropy claim Dr. Welch's generous support, always extended as quietly as it is willingly.

Dr. Welch has travelled extensively in his own and foreign countries, and is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, recording many of the scenes he visited with his camera, and in some instances taking views from aeroplanes. The pressure of his business interests leaves him little time for outside connections and associations. He spends the winter seasons in Florida or California, most frequently the former place.

Dr. Welch married (first) Nov. 12, 1879, Jennie Ross, of Camden, N. J., who died March 22, 1884, (second) June 16, 1885, Julia Frailey, of Philadelphia. Children of his first marriage: 1. Edgar Thomas, born Jan. 22, 1881; educated in the public schools of New Jersey; now vice-president and secretary of the Welch Grape Juice Company; married Grace Harris, of Westfield, and has children, Charles Edgar (2), Thomas Harris, Paul Roland, and Jean. 2. Paul Ross, born July 20, 1882; attended the Vineland and Westfield schools, and was graduated LL. B. from Columbia University, although he has never practiced his profession; he is now vice-president and treasurer of the Welch Grape Juice Company; he married, in Los Angeles, Cal., Mary Babcock, of Westfield, and they are the parents of Barbara and Martha. Children of Dr. Welch's second marriage: 1. John Frailey, born Oct. 26, 1886; educated in Vineland and Westfield schools and the Troy Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated with the degree of C. E.; he followed engineering for a time in Buffalo and other places, and is now a vice-president of the Welch Grape Juice Company; during the World War he served in the 308th Motor Truck Corps. 2. Jennie Ross, born April 17, 1888; studied music after a classical education, and is now the organist of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield; married Frederick B. Jones, associated with the Welch Grape Juice Company. 3. William Taylor, born March 21, 1890; educated in Westfield schools and Syracuse University, studied music, and is an accomplished performer on the piano, pipe organ, and other instruments; he fills a number of musical positions, among them that of organist of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Westfield; he married Elizabeth Daniels, of Washington, D. C.

So reads a brief summary of the life of Dr. Charles Welch, made up of success in his profession and a passing success in the world of business. Attending

well to his affairs, living well his life, doing well his duty, he has won splendid rewards in the esteem and honor of his fellows.

LATHROP L. HANCHETT, former postmaster of Jamestown, and a justice of the peace of that city for more than twenty years, is a native of Chautauqua county, and has lived in Jamestown for seventy years, unless the three years of hard campaigning and fighting during the Civil War be excepted, and the time he spent in Washington, D. C., 1898-1899, as private secretary to Congressman Hooker.

Lathrop L. Hanchett, who is one of the editors of this historical work, was born in the town of Chautauqua, this county, on March 8, 1846, the exact locality of his birthplace being, as he expressed it in his characteristic cheerfulness of spirit, "two miles from the Poor House, and four miles from a jail, but never been in either." He was a son of William and Evelyn (Hizer) Hanchett, the former a contractor and builder, and the latter of a Herkimer county, N. Y., family. The family removed to Jamestown in 1849, and there the boy received the whole of his schooling. He attended the public schools of Jamestown until he reached the age of sixteen, and then, feeling himself able to take a man's part in the struggle for the abolition of slavery, he enlisted in the Northern forces. He was the youngest of eight Jamestown boys who enlisted in 1862 in Company F, of the 112th New York Regiment, which left at once for the fighting front. Through some of the hardest campaigning of the subsequent three years of warfare young Hanchett served, remaining in the army until peace finally came. He campaigned in Virginia, in North and South Carolina, and in Florida, participating in innumerable engagements and the following major battles of the Civil War: Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864; in the second battle of Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; and in the storming of Fort Fisher, Jan. 1, 1865. The 112th Regiment lost very heavily at the battle of Cold Harbor, its casualties including five commanding officers and 263 men. Altogether the regiment lost, in killed and wounded, during the war, 451 men, and 23 died in prisons. The unit was eventually mustered out of the Federal service on June 13, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C.

Returning to Jamestown, young Hanchett, who was then only nineteen years of age, found work in the local factories, and in such labors passed twenty years. In 1885 he became a traveling furniture salesman, and eventually went into Federal service as a letter carrier in Jamestown. At that time there was no civil service system by which a man once admitted into the government service could, subject to proper understanding of and application to the work, be sure of permanent employment by the government. In Hanchett's case, the entry of Grover Cleveland into the presidential office brought a change of postmasters in the Jamestown office, and the incoming Democratic postmaster dismissed Hanchett for no other reason than that he wished the work of letter carrying to be done by a Democrat. However, at the next presidential election, when Harrison became the chief of the nation, Lathrop

L. Hanchett was preferred for the postmastership of Jamestown. He thus displaced and superceded as postmaster the man who, four years previously, had removed him as letter carrier.

Mr. Hanchett has always been a staunch Republican, of active participation in political campaigns, and has been popular in Jamestown. In 1895 he was elected justice of the peace, and has continued as such ever since, a length of service which testifies to the regard in which he is held by the people of the place. His present term expires with the year 1921, and he then hopes to retire. For one congressional term he was at Washington, D. C., as private secretary to Congressman Hooker, 1898-1899.

In Grand Army and other veteran organization activities, Mr. Hanchett has been prominent. He is a past colonel of the Union Veteran League, No. 95; is past commander of the J. M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic; past vice-commander of the New York State Grand Army of the Republic, and past assistant grand marshal of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, and holds quite an honored place in the 112th Regiment, New York Veterans' Association. Of the last named body, he has been secretary and treasurer for twenty-five years, and was elected to that office for the period of his life. Mr. Hanchett belongs to two of the main fraternal societies, the Masonic order, and the Odd Fellows. Of the former he belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, is past master, past high priest, and also past patron of Mecca Chapter, No. 253, of the Eastern Star. He is a past noble grand of Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, Mr. Hanchett is a Methodist, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown.

Mr. Hanchett, married July 29, 1868, at Jamestown, Emily Platner, who has lived to celebrate the golden anniversary of their wedding. Two children were born to them, but one, a son, Lynn L., died in its first year. The other, Frank E., lives in New York City, and by trade is an electrical engineer. Frank E. Hanchett married three times, but there was issue to only one, the second of the marriages. The child, Gretchen E., passed almost the whole of her childhood and youth in the home of her paternal grandparents in Jamestown, and eventually married Frank R. Hoard, of Jamestown.

EDWARD BURGESS—In his native Staffordshire, England, Edward Burgess, founder of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Inc., of Dunkirk, N. Y., learned the art of making tool steel of the finest quality, and with that knowledge as his chief capital, he came to the United States in 1883 with his brother Charles, who had been in this country before. Edward Burgess became noted as a manufacturer of high speed tool steel, and when, in 1907, he came to Dunkirk, N. Y., it was to found the Atlas Steel Works, which later became the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Inc., Edward Burgess, vice-president. The romance of the iron and steel will never be fully written, but among the men who have contributed their lives and their talents none have added more of interest to that chapter of American development than Edward and Charles Bur-

gess, Englishmen and brothers. With the passing of Edward Burgess, his mantle fell upon his son, Charles P. Burgess, who was long associated with his honored father, and is the present vice-president of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Inc., of Dunkirk, N. Y.

Edward Burgess was born in Pelsall, Staffordshire, England, May 20, 1846, died in Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1918, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Titusville, Pa. He attended home schools, and received thorough training in the mysteries of tool steel manufacture, in English steel mills, and in Sheffield, the home of edged tool manufacture, developing deep knowledge of the making of the finer grades of steel. When he came to the United States with his brother Charles, he secured a position with the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and there introduced a process of refining and puddling iron. A year later he joined his brother Charles at Titusville, Pa., the latter having just organized the Cyclops Steel Works. The brothers experimented extensively, hoping to develop a quality of superior steel, and in a few years they placed upon the market the first "high speed" tool steel ever made in this country. Edward and Charles Burgess continued their close business association in Titusville until 1907, when Edward Burgess went to Dunkirk, and with his son, Charles P. Burgess, and R. E. Dickinson, of Titusville, organized the Atlas Steel Company, Edward Burgess, president. When the company began business, seven men constituted the force of employees, but ere his passing, Mr. Burgess saw an extensive plant in successful operation, one that employed a thousand men and contributed greatly to the business prosperity of Dunkirk. In 1912, the business was reorganized as the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Inc., A. H. Hunter, president, Edward Burgess, vice-president.

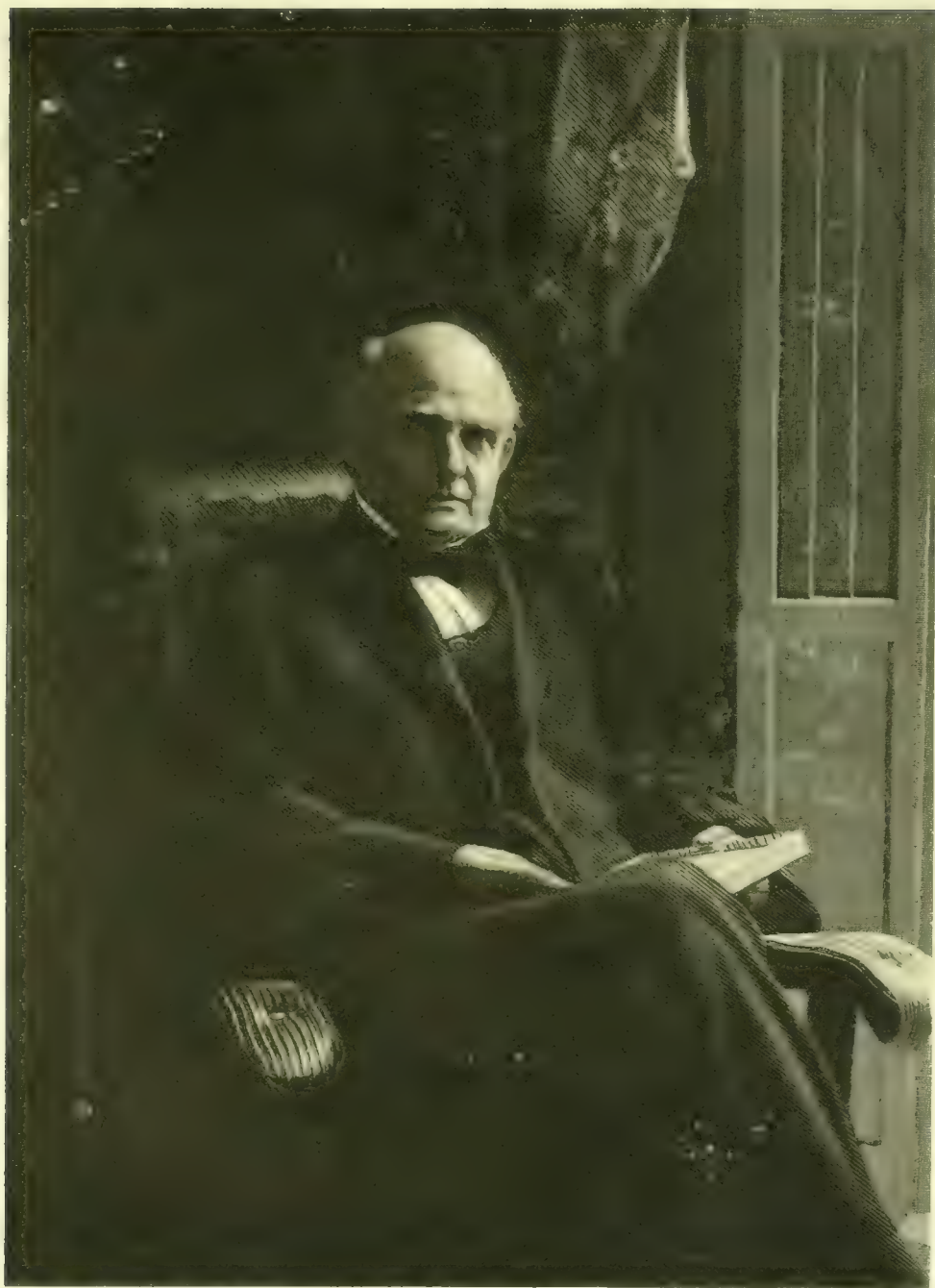
Mr. Burgess ranked high among practical steel men, and was rated an authority. He knew steel from the pig iron to the finished product, and gloried in his intimate knowledge of the different processes. He was not dependent upon the reports of others but would analyze, compound, refine, and test, until his personal investigation or experiment proved or disproved his theories. Burgess and high speed steel became synonymous words in the steel business, and his place in the steel manufacturers' "Hall of Fame" is secure. He was a member of the Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and was connected with other organizations, business, fraternal and social. Public-spirited and progressive, he took part in all movements of civic importance, and was a citizen of highest worth.

Mr. Burgess married (first) Catherine Taylor, who died in Titusville, Pa., in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess were the parents of four children who died in infancy, and of a son, Charles P. Burgess, of further mention. In 1898 Mr. Burgess married (second) Mary E. Landas, of Titusville, Pa., who survived him, as did the daughter, Urania Burgess, who resides in California.

Charles Percy Burgess, only son of Edward and Catherine (Taylor) Burgess, was born in Titusville, Pa., Sept. 6, 1885. He received his education in the Titusville schools. When his father founded the Atlas Steel Company in Dunkirk, he became a partner, and when Edward Burgess passed away in 1918, Charles P.



Edward Burgess



Devils a white





DEVILLO A. WHITE HOME
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Burgess succeeded him as vice-president of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Inc. Prior to his election to the office of vice-president, Mr. Burgess had been secretary of the corporation. He is a member of Iron-dequoit Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons; Dunkirk Chapter, No. 91, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council, No. 25, Royal and Select Masters; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Burgess married Florence Russell, of Dunkirk, N. Y.

CHARLES WILLIAM SWANSON, one of the leading business men of Jamestown, has lived in the city for forty-nine years, and for thirty years has been responsibly connected with important business enterprises in the city. He has been president of the Swanson-Holmberg Shoe Company since its inception in 1895, and was one of the organizers of the Jamestown Chair Company in 1907, of which local manufacturing industry he was, from 1910 to 1920, secretary and treasurer. And his general standing in his own locality is clearly indicated by the civic honor to which he was elected—that of alderman from the Sixth Ward.

Charles William Swanson is not a native born American, although he might also be considered as such, for he was only a year old when brought to this country by his parents from Sweden, where he was born on April 6, 1870. The Swanson family came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1871, and it is gratifying to learn that the parents of Charles W. Swanson are still in Jamestown, living in quiet retirement. His father, John M. Swanson, was a mason and building contractor, and prospered during his long residence in Jamestown. He and his wife, Christine, were the parents of ten children, of whom Charles William was the oldest.

Charles W. Swanson was educated in the public and grammar schools of Jamestown, but commenced to work early in his teens. He was only fourteen years old when he began his business life, in a local grocery, that of the New York Tea Store, in delivering groceries. Young Swanson remained with the company for two years, then had an experience of two weeks' duration, in one of the local furniture factories, Y. W. Burtch and Company, during that time laboriously sanding furniture. He apparently preferred his former occupation, for after only two weeks in the factory he again entered a store as a clerk, this time in the shoe store of J. F. Peterson. That was in 1888, since which year he has remained in close connection with the retail shoe business in Jamestown. As a salesman, he was in the employ of Mr. Peterson for four years, and then became his partner, so continuing for one year, the company trading as J. F. Peterson & Company. At the end of that time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Swanson immediately formed partnership with another Jamestown merchant, and established the firm of C. W. Swanson & Company, opening a shoe store at No. 3 South Main street. One year later that partnership was also dissolved, and the business taken over by Mr. Swanson who, shortly afterwards, became associated with Mr. Holmberg. Until the incorporation of the Swanson-Holmberg Shoe

Company, the partners traded under the name of the C. W. Swanson & Company Shoe Store. Of the new corporation, Mr. Swanson was president, and has since so remained, notwithstanding that since 1910 he has left the management of the store to Mr. Holmberg. The company has met with considerable success, and Mr. Holmberg being a capable manager, Mr. Swanson has been able to participate in other industrial enterprises. In 1907, the Jamestown Chair Company was organized to take up the manufacture, mainly, of that article of furniture, and Mr. Swanson was elected president. In 1910, he took up the active management of the plant, and from that year until 1920 was general manager as well as secretary and treasurer of the company. On Jan. 1, 1920, C. W. Swanson was elected president and general manager of the Jamestown Chair Company, and S. G. Jacobson succeeded him as treasurer. Mr. Jacobson had been with the concern as office bookkeeper since 1910; Peter E. Larson is vice-president and Mr. Elein Holmberg is secretary.

He is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, and throughout his life has taken much interest in the development of Jamestown. Also, Mr. Swanson has given due part to the religious duties devolving upon an earnest Christian; in fact, he has been particularly zealous in church work. He is a member of the Swedish Zion church, interested himself much in Sunday school work, and has been trustee, also treasurer of the church and secretary of the Sunday school.

Mr. Swanson was married in Jamestown, July 17, 1895, to Hilma Larson, who was born in Sweden. To them have been born three children: 1. Lawrence W., who at present is employed at the Art Metal Construction Company; he is a war veteran; was in France for almost twelve months, as a member of Company B, 306th Field Signal Battalion, 81st Division. 2. Leland H., who is now in the navy, attending yeoman's school at Newport, R. I. 3. Lucille M., who attends the Jamestown High School.

DEVILLO ASA WHITE—At the age of ninety-six, six months and three days, Devillo Asa White, Fredonia's "Grand Old Man," closed a wonderful life in the village in which it began and which he had aided so materially to create. His mind was a storehouse of facts concerning the village history, for in most of the events he had been either a participant or an observer. The coat of arms of the White family is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three boars' heads erased argent, armed or.

Crest—Out of a mural coronet gules a boar's head erased argent, bristled or.

Chautauqua county was an infant when Dr. Squire White came in 1808, preceded by Hezekiah Barker, whose daughter Dr. White later married. These two pioneers, particularly Mr. Barker, obtained a great deal of the land which is now Fredonia, and through his generosity the park, old cemetery, and academy sites accrued to the village. The academy, given by Dr. White, after a long and useful service, passed away and in its place stands the village Town Hall. On the site of the home which Dr. White built for his bride is the handsome "White Inn," built in 1919, and new

faces are seen where so long the pioneers reigned supreme. Devillo A. White passed away almost a centenarian, and the story of the life of himself and his honored father is herein told.

Deville A. White was a son of Dr. Squire White, and a grandson of William White, a descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born to the Mayflower Colony after their arrival at Plymouth. William White was a graduate of Kings College, now Columbia University, New York, and served in the Revolution. He married, May 12, 1767, at Rutland, Mass., Eunice Rogers, daughter of Abijah Rogers, a descendant of John Rogers, the English divine.

Dr. Squire White was born in Guilford, Vt., Nov. 20, 1785, died in Fredonia, N. Y., where he had practiced medicine for half a century, April 2, 1857. He was a graduate of the medical department of the now Columbia University, New York, and after receiving his M. D., he came to Western New York, settling in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, in 1808. For a time he taught school in the town of Sheridan in a log house on the edge of the town line, but reserved the right to dismiss school if he had a call to visit the sick. His practice soon increased to such an extent that it required all his time to attend to it, and the school was given up. For fifty years he continued in medical practice, becoming one of the best known physicians of the county, calls coming to him from as far east as Buffalo. At the time of the burning of Buffalo in 1814, he was there on business and was impressed into service as a surgeon. He was highly esteemed as a professional man but his unfailing kindness, his open-handed benevolence, and his upright character endeared him to all.

In 1804 Hezekiah Barker bought 400 acres, now the site of the village of Fredonia, and in 1811 his son-in-law, Dr. Squire White, bought 25 acres of that tract, part of which is now included within the limits of Forest Hill Cemetery. In 1811 Dr. White built a frame dwelling on the corner of now Main and White streets and in that house all his seven children were born. In 1868 the old White homestead was moved back on White street and later was demolished. On the site of the old house in which he was born, Devillo A. White, the doctor's son, built the home in which he spent the remaining forty-five years of his life. Dr. Squire White was the first educated licensed physician to practice in Chautauqua county, and was a positive force in the community. He was a Democrat in politics, and on Feb. 9, 1811, was appointed the first surrogate of Chautauqua county by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. He filled that office with fidelity for two years, and in the court room of the county court house at Mayville hangs an oil portrait of the pioneer physician and surrogate, done by Bradish. In 1830 Dr. White was elected assemblyman, with Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown, and in 1831 and 1832 he was reelected. His useful life closed April 27, 1857, he then being in his seventy-second year.

Dr. White married (first) at Fredonia, in 1813, Sarah Barker, born Feb. 1, 1795, died July 13, 1823, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah (Wood) Barker. Hezekiah Barker came to Fredonia in the fall of 1806, and its ample beautiful common was his gift to the village, as was the old cemetery and the ground for the academy.

Dr. and Sarah (Barker) White were the parents of four children: William D., Devillo Asa, to whose memory this review is dedicated; Julia Scully, married Francis Edwards; Edward, died young. Dr. White married (second) Lydia Cook Cushing, born March 14, 1798, died Jan. 2, 1886, daughter of Judge Zattu Cushing. They were the parents of three children: Ellen Douglas, George Hinckley, and Mary Sturgis, the last named dying young.

Deville Asa White, second son of Dr. Squire and Sarah (Barker) White, was born at the home, corner of White and Main streets, Fredonia (built in 1811), July 2, 1816. He was educated in the public school and Fredonia Academy, the latter institution built on ground donated by Hezekiah Barker, and an institution which attained high rank, enrolling students from every State in the Union except South Carolina. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of his father but made pharmacy his specialty, and opened one of the first drug stores in that section of the county. He continued in the drug business in Fredonia until within a few years of his death, then retired, although even when bearing nonagenarian honors he was wonderfully well preserved bodily and mentally. He also dealt extensively in real estate, built several houses in the village, and part of his holding in now included in Forest Hill Cemetery. His entire life was spent in Fredonia with the exception of a short time in 1849, when he joined the "gold seekers" and journeyed to California, but soon returned.

One outstanding characteristic of Devillo A. White was his uncompromising honesty, another his hatred of debt, his invariable rule being payment at once for everything he bought. He was staunch in his devotion to the Democratic party, always voted that ticket and in 1912 got up from a sick bed to go to the polls and cast his vote for Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. He never sought political office for himself but was keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and in a public-spirited way aided in all that promised to advance the interests of his village.

The home he built in 1868, on the site of the house in which he was born, and in which he died, was a substantial brick building, one of the best in the county. He was known and beloved by all, and when his death was announced, a wave of sadness passed over the community, and general regret was expressed on every hand. It was a remarkable coincidence that the clock which stood in his father's house and marked the hour of his birth, stood in his own bed room, on the same site but not the same house, nearly a century later and told the hour of his death, eight-forty A. M., Jan. 5, 1913.

Deville A. White married Lamira Jones, who died Dec. 20, 1892, daughter of Harry and Laura (Tucker) Jones, her mother a daughter of Samuel Tucker, a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. White was of that beautiful type—a Christian mother, and devoted to her home. She was a member of the Episcopal church and interested in church and charitable work. She was buried with her husband in Forest Hill Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. White were the parents of three daughters: 1. Catherine Margaret, who died in 1843. 2. Mary C.,



Henry Y. Wilbur

who married George S. Josselyn, a nurseryman of Fredonia; Mr. Josselyn died June 17, 1912, and on Sept. 3, 1912, she too passed away; they are buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. 3. Isabelle, yet a resident of Fredonia. Miss White is a member of Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and for fifteen years has been its efficient registrar. The Chapter was organized in the White home and to its interests she gave much of her time, but her aged father was her first great care and interest. Five of her ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers, and she was eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames and to the Society of Mayflower descendants. She has in her home many heirlooms that have descended to her, the last of her branch, she a granddaughter of Dr. Squire White, who came in 1808, granddaughter of Hezekiah Barker who came in 1804, and only living child of Devillo Asa White, who was born in Fredonia in 1816. Miss White sold the old homestead on Main street in 1919, and on the site (the third building to occupy it) stands a handsome hotel known as the "White Inn." Miss White resides on White street, Fredonia, the land for the street having been given to the village by her father, and named in his honor.

FREDERICK HERBERT NICHOLS, M. D.—

Among the prominent and successful physicians of Jamestown, N. Y., and the surrounding region, is Frederick Herbert Nichols, whose residence is at No. 517 Pine street. Dr. Nichols is not a native of this place, having been born at Beekmantown, N. Y., on his father's farm, Jan. 5, 1876. He is a son of Clifford W. and Lillis M. (Allen) Nichols, the elder Mr. Nichols having followed the occupation of farming and iron ore mining, living retired in the latter years of his life. Mr. Nichols, Sr., is deceased, but Mrs. Nichols makes her home at West Chazy, N. Y.

Frederick Herbert Nichols received his early education in the district schools of Beekmantown, N. Y., and later attended the schools of Plattsburg, a neighboring community. Upon graduation from these institutions, young Mr. Nichols went to Syracuse, N. Y., to continue his studies. The Nichols family had for five generations been physicians, and it was this fact, coupled with a natural tendency toward the medical profession, that caused the young man to enter the medical department of Syracuse University. He completed the course in 1903, winning the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he then became an interne in the Hospital of the Good Shepard at Syracuse, remaining there for two years. Dr. Nichols then came to Jamestown and began practice here on his own account, in 1905. He has since gained considerable prominence as a capable surgeon, making special study of surgery and entirely gives himself over to work of this character. Dr. Nichols has lectured in both of the Jamestown hospitals, and many of the other practitioners come to hear him for advice in difficult matters of surgery and medical problems of a delicate nature. Dr. Nichols inherits the qualifications necessary for the capable physician from his ancestors. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He came to Syracuse penniless, but was determined to study medicine, and he did not let his greatly impaired

finances hinder him from doing so. He worked at anything that presented itself in order to finance his education from his own pocket, and it is men like Dr. Nichols who can be looked up to and admired. He is now one of Jamestown's most renowned surgeons, and his rise in fame, as well as his progress while at college, may well be said to have been due to his own efforts, with no outside assistance whatsoever. Dr. Nichols is a member of the American Medical Society; the New York Medical Association; the Chautauqua County Medical Association; and the Jamestown Medical Association. In politics he is an independent voter; and is a Baptist in his religious belief.

Dr. Nichols married, at Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1906, Elizabeth McCuen, daughter of John and Caroline (Brown) McCuen. One child has been born of this union, Frederick Walton, March 4, 1910.

HENRY TAYLOR WILBUR—Surrounded by twenty acres of lawn and vineyard within the limits of Fredonia, stands the beautiful residence of Henry Taylor Wilbur, a spacious mansion in the Colonial style, built many years ago, but improved and modernized by Mr. Wilbur, one of Chautauqua's leading grape growers and substantial citizens. He is a native son of Chautauqua, born in the village of Villenova in the town of the same name, his father, Orlando Wilbur, coming to Chautauqua from Steuben county, N. Y., about 1840, and engaging in carriage and wagon making. For about twenty years, Henry T. Wilbur engaged in mercantile life, finally, however, appreciating the wonderful opportunities that were offering, began buying Chautauqua farm lands in Pomfret, and now has 225 acres of which 135 acres is in bearing vineyards with more coming into bearing each year. Twenty acres in addition is comprised in the home estate in Fredonia, a place of beauty and comfort. While building up his own private interests, Mr. Wilbur has been one of the progressive, public-spirited men who have been concerned in the upbuilding of Fredonia and her institutions. Mr. Wilbur's individual efforts being responsible largely for the coming to Fredonia of the immense plant of the Red Wing Manufacturing Company, owned by the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago.

Henry Taylor Wilbur, son of Orlando and Polly M. (Judd) Wilbur, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1856. He attended the village schools until he was twelve years of age, his parents moving to Fredonia in 1869. He continued study in the Fredonia public schools and after finishing high school entered Fredonia State Normal School, but did not graduate, leaving to begin his business career. His first position was in a grocery store in Fredonia, where he spent three years, followed by a similar period of service in a furniture establishment. He then became a commercial traveler, remaining "on the road" for fourteen years. He had in the meantime been acquiring some good pieces of land suitable for grape culture, and finally he abandoned commercial life and for twenty-five years he had been growing grapes and adding to the area of his farms and vineyards. He has 225 acres in the town of Pomfret, as stated, 135 acres being fine bearing vineyards, while the home

estate in Fredonia is the pride of its owner and of the town.

Some years ago Mr. Wilbur manufactured grape juice and wines, and the large buildings occupied then are still standing, but are used for other purposes. He now confines himself to his grape growing and the development of his vineyards. He has made a success of his life from whatever angle viewed, and that which he possesses has come to him as the result of his own labor and business, his capital in the beginning, his own personality and determination to succeed. He holds the esteem and respect of the community in which nearly his entire life has been spent, and in that community his name is a synonym of honor and uprightness.

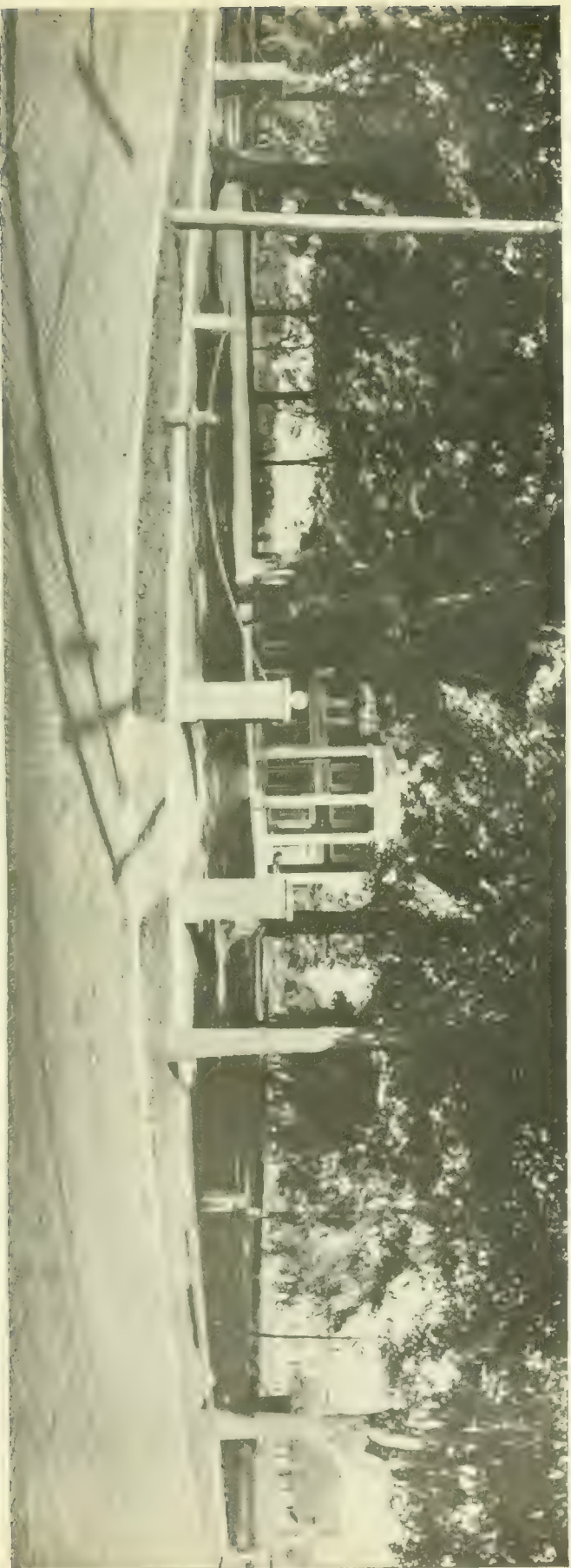
Mr. Wilbur married (first) Nellie C. Roberts, of Fredonia, who died Oct. 20, 1880, leaving two children: Edith, now the wife of Henry Lehman, of Franklin, Pa., and the mother of Esther and Louise Lehman; Nellie, now Mrs. Dennis Crocker, of Fredonia, and the mother of a son Charles. Mr. Wilbur married (second) Kathryn C. Hartzell, of Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1884. Children: Harry; and Marion, who married Allen D. Warner, one of the production managers of the Buick Motor, of Flint, Mich. These children were all educated at Fredonia State Normal School, and the youngest daughter, Marion, is a graduate of Beechwood Conservatory of Music, near Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. JOSEPH C. LINSMEIER—There are few figures so well known and so greatly beloved in the city of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., as that of Father Joseph C. Linsmeier, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., who in the three years of his pastorate has become intimately identified with the religious life of the community and with many important movements for the welfare of his fellows.

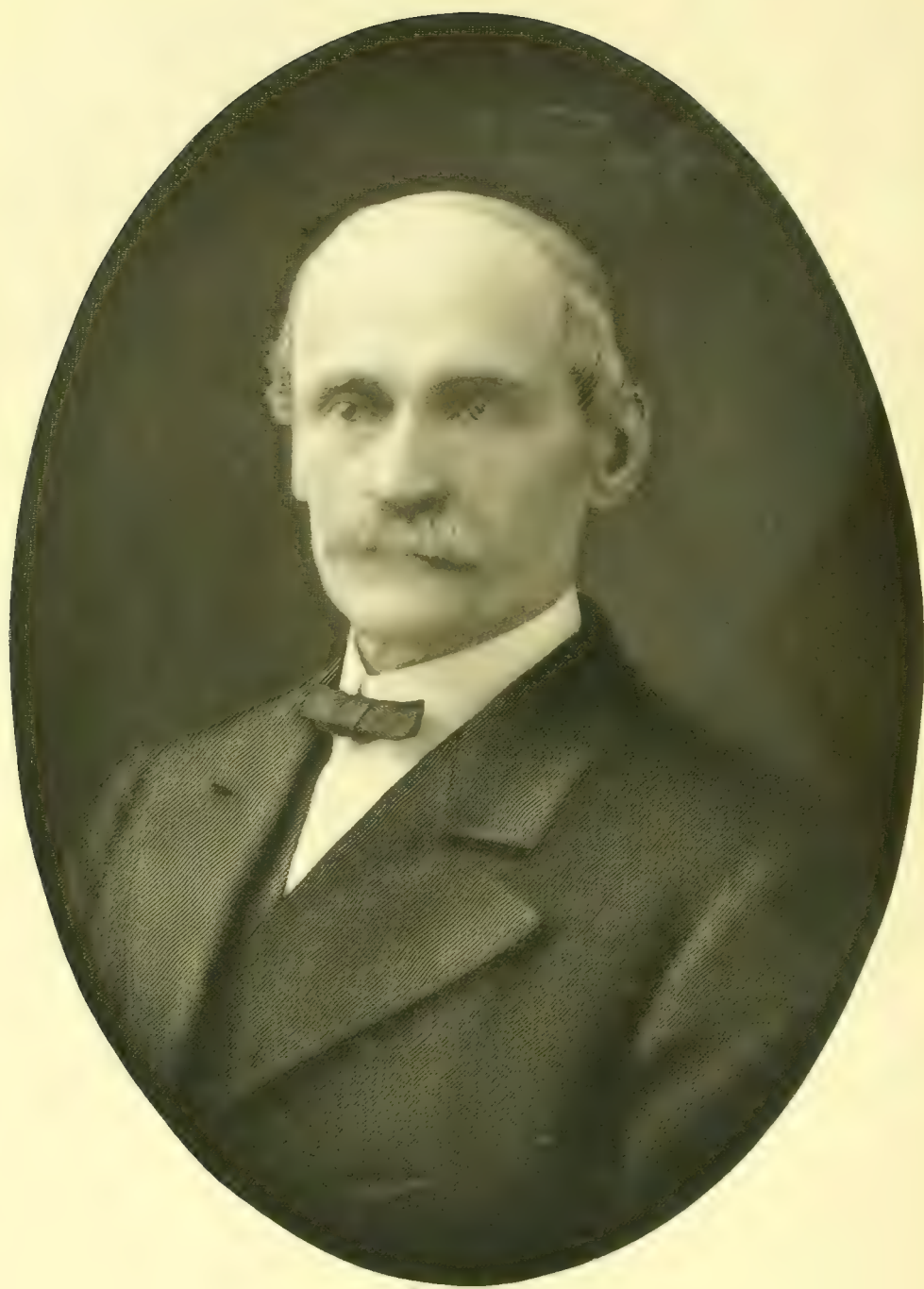
Father Linsmeier was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., and early in life felt the call to the high ministry in the Catholic priesthood. His early education was directed to this end, and as a young man he entered the Jesuit College at Baltimore, then entered the Theological Seminary at Alleghany, where he finished his classical course and subsequently, was ordained a priest by Bishop Colton, of Buffalo, N. Y., and was appointed assistant at the Church of St. Agnes in that city. His ability as an organizer was soon appreciated, and he was placed in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Buffalo, and did much for the advancement of the institution, increasing its sphere of influence and the scope of its work. From there he was sent to New Oregon, N. Y., as pastor of St. Mary's Church, and after remaining a number of years filled the same position at St. Mary's Church at East Eden. It was in the year 1917 that he received his appointment as pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Dunkirk, and has since served in that capacity to the benefit of his parish and the edification of his flock.

The history of the Church of the Sacred Heart has been an interesting one since its dedication in 1858, and the part that it has played in religious affairs here has always been a highly important one. In 1857 the

Catholic residents of Dunkirk, who had previously worshipped in St. Mary's Church, at Buffalo, held a meeting at the home of Jacob Stahler at which it was determined to build a church for themselves at Dunkirk, a determination in which they were strongly supported by the Rev. Father James Nagel, C. SS. R., pastor of St. Mary's, who delivered an inspiring address to them. The result of the meeting took practical shape a little later, when a lot measuring 60 by 100 feet and located on Ruggles street near Lion was purchased for the sum of \$300. A frame church building was completed there in 1858, at a cost of \$1693, seventy feet long and thirty-five feet wide, and this was dedicated in honor of St. George by the Rev. A. Heiter, of St. Louis' Church, Buffalo. The membership at that time was but thirty-five or forty families, and the youthful parish was indebted almost for its existence to the liberality of George Dotterweich, whose most generous donations helped it over many difficulties. Mass was first offered in the church by the Rev. Father Dominic Geyner, who came every other Sunday from the Franciscan Monastery at Allegany, N. Y. He was later relieved by the Rev. Father J. N. Arent, of Hamburg, N. Y., who attended the mission until November, 1860, when he in turn gave place to the Rev. Father Andrew Pfeifer. In March, 1863, the Rev. Father Luke Baudinelli gave the first mission in the church, after which it passed into the charge of the Passionist Fathers, and Rev. Father Frederick Lang, C. P., attended it until December, 1866. The first parochial school was built in 1865 at a cost of \$1,200, and various lay teachers were installed there until 1873, when it was placed in the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. At first the attendance numbered from ninety to one hundred children in winter, and from seventy to eighty in summer, but the numbers grew rapidly. The Rev. Fathers, Philip Birk, Henry Esler, F. Stanislaus, and Daniel Rimmels, succeeded each other in attendance upon the church, and in 1874 the Passionist Fathers withdrew from the church and their place was supplied by the Jesuits temporarily until Nov. 18, 1874, when the Rev. Father Ferdinand Kolb was appointed first resident pastor. Father Kolb was born Oct. 17, 1847, at Baden, Germany, and was ordained, May 30, 1874, at Louvain, Belgium. There had already been some talk of a new and more adequate church edifice, and this was revived under his pastorate and finally resulted in removing the old structure and the erection of a new one of brick which was completed and dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Nov. 18, 1877, the ceremony being performed by the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, bishop of Buffalo. The new church is of Gothic style, measures 117 feet long by 52 feet wide, and is crowned by a tower rising to a height of 130 feet. The architect was Mr. Beebe, of Buffalo, the pews and confessionals being executed by Julius Mayer and the interior decorations by G. Rosa, of Pittsburgh. Four bells, weighing respectively, 2,500, 1,400, 1,200, and 850 pounds, were donated by the Dotterweich family, as were also the marble altar and communion rail, the organ and tower clock. A new school was also begun by Father Kolb, who was, however, appointed pastor of the Church of St. Boniface, Buffalo, before the completion of this work, and his place taken by Rev. Father Andrew



THE HOME OF HENRY T. WILBUR OF FREDONIA, N. Y.



J. D. Johnson

Frey. Under him the new school was erected at a cost of about \$1,800. Father Frey left to become pastor of a church at Lancaster, N. Y., and was succeeded by the Rev. Father F. N. Sester, one of the pioneer priests of the Diocese, a native of Alsace, his birth occurring there in 1826, and his death in this parish, July 26, 1896. The next rector was the Rev. Father Joseph M. Thies, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., and ordained at Ratisbon, Germany, and during his pastorate the church debt was liquidated and large improvements and repairs carried out. He was in turn succeeded by the Rev. Father Henry Laudenbach, who was the immediate predecessor of Father Linsmeier.

During the pastorate of the latter the parish has grown considerably and there are now over three hundred families included therein, while more than two hundred children attend the parochial school. On Nov. 15, 1919, the Rev. Father Patrick Rogers was assigned as assistant to Father Linsmeier to aid him in the growing business of the parish, and in May, 1920, Father Rogers was transferred and Rev. Father James Callery came to this parish as assistant to Father Linsmeier. Father Linsmeier has taken much interest in the local branch of the Knights of Columbus, and is himself a third degree member of that organization. His work is greatly appreciated by his parishioners, and he is himself deeply beloved by all who come in contact with him.

HERBERT ALONZO HUNT, D. D. S.—Among the professional men of Silver Creek, N. Y., Dr. Herbert Alonzo Hunt occupies a leading position gained through natural ability, combined with close application and perseverance, factors that have contributed most in this country towards making our successful men, for a man's material inheritance may be squandered without leaving him better, perhaps worse, for having possessed it, but what he gains through his own efforts has a double blessing attached, from the value of the possession and the benefit of the experience to the spiritual and mental growth of the possessor.

Herbert Alonzo Hunt was born Aug. 16, 1855, at Ellery, N. Y., son of Samuel M. and Lydia Irene (Olmstead) Hunt. His father was a farmer, and both he and his wife were of respected families in the community. Dr. Hunt was amply fitted by preliminary education for the taking up of his profession, having graduated from the high school at Sinclairville, and also took a special course at the Fredonia Normal School. After deciding upon the profession of dentistry, he matriculated at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the dental department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1879, at which time he practiced one year at Stockton. In 1880 he opened an office at Sinclairville, where he remained until 1892, removing from there to Silver Creek, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and has the esteem as well as the confidence of his patients.

Politically, Dr. Hunt is a Republican, giving to public affairs the interest and attention demanded of every good citizen, but taking no active part in the

work of the organization, preferring to concentrate his energies on the faithful discharge of his professional obligations. For the past twenty-eight years, the time that he has resided in Silver Creek, he has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the community, and no project which in his judgment tends to further that end lacks his coöperation and support. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain, but he brings to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his professional life.

Dr. Hunt married, Oct. 11, 1882, Emily Sylvester, a native of Sinclairville, and they are the parents of one child, Margaret S.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, for many years a prominent figure in the industrial life of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and whose death at his home in Jamestown, Jan. 20, 1916, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was a native of Sweden, born Sept. 14, 1845, and one of the leaders of the many successful men of his nationality who have taken so conspicuous a part in the development of this region in Western New York.

Mr. Johnson was a son of John and Brita (Nielson) Johnson, likewise natives of Sweden, and the first seven years of his life were spent in his native land. In 1852, however, his parents removed to America and located at the town of Levant, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where they remained for a short time. They then came to Jamestown and it was here that the lad received his education, attending the local public schools. Not long after coming to the United States, Mr. Johnson's father died and the task of caring for and rearing the children devolved entirely upon the mother. She proved herself, however, not only a most devoted mother but a very capable woman, and although a complete stranger here provided an excellent home and education for those dependent upon her. In Jamestown the family moved into the home on Prospect street which they have ever since occupied. As soon as he had reached an age suitable to deal with practical affairs, John D. Johnson turned his attention to relieving his mother from the great responsibility she had shouldered for so long, and was one of the earliest men to engage in the manufacture of doors and sash, a line of business that has since been greatly developed by men of his nationality in this region. His first plant was established upon the site of the present Arcade building on Main street, near the Erie Railroad tracks. This was built in the year 1869, and was continued in operation for some seventeen years, during which time a large and paying business had been developed. In 1896 the building was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Johnson thereupon purchased an interest in the wall paper, decorating and painting business of Olson, Jacobson & Company, which was situated at No. 204 East Second street, Jamestown. This concern was a very flourishing one, especially after Mr. Johnson gave his great practical talents to the upbuilding of the business, and he finally purchased the interests of his partners and became the sole owner. He then admitted as partners his three sons, Earle, Richard and Herbert B., who

since that time have continued associated with the business. The enterprise under the capable management of Mr. Johnson rapidly grew to very large proportions, and is now the largest of its kind in this community.

With the great development of his business, Mr. Johnson came to occupy a more prominent position in the general life of Jamestown and his interests soon extended beyond the limits of his private concern and associated him with financial and industrial enterprises throughout the region. Two years before his death he was elected by the board of directors of the Swedish-American National Bank president of that concern, and he continued to hold that office with the greatest efficiency and capability until the close of his life, bringing his long experience and wide knowledge of business affairs to the service of the great institution. He was considerably older than any of his associates in the management of this bank, but although conservative in his ideas and methods, he was also progressive in the true sense of the word, and his relationship with the younger men was always of the most harmonious kind. One of the younger members of the staff of employees of the bank said at the time of his death, "I have never associated with an older gentleman with whom association was so pleasant as with Mr. Johnson."

Mr. Johnson did not confine his attentions entirely to business matters, however, for he always took a lively and active interest in public affairs and he was regarded as one of the leaders in local politics, although in no sense of the word a politician. He served the community with wisdom and disinterestedness both on the Common Council and Board of Alderman of the city, and during his membership on the former body was chairman of its committee on finances. In this connection also, he greatly added to his reputation and popularity with his fellow-citizens generally. Deeply religious in his instincts and convictions, Mr. Johnson, as well as the other members of the family, was a Lutheran in belief and attended for many years the First Church of that denomination at Jamestown. Members of the Johnson family were present at the meeting of July 26, 1856, when the church was organized, and it was his mother who, when in its early struggles the members were so discouraged as to consider disorganization, helped with advice and other assistance to encourage them to continue. Eventually, after the church had been established on a firm foundation for a number of years, and a new church edifice was decided upon, Mr. Johnson was appointed one of the building committee, and contributed much of his time and fortune to its erection. He afterwards served for many years on the board of trustees of the church, and a few years before his death was elected to succeed the late Charles F. Abrahamson as church treasurer. He was always keenly interested in the welfare of the church, which owes much to his wide knowledge of practical affairs.

The funeral of Mr. Johnson was made the occasion of paying his memory a remarkable tribute by the entire community and the church was crowded to the doors and many people turned away for lack of room within. Dr. Lincoln, the rector, delivered a sermon in which he was eloquent in his praise of Mr. Johnson's

sterling qualities of character and personality, and also paid a tribute to his mother, referring to the early difficulties of the family and the splendid courage with which she surmounted them. In the course of an editorial on Mr. Johnson written at the time of his death, the Jamestown "Evening Journal" had the following to say of him:

This community was shocked this morning by the announcement of the death, following a few days' illness, of John D. Johnson, president of the Swedish-American National Bank. Mr. Johnson has been a virile and interesting character in this growing community for more than fifty years, and passes to rest after a busy life, whose many activities were continued almost to the hour of his death.

Although having covered the allotted span of life, having recently passed the seventy year mark, he was still the active and interested business man of former years, when he was among Jamestown's early manufacturers. He came to Jamestown from Sweden when he was seven years old, with his parents, and nearly fifty years ago, in company with his brother, began in a small way the manufacture of doors, sash and window blinds, which later grew into a prominent and prosperous business.

While never popular, in the sense of being a "hail fellow well met," he had many close personal friends, and every one who knew him had complete confidence in his ability, his honesty and his desire for the right, and in his passing Jamestown loses one of its most valued citizens.

The Board of Directors of the Swedish-American National Bank, Jamestown, New York, records with much sorrow the passing away in death of the president, Mr. John D. Johnson, on the twentieth day of January, 1916, at the mature age of seventy years. His was an honored name in the business and financial circles of our city, ornamental and useful to the institution over which he presided so conscientiously, and respected in the community wherein he lived for nearly sixty-four years. His judgment was sound upon all matters, ripened in the school of life, where he had learned every lesson so well.

His career was eminently successful, standing forth as a shining example to the youth who knew the story of his life, of what can be accomplished by grasping ever present opportunities in honest effort and honorable conduct.

His associates in the Swedish American National Bank feel keenly the loss which they have sustained. They will sorely miss his wise counsels, but will ever cherish the memory of his fine, kind, and gentlemanly personality.

They also wish to express their condolence with the bereaved family, to whom they direct that a copy of this memorial shall be sent. He was easily the favorite upon the membership of this board, about whom the attention of the younger men always centered, and not soon shall we see his like again.

Officers and directors: Alfred A. Anderson, Chas. E. Anderson, Chas. L. Eckman, Carl A. Lunquist, Edward C. Nord, Emil F. Peterson, Hjalmar Swanson, John F. Westrom, L. D. Bowman, Otto L. Bloomquist, Julius Lincoln, Warner F. Liedblad, Chas. A. Okerlind, C. A. Swanson, B. G. Tiffany, John Winnberg.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Incorporated Seal, 1910.

John D. Johnson was united in marriage, July 13, 1870, at Jamestown, N. Y., by the Rev. H. O. Hultgren, with Bessie Treudson, a native like himself, of Sweden, and a daughter of John and Ingrid (Peterson) Treudson. Mrs. Johnson is a woman of strong domestic tastes and is much devoted to her home and family. She is a good practical Christian, and a devout member of the Swedish Lutheran church, in the work of which she has been for many years active. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Carl W., born March 2, 1871; educated at the public schools of Jamestown and graduated from the high school; he later became a clerk in the First National Bank, of Jamestown, and after a few years with that institution became associated with Swift & Company,



James Fenner

meat packers, and represented the firm in various parts of the South; he then became an agent of the Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company, which he also represented in the South until he was appointed superintendent of the company at Carteret, N. J.; while so occupied he was killed in an accident, Dec. 9, 1914. 2. Esther, born June 14, 1872, died in infancy. 3. Alma, born March 25, 1874, died March 9, 1882. 4. Stella Victoria, born Jan. 31, 1876; educated in the grammar and high schools of the city, and has since followed the profession of teaching; she has taught for a number of years in the local schools of Jamestown, and is now principal of the Newland avenue public school, where she is doing efficient work for the educational development of the community; she is a member of the Teachers' Association and of the Norden Club of Jamestown. 5. Earle, born July 18, 1879; educated in the public schools of Jamestown and graduated from the high school; he was associated with his father in business for a number of years, but was later obliged to retire from active life on account of failing health; he went to the West and settled in Arizona in an effort to regain his health, but was unsuccessful, his death occurring Sept. 19, 1919. 6. Milton J., born March 28, 1883; educated in the public schools of Jamestown, where he was prepared for college in the high school, and at the Medical School of Cornell University; he was graduated from that institution with the class of 1905, taking his degree as M. D., and then became an interne in Bellevue Hospital and remained with that celebrated institution for two years; coming to Jamestown, he began the practice of his profession here in 1907, and continued here until the entrance of the United States into the World War; he then enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to the Medical Corps and stationed at Hoboken, N. J., and later at Montreal, Canada, receiving a commission as first lieutenant, and served to the close of the war. 7. Richard, born Oct. 20, 1884; educated at the public schools of Jamestown; he then became associated with his father in business, and is now one of the owners and managers of the great enterprise founded by his father in Jamestown. 8. Herbert B., born June 13, 1889; educated at the public schools here; he is now associated with his brother Richard in the management of the great business founded by his father; he enlisted in the United States Army at the entrance of this country into the World War as a member of the 307th Infantry Regiment of the 77th Division, was assigned to the machine gun battalion, and was with the first company to go to France; he was taken ill and was two months in the hospital in France, and was then sent back to America; spent one month in the hospital here, and was then honorably discharged, and is now engaged in business with his brother.

BYRON FENNER—Although not a medical graduate, Mr. Fenner is alway called "Doctor" from his long association with the drug business, first with his honored father in the village of Sherman, Chautauqua county, and his prominence as a chemist and author.

Byron Fenner, now an eminent citizen of Westfield, is a son of Dr. James Fenner and grandson of Resolved

W. Fenner, a descendant of Rev. W. Fenner, a Puritan divine, from whom sprang the governors of Rhode Island between the years 1790 and 1815. Resolved W. Fenner left Rhode Island in 1800, and settled in Madison county, N. Y., coming in 1819 to the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, in which county he remained, a farmer, until his death in 1847. In 1819 he settled in South Stockton, where he engaged in farming and in the manufacture of "black salts" or crude potash, made by leaching hardwood ashes and evaporating the lye.

James Fenner and his brothers spent their boyhood days at the farm, working hard, and during the winter months attending a district school. James Fenner, early in life, decided that he would in some way secure a professional education and become a physician, and that ambition was never lost sight of. As he advanced in years he bought medical books, which he read and studied as he found time. Later he taught the district school during the winter months, and having more time at his disposal made rapid progress in his medical studies. He then read medicine in Dr. Salisbury's office in Jamestown, and there completed the required period of study under a preceptor. He then attended lectures at the American Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he returned to his home in South Stockton, where he married, in 1843, Harriet Barrows. Soon after his marriage he located in the village of Sherman, Chautauqua county, then but a hamlet, and there began the practice of medicine. His practice was largely in the sparsely-settled country, and his widely-separated patients could only be reached over, at times, almost impassable roads. But he persevered and for forty-three years, until his death, continued in practice and was identified with the business interests, growth and development of the village. In his profession, Dr. James Fenner enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and was rated a skilled, successful physician and surgeon. In his business as druggist he was fair, honorable and just with all men, and in a big-hearted, generous way entered into the life of the village, although too busy to take but little part in purely social affairs. Cheerful, earnest, faithful and conscientious, he was everybody's friend, and passed away generally mourned and deeply regretted. He died in Sherman, Nov. 16, 1886, aged seventy-two years.

Byron Fenner, son of Dr. James and Harriet (Barrows) Fenner, was born in the village and later town of Sherman, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 24, 1844, and is now (1920) an honored resident of the village of Westfield, N. Y. "Doctor" Fenner, as he is invariably called by his friends, was educated in the Sherman public school, Westfield Academy, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finishing his courses at the last-named institution with the graduating class of 1868. He then returned home and entered his father's drug store in Sherman as clerk. Pharmacy and chemistry had always held special attraction for him from youth, and the drug business held him for several years in Sherman, first as clerk and then proprietor. Later he sold his Sherman drug store and located in Corry, Pa., where in partnership with Charles Buss he conducted a drug

store for four years under the firm name of Fenner & Buss. During that period Mr. Fenner wrote and compiled "Fenner's Formulary," a technical work, the first edition appearing in 1874. After the appearance of the work, Mr. Fenner sold his interest in the business of Fenner & Buss and devoted himself to placing "Fenner's Formulary" before the profession, continuing "on the road" seven years and traveling all over the United States, calling on physicians and druggists. Demands for the work also came from other parts of North America, from Europe, Africa, and remote parts of the world. There have been additions made to the work, and the author has revised and kept in touch with modern progress, fifteen editions having been issued from the press and over 30,000 copies sold, a wonderful record for a technical work not used as a text book.

Dr. Fenner is one of the best known analytical chemists of Western New York, and is frequently consulted as an expert in chemical analysis. He is known to every physician and druggist in this country, and in Westfield, which has been his home for many years, he is highly regarded by all as a man of sterling character and upright life. Mr. Fenner, in 1898, with the assistance of Buffalo capital, founded the Chautauqua Fruit and Grape Juice Company, and operated it very successfully for about ten years, then sold out. It later came into possession of the Armour Company, in Westfield, N. Y., therefore Mr. Fenner was the founder of what is now the Armour Grape Juice Company. He is a Democrat in politics but takes little active part in public affairs.

Mr. Fenner married, Nov. 10, 1868, in Westfield, Julia Thayer, born in the town of Mina, Chautauqua county, N. Y., daughter of Ichabod and Fidelia (LaDue) Thayer, and sister of former Judge Amos M. Thayer, the noted jurist, appointed a United States judge by President Grover Cleveland, a position in which he won national reputation. Miss Thayer was educated in Westfield Academy and Clinton (New York) Liberal and Collegiate Institute, and has since her marriage continued her reading and investigation along the lines of modern thought and progress. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Club of Westfield, a charter member and for years its honored president. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner are at one in their devotion to high ideals and in intellectual activity. They have given close study to the question of Spiritualism, a subject in which both are deeply interested. Mrs. Fenner is active in the social life of the village, and is everywhere held in high esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner are the parents of three children, as follows: Claude E., an expert linotype operator, residing with his parents in Westfield; Fidelia, died in childhood; Thayer, secretary-treasurer of the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; he married Charlotte Allen, and they are the parents of a daughter, Julia Ann Fenner.

AMOS MADDEN THAYER, lawyer and jurist, was born Oct. 10, 1841, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., son of Ichabod and Fidelia (LaDue) Thayer, the first

named born in Milford, Mass., in 1808, and the last named in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1819. His immigrant ancestor in the paternal line settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1630, coming there from Essex county, England. His mother's family, the LaDues, were French people, who came to this country from Canada, settling in New York during the Revolutionary War. Representatives of both the Thayer and LaDue families were numbered among the Revolutionary patriots.

Judge Thayer was fitted for college at the Westfield Academy, New York, and then completed a full classical course at Hamilton College, New York, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1862. In 1892, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by his *alma mater*. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps in March, 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, being brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services. Resigning his commission in the army, Aug. 9, 1865, he returned home, and in February, 1866, came to St. Louis. Here he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Thereafter he practiced his profession in that city until the autumn of 1876, when he was elected a judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court. He was reelected to the same office in November, 1882, and continued to be a member of the city judiciary until February, 1887, when he was appointed United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1894, he was honored by being elevated to the United States circuit judgeship for the eighth circuit. Eminently fitted in every way for the exercise of judicial functions, he has taken high rank among Western jurists, and in all the relations of life has proven himself a true representative of the best American citizenship.

It is impossible in the limits of this sketch to discuss his decisions; they are numerous and cover the whole field of jurisprudence. Upon his opinion in the great case of the United States vs. the Northern Securities Company his fame as a jurist and his reputation as a judge will ultimately rest. Every lawyer is familiar with it. "It was a great opinion, admirably expressed," is the conviction of the bench and bar of the whole country. It won for Judge Thayer a national reputation. It was described by the press as the most sweeping decision ever rendered against trusts in this country and sets a real limit to combinations in restraint of trade. It is the most effective blow yet delivered by the American people against the evil of monopoly. The "Metropolitan Journal" said of him after his demise: "He lived a noble and useful life and died regretted by the bench and bar and his fellow-citizens; he was indeed the model Judge." He was liberal in his religious faith, and a Democrat in politics.

On Dec. 22, 1880, Judge Thayer married Sidney H. Brother, daughter of Captain Alexander Brother, of the city of New Orleans. Their only child is a daughter, Louise January Thayer, born Aug. 5, 1885. Mrs. Thayer has been prominently identified with charitable work in St. Louis and was one of the early directors and managers of the Children's Hospital and the Wednesday Club.



Fred Wilson

FRED HORACE WILSON—A gallant soldier and steadfast friend, a man who loved his fellow-men, one who gladly followed where duty led, with a heart as gentle as a child yet a man of iron, such a man was Fred Horace Wilson, chief of the Jamestown Fire Department, who was killed in an automobile accident near Butler, Pa., Sept. 26, 1915. Throughout his long term of service it became evident that he had the welfare of the city at heart. He performed with promptitude and patience each duty, and wrought to the best of his ability, and stood clearly before the community as a man who regarded a public office as a moral responsibility. But the final test of manhood does not appear in the open where it can be gazed upon and estimated by the passing throng. The final test of manhood is in the home. He who is not a man there is not a man elsewhere. By this test Captain Wilson was very much a man, and with tenderness he sought to lift the burdens from the shoulders of those endeared to him, and most solicitous was he for their comfort. The consideration which he showed for his family was the parent stock upon which grew his consideration for his fellow-men. Wherever he gleaned these high principles, he certainly imbibed and put into practice that which an unknown poet had long since expressed in fairest lines:

Fellow immortal!
One God rules in the Heavens,
There is no other, so it is spoken,
And he who aids a struggling, sorrowing brother,
By kindly word or deed of friendly token,
Has gained the favor of his heavenly Father,
Who rebukes the evil but rewards the good,
And who hath linked mankind together
In one vast universal Brotherhood.

Fred H. Wilson, son of William and Adeline (Maclease) Wilson, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., June 29, 1864, died near Butler, Pa., Sept. 26, 1915. He was educated in the Jamestown public schools, and began business life under the direction of his uncle, John T. Wilson, who, for many years, was owner and manager of one of Jamestown's largest lumber mills. For a time he was employed in the saw and planing mills, then was promoted to foreman of the lumber yards, and later was also purchasing agent for the yard and mills. He continued in the lumber business until April, 1898, when he was appointed chief of the Jamestown Fire Department by Mayor Henry H. Cooper.

As a young man, Mr. Wilson became a member of the department over which he later ruled as chief for seventeen years, and about 1888 he became a member of the Prendergast Hose Company. He served as a member for about two years, then was made foreman of the company, holding that rank for several years. On Feb. 20, 1896, he was elected assistant chief of the department, W. S. Carnhan then being chief. In April, 1898, Chief Carnhan retired, Mr. Wilson being appointed his successor by Mayor Cooper. As a fire fighter, Chief Wilson left nothing undone in his duty, and he did not spare himself in saving the lives and property of others. To the men of the department his deeds of bravery had become part of the routine. Coupled with his spirit of patriotism was an ever present sense of duty, and there was seldom a fire in the city during his service in the department at which

he was not present. He recommended improvements through a careful study of needs of the service, and he placed the department upon a very high plane of efficiency. He was active in State and National conventions of firemen, and was regular in his attendance upon them, thus keeping in close touch with all advance in fire fighting methods.

The acts of Chief Wilson, the battles he waged against the fire fiend in Jamestown, are matters of local history long to be remembered. But a year after his promotion to the position of chief came the axe factory fire, one of the largest the department ever had to contend with, several large factories, together with numerous dwelling houses, being destroyed. The burning of the Burtch block in 1901, the Fair store and a severe blaze in the Brodhead block in 1903, were among the earlier fires at which he was in command of the fire fighting forces. At the fire in the Munson & Johnson block, in March, 1913, he fell through a window to a dry kiln eighteen feet below, and sustained injuries that caused grave concern. He lay for weeks in a serious condition at the Woman's Christian Association Hospital. In 1904 the Breed & Johnson factory fire and the burning of the A. C. Norquist Company's plant were among the chief fires the department fought. Two years later came the burning of the Himebaugh Brothers' building, and the Excelsior Furniture Company's plant, and at all Chief Wilson was in command, as he was at the famous "Hemlock Row" fire in Brooklyn square in 1900. Among later and more dangerous fires were: the E. M. Curtis Company's plant in 1908; the E. E. Duffee fire in the Gokey block in 1909; the burning of the Peerless Furniture Company's plant in 1911; the fire in the McLean & Johnson block in 1911; the Grandin mill fire in 1913; the Hotchkiss block in 1913; and the First Baptist Church fire in 1914. Finally, there stands to the credit of the department and Chief Wilson their fearless work in the Gokey building and the Sherman House, where two men gave up their lives, and the entire department was on active duty many hours. Chief Wilson was in active control at that fire, and handled every detail personally. After that fire in 1911, the people of Jamestown voted for a paid fire department, and Chief Wilson was the natural choice for its head. For thirteen years he served as chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, then for four years as chief of the paid department, his career with both covering a quarter of a century, seventeen of those years being spent as chief.

Second only to that in the fire department is his record as a citizen soldier. He enlisted in the Fenton Guards, the 13th Separate Company of Jamestown, Nov. 29, 1887. In 1891, four years after his enlistment, he was made a corporal, two years later a sergeant, and four years later first sergeant. In May, 1898, when his company was mustered into the service of the United States for duty in the Spanish-American War as Company E, 65th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Sergeant Wilson was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and in June, 1898, he was commissioned first lieutenant to succeed Lieutenant Frank A. Johnson, who had been elected captain. The regiment was in training at Camp Alger, where Lieutenant Wilson and many of his comrades suffered

from fever. A short furlough home soon cured the trouble and he returned to camp, where he remained until honorably discharged. When Captain Louis A. Fenton resigned after the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Wilson was elected captain, an office he held until his resignation in 1914. The company made a splendid record under Captain Wilson's command, and for years it was one of the leading companies of the New York National Guard in all departments. Captain Wilson took pardonable pride in his command, and when at drill or on parade the company always made a fine appearance. After resigning from the command of Company E, he held a reserve commission in the National Guard until his death. During the administration of Governor Higgins in 1905-06, Captain Wilson was a member of the military staff.

Chief Wilson was connected with several fraternal orders of his city, affiliated with Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Samuel M. Porter Camp, United States Spanish-American War Veterans; Jamestown Aerie, No. 816, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Jamestown Tent, Knights of Maccabees; and the Knights of Pythias. He was a man of quick sympathies, to whose kind heart an appeal for aid was never made in vain. He was interested in public affairs and expressed his views with independence when occasion demanded. He occupied a unique position in his community, and it will be difficult for another man to command the same measure of public confidence combined with so great a personal popularity.

In 1887, Chief Wilson married (first) Gertrude Meyers, who died in 1889, leaving a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of James E. Able, now residing in Jamestown, N. Y. He married (second) in Jamestown, June 30, 1892, Angie Lenore Dowler, who with a daughter, Katherin A., survives her husband, a resident of Jamestown. Mrs. Wilson was born at Waterford, Pa., daughter of Frank and Katherin (Price) Dowler. She is a lady of refinement and ability, occupying a responsible position with the Jamestown Lounge Company since the death of her husband. She is a member of the Presbyterian church; is interested in Red Cross and other worthy work; is chairman of the Woman's Republican Committee of Jamestown, and is an efficient campaign worker and forcible speaker. Her only daughter, Katherin A., is a graduate of the Margaret Morrison School, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and during the recent World War was in the service of her country in clerical capacity.

Chief Wilson was instantly killed by the skidding and overthrow of his automobile in which he was returning from Pittsburgh, in company with Fred S. Peace, superintendent of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, the accident occurring on a hill four miles north of Butler, Pa. Jamestown was stunned by the suddenness of the blow, and from all quarters came messages of sympathy to the stricken family. Resolutions of condolence were passed by various organizations, and the City Council adjourned its regular meetings until after the funeral. Captain Wilson was buried with full military honors befitting his rank, and no greater honors were ever shown a

resident of Jamestown than he. The body lay in state at the armory, clothed in the uniform of a captain, a guard of honor from Company E, stationed at the head and foot of the casket. For two hours a procession of citizens passed through the armory, pausing only for a look on the familiar features. Rev. George L. MacClelland conducted the religious service, and after the sermon the imposing funeral cortege moved to Lakeview Cemetery, where in the presence of a vast concourse of people ceremonies were performed in accordance with the military code. Three volleys were fired over the grave, then one of the buglers of the 65th Regiment stepped forward and sounded "taps"—that was the end.

He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed past to Heaven, and slept in peace.

Such was the life and such was the end of a good man, whose slogan was "Deeds, not words." A man of sterling worth; a record of his deeds is his best eulogy. That he occupied an enviable place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens was not because he studiously set himself to work to attain such a position, but he merely and naturally allowed the genuine manhood within to act its part and consequences. Always in service, whether that service was to his country or to his city, he gave the best within him, and that with the highest motive.

ANDREW P. NORD—When the great fire of May 6, 1904, swept away the large furniture plant of A. C. Norquist & Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., tragedy attended in the doomed building when Andrew P. Nord, a partner and brother, gave up his life. It was believed at the time, and the finding of the body would seem to confirm the belief, that he lost his life in his deep concern for his employees, and that in trying to discover if all were out he was cut off by the smoke and flames and thus lost his life. This would be in perfect accord with Mr. Nord's spirit, he being one to think for himself last, as the many who knew and loved him testify. In his passing Jamestown lost a citizen of proved worth, and in the business circle in which he moved, a man of upright, Christian character, whom it was an honor to have associated with.

Andrew P. Nord was a son of John M. Nord, and a brother of August C. Norquist, with whom he was associated in the firm, A. C. Norquist & Company, manufacturers of bed room furniture, established in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1881, by August C. and Charles J. Norquist and Frank Stranburg, Andrew P. Nord becoming a partner in 1884. The confusion in the name arises from the fact that when the family left Sweden they were advised by their minister to add "quist" to their Swedish name Nord. This was done by all save Andrew P., and at the time of his death in 1904 his three brothers in Jamestown, Charles J., August C., and Frank O., all bore the name Norquist, while his own name was Nord. Yet in legal papers where the names of the brothers were used, his also appears as Norquist.

Andrew P. Nord, son of John M. and Mary C. Nord, was born in Sweden, May 1, 1854, and there spent the first sixteen years of his life. He died in



Raymond C Fess

the city of Jamestown, N. Y., May 6, 1904. He was educated in the home schools, and had some knowledge of the trade of tailor, when in 1869 John M. Nord decided to come to the United States. They first settled in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and there were known as Norquist, the added syllable "quist" meaning "branch of." After some time spent in Jamestown, John M. Norquist moved to Lander, Warren county, Pa., where he bought a farm, intending there to settle, but later returned to Jamestown, his home until death.

Andrew P. Nord, the second of the four sons of John M. Norquist, obtained employment in Jamestown in the tailoring establishment of William H. Proudfit, becoming an expert journeyman tailor. He had from early life been of intensely religious disposition, and was strongly inclined to the ministry. With the years that ambition grew, and finally he left Jamestown, and went to Chicago, placing himself under the preceptorship of Rev. Dr. Henchen, and began preparation for the ministry of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church. He pursued theological study faithfully under Dr. Henchen for three years, working at his trade during the entire period in order to obtain necessary funds to enable him to remain under such high grade instruction. He finished the full course of prescribed study, but did not enter the ministry, returning instead to Jamestown and entering the employ of William H. Proudfit in his clothing establishment, there remaining until the year 1887.

His brothers, August C., and Charles J., both skilled workers in wood and experienced in furniture making, had joined their forces and little capital in 1881, and in a section of their father's barn had begun the manufacture of bed room furniture, making the first set entirely by hand. That little business soon outgrew the little shop in the barn, a plant was established on East Second street, and in 1884 Andrew P. Nord became a partner, a fourth brother, Frank O., also becoming a partner in 1887, Mr. Frank Stranburg and Charles J. Norquist selling their interests to their partners. The firm, A. C. Norquist & Company prospered abundantly, and in 1900 a new frame factory of large proportions was erected on Chandler street. On May 6, 1904, the factory was entirely consumed by fire, and in that disaster a greater tragedy was enacted, Andrew P. Nord losing his life, apparently in his thoughtfulness for others, exposing himself to a danger from which there was no escape. His remains were recovered, and funeral services held at his family home on Sunday afternoon, and later at the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church.

A man of high quality, Mr. Nord met every requirement of good citizenship, and in his daily life exemplified the Christian virtues. He was faithful to every obligation, and so uniformly kind and considerate that all loved him who knew him, particularly those nearest to him in factory and business. He loved his home and his family with a surpassing love, and his passing brought forth universal expression of sorrow. Mr. Nord was a member and a trustee of the Jamestown Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, a leader in the Sunday school, a member and director of the Young

Men's Christian Association, and interested in many good works. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Nord was married, in Jamestown, Sept. 27, 1882, by Rev. Gunderson, of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, to Julia A. Anderson, born near Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., daughter of De Loss and Mary (Peterson) Anderson, Mrs. Nord surviving her husband, and being a director of A. C. Norquist & Company. She is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and interested in its various societies. Children: 1. Marion Arthur, died aged five years. 2. Ella C., a graduate of Jamestown High School and New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and a teacher of music; she married Richard McLean, of Jamestown, and has two children, John Andrew and Mary Catherine McLean. 3. Arthur M., a graduate of Jamestown High School, and of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1917, formerly with the Southern Cotton Waste Company of Charlotte, N. C.; during the participation of the United States in the World War he served as chief clerk in the ordnance department of the United States army stationed at Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., holding the rank of sergeant; he was promoted second lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1918, and was assigned to duty at Washington, D. C., as assistant to Major Bersley, head of the ordnance department of cantonnments of the United States; he was honorably discharged from the service, Dec. 23, 1918.

RAYMOND CORNELIUS FESS—To be a successful surgeon, a physician must be intensely interested in his work; it means close application to study and much time spent in hospitals watching operations performed by those who have made a specialty of such things; it is something not gained by mere book knowledge, it means experience. This is what Dr. Raymond Cornelius Fess has accomplished, and he is still a young man with a bright future opening before him.

He was born in the little village of Bowmansville, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1885. His father is John Fess and his mother is Hannah (Pentelow) Fess, both parents still living to enjoy the advancement of their son in his profession. Raymond C. Fess had a good, practical, fundamental education upon which to build, graduating from the district school of Bowmansville and the high school of Lancaster, N. Y., becoming a student at Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1903. His next step was the study of medicine, and with this in view he entered the medical school of the University of Buffalo, remaining there for three years. In 1909 he was granted a diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Then came a period of hospital work to gain experience; to that end Dr. Fess entered the German Deaconess' Hospital as interne for fifteen months. At the expiration of this time, Dr. Fess accepted an opening in Eden Center, N. Y., taking up general practice. For two years he remained there and then decided to open an office in Jamestown; in 1912 he began practicing medicine in that city and has been so engaged ever since. Dr. Fess had determined to make a special study of surgery, and in order

to qualify in that particular branch of his profession he has taken special courses in various hospitals where post-graduate lectures were given, among them being at the Mayo Brothers Sanitarium in Rochester, Minn., this being generally conceded to be the foremost field of surgical work in the United States, the wonderful operations accomplished by the two Drs. Mayo having come to be regarded as the last word in surgery.

When the World War involved the United States and volunteers were called for, Dr. Fess answered the call, being commissioned first lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1918. He was ordered to report at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he remained until after the signing of the armistice, and was discharged, Jan. 1, 1919. On July 1, 1919, he was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is still on call.

Dr. Fess is married, his wife before her marriage being Lulu Barker, of Lakewood, N. Y., where they were married April 16, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Fess have one child, Lois Lorene, born July 1, 1918. They are members of the Baptist church at Jamestown.

While devoting nearly all his time to his profession, Dr. Fess finds relaxation occasionally in attending the meetings of the various medical societies of which he is a member: the American Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, and Chautauqua County Medical Association, in all of which he is a valued constituent. Dr. Fess is a Free Mason, having passed through the various steps, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Fess is too busy a man to become active in politics, but he is enrolled among the Republicans of Chautauqua county. Young as he is, Dr. Fess has already made a name for himself in the line of surgery, and stands well among the leading physicians of the State, being regarded as an earnest worker and a deep student.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RUDOLPH EMMANUEL PETERSON—No citizen of Jamestown needs to be told that this is the name of one of those gallant sons who represented her on the battlefields of France during the recent World War. First Lieutenant Peterson was the only officer from Jamestown to lay down his life in fighting for his country and for the freedom of humanity, and even before entering the army had given such promise of usefulness as a citizen as to cause his many friends to entertain the highest hopes for his future.

Victor Peterson, father of Rudolph Emmanuel Peterson, was born Sept. 26, 1857, in Vestervik, State of Smaland, Sweden, and was a son of Nells Otto and Mary (Stromburg) Peterson. Mr. Peterson was a tailor by occupation, and both he and his wife lived and died in their native home. They were members of the Lutheran church. The education of Victor Peterson was received in the public schools of his birthplace, and he afterward worked for a year at the trade of shoemaking, but abandoned it in favor of a sea-faring life. His home town was a seaport, and at the age of fifteen he shipped before the mast in the coast trade and later in merchant ships, sailing in different seas and visiting every European port. After

following the sea for ten years, Mr. Peterson came to the United States on a merchant ship sailing from London to New York, and lived for a short time in Jamestown, returning then to New York and, shipping on an American vessel, made a voyage to Cuba and other ports. He then entered the government service as tender on the Sandy Hook lightship, where he spent the years 1880 and 1881, after which he came again to Jamestown. Finding employment in the Martin factory, he worked there five years, but at the end of that time had the misfortune to lose part of his left hand in the machinery. In 1886 he entered the service of Sherman Brothers, by whom he has since been continuously employed, building up the highest reputation for usefulness and fidelity. Mr. Peterson married, Oct. 28, 1882, in Jamestown, Augusta Matilda Anderson, born in Jonkoping, State of Smaland, Sweden, daughter of Jonas Peter and Johanna (Johnson) Anderson, and they became the parents of the following children: Earl Louis, died at the age of six years; Rudolph Emmanuel, mentioned below; Myrtie Olivia, died when one year old; and Flavia M., at home with her parents. Mrs. Peterson is a woman of domestic tastes, a devoted wife and mother, called to make the great sacrifice of giving her only living son to the cause of democracy. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson and their daughter are members of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church.

Rudolph Emmanuel Peterson, son of Victor and Augusta Matilda (Anderson) Peterson, was born June 30, 1888, in Jamestown, and received his education in the schools of his native city, graduating at the high school in 1907. He then took up Young Men's Christian Association work, being assigned to the Eastern District Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y., as the assistant of F. J. Slater, formerly a physical director in the local association. Subsequently he went to Springfield, Mass., to receive additional training, and after completing his course, accepted a position as physical director in the "Y" at Coatesville, Pa.

When Mr. Peterson had held this position about a year, the United States entered the World War, and not long after the Young Men's Christian Association worker became a soldier, being admitted to the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara. After a period of intensive training, his integrity of character and devotion to his assigned duties were rewarded with the honor of a commission as second lieutenant, Company M, 316th Infantry, 79th Division. Lieutenant Peterson was assigned to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., being connected with the headquarters company, and here, again, his devotion to duty received merited recognition. Within a short time he was promoted to first lieutenant, and a few weeks before leaving for France, served as acting captain. On June 30, 1918,—his thirtieth birthday—he embarked for the seat of war and soon after his arrival in France was transferred to the infantry from the headquarters company. Not long after this he was taken ill and was confined to a hospital for some time, receiving his discharge only a short time before he met a soldier's fate. On Nov. 4, 1918, he fell in action in the Argonne Forest, a machine bullet inflicting the fatal wound.

The young hero had had a premonition that ere long his life would be required of him and in his last letter



C. S. Abbott

home he wrote to his loved ones: "In case I should get 'knocked off,' as they say over here, I want you all to bear it as bravely as those heroic French people do." What an inspiration do these words contain for the sorrowing father, mother and sister!

Of the grief of Lieutenant Peterson's old friends in Jamestown and of his associates in his chosen work it is difficult to speak. His companions-in-arms, many of whom had become strongly attached to him, sincerely mourned his loss. He was a young man of fine appearance, and an athlete of prowess. His face and manner were the expression of a noble character and a warm heart. He belonged to the Epsilon Pi fraternity.

The religious membership of Lieutenant Peterson was in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church and he was also connected with the Sunday school. On the large service flag of the church his star was embroidered when, with his comrades, he went to the front. That star was the third to become golden, and its radiance, together with that which beams from the pages of his record, is a beacon to those who follow after him.

CHARLES STUART ABBOTT—Member of a family founded in America in the earliest days of Colonial New England, Charles Stuart Abbott was a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where two generations of his line had made their homes before him. To the world of business he was known as the vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company, a strong and able executive who had made his way to that responsible place through an ambition and steadfastness of purpose that could not be denied. The historian of the Abbott family has written that "the name has stood for quiet dignity, consideration, kindness of heart," and so well does this apply to Charles S. Abbott that the writer might easily have been describing his qualities of mind and heart. In him were met the attributes of the keen, alert man of affairs and the cultured gentleman, and he was a man who contributed largely to the achievement and progress of his day and generation.

Only child of Edwin Elisha and Mary (Sanderson) Abbott, Charles Stuart Abbott was born in Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1858. So he was a native Chautauquan, although his parents took him to New York when he was sixteen months old, and there he passed his boyhood days. He obtained his early education in the public schools of New York and at Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island, and was preparing to enter Columbia University when his father's financial reverses compelled him to give up these plans. From that time on the struggle was his own, and he made many ventures before entering upon the one that was to make his career so successful. Coming from New York to Jamestown, Mr. Abbott began the study of law, which he later continued at Warren, Pa., but before completing his preparation he became identified with Colman A. Bishop in the publication of "The Country-side," a weekly paper devoted to agricultural and educational interests of Chautauqua. Mr. Bishop was the editor and Mr. Abbott was the business manager, but their earnest efforts did not bring profitable returns and they abandoned the enterprise. Mr. Abbott

moved to New York to enter the employ of the Allen Brothers' Advertising Agency, later becoming a partner in the concern, which was established in Jamestown, and here for a time remained in business. In 1889 he engaged with the Hon. Porter Sheldon in the manufacture of photographic paper by a new process, which revolutionized the photographic business and brought fame and fortune to the originators. Of the original company, known as the American Aristotype Company, Mr. Sheldon was president and Mr. Abbott secretary and treasurer. In 1889 the General Aristo Company was formed, combining a number of photographic concerns, including the American Aristotype Company. This company in turn was consolidated with the Eastman Kodak Company, of which Mr. Abbott was vice-president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Seed Dry Plate Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company. For a number of years before the merger with the Eastman interests, Mr. Abbott was president of the American Aristotype Company, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Abbott's kindly and warm-hearted nature lent itself readily to social enjoyment in his home and in his organizations. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a great lover of the out-of-doors and of athletic sports, having been a prominent member of the Chadakoin Boat Club and for a number of years its commodore. Hunting and fishing were among his favorite recreations, and he had great endurance and skill in these pursuits. He was a man of singular openness and sincerity, with a profound knowledge of human nature and sound and unerring judgment. His ambition was along the worthiest lines, and in the attainment of his aims he sacrificed no whit of his self respect or the public esteem. He had an enduring love for his home and found there his inspiration for his part in the busy world of affairs. His death occurred March 1, 1905, and brought to those who had been associated with him, in business, in social life, or wherever men come together, the realization that they had lost a friend worthy of the tribute of their tenderest memory, and the eulogy of a general grief.

Charles Stuart Abbott married, Feb. 4, 1880, Pauline Allen, daughter of George Robert and Amy Anna (Bishop) Allen, the latter named a daughter of Elija and Amy (Jenner) Bishop.

JAMES ALBERT AUGENSTINE, D. D. S.—After graduating from the University of Buffalo, Dr. Augenstine opened an office in Buffalo, but a year later he moved to his present location, Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, where he is well established in the general practice of his profession. His birthplace and boyhood home was Camillus, a village of Onondaga county, N. Y., eight miles west of Syracuse, his parents, Christian Henry and Mary (Nicholson) Augenstine, his father a farmer. There were four children in the Augenstine family: Mary Catherine (Mrs. Herring); Anna (Mrs. Hayes); John, deceased; and James Albert.

James Albert Augenstine was born in Camillus, N. Y., April 25, 1886. He attended the public schools of

Camillus and Solvay, N. Y., finishing with high school, then entered Syracuse University, here continuing a student for two years. Deciding upon a profession he entered the University of Buffalo in the dental department and was graduated D. D. S. with the class of 1911. He opened an office in Buffalo the same year, but in 1912 moved to Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, where he has since been in continuous practice. He is a skillful practitioner, and enjoys the confidence of a large clientele. Dr. Augenstine is a member of the Masonic order, Zi Pi Phi, the Preparedness League, the Presbyterian church, and in politics is an independent.

Dr. Augenstine married, Nov. 12, 1912, Clara Weigand, of Buffalo, and they are the parents of a daughter, Betty Marie.

GEORGE LILLIBRIDGE—There are some men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they are gone, not by flashes of genius or brilliant services, but by kindness and force of personal character, and by steady and persistent good conduct in all situations and under all trials of life. They are in sympathy with all that is useful and pure and good in the community in which they reside, and the community on its side cheerfully responds by extending to them unbounded admiration and sincere affection. Such a man was George Lillibridge, whose name heads this sketch. As a business man he was in all respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own employ or among his customers and correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as corner stones of the temple, trade, without which it could not stand.

George Lillibridge was born in Whitehall, N. Y., July 6, 1833, and died at Jamestown, N. Y., March 8, 1910. In his early life the family moved to Western Pennsylvania, and in that section he grew to manhood. He evinced a decided liking for mercantile life, and after gaining the needed experience while serving as a clerk for others, he started in business for himself. He located in the town of Little Cooley, Crawford county, and there prospered as a merchant. During his residence there he did a great deal toward the improvement and upbuilding of the town, erecting a substantial business block, and through his able merchandising methods attracted outside trade to Little Cooley. He also erected two large dwelling houses in the village, and though he never sought public office, when it was visited upon him, he accepted it and gave to the people of his best. Later he was equally successful as a merchant of Union City, Pa., his business there being one of large proportions. Finally he retired from mercantile life with a competence, moved to Jamestown, N. Y., and there began a series of real estate operations which culminated in the Lillibridge block, devoted to business purposes, and an accumulation of considerable landed estates. He was a man of quiet life and habits, but of great

energy and determination, never recognizing such a word as failure.

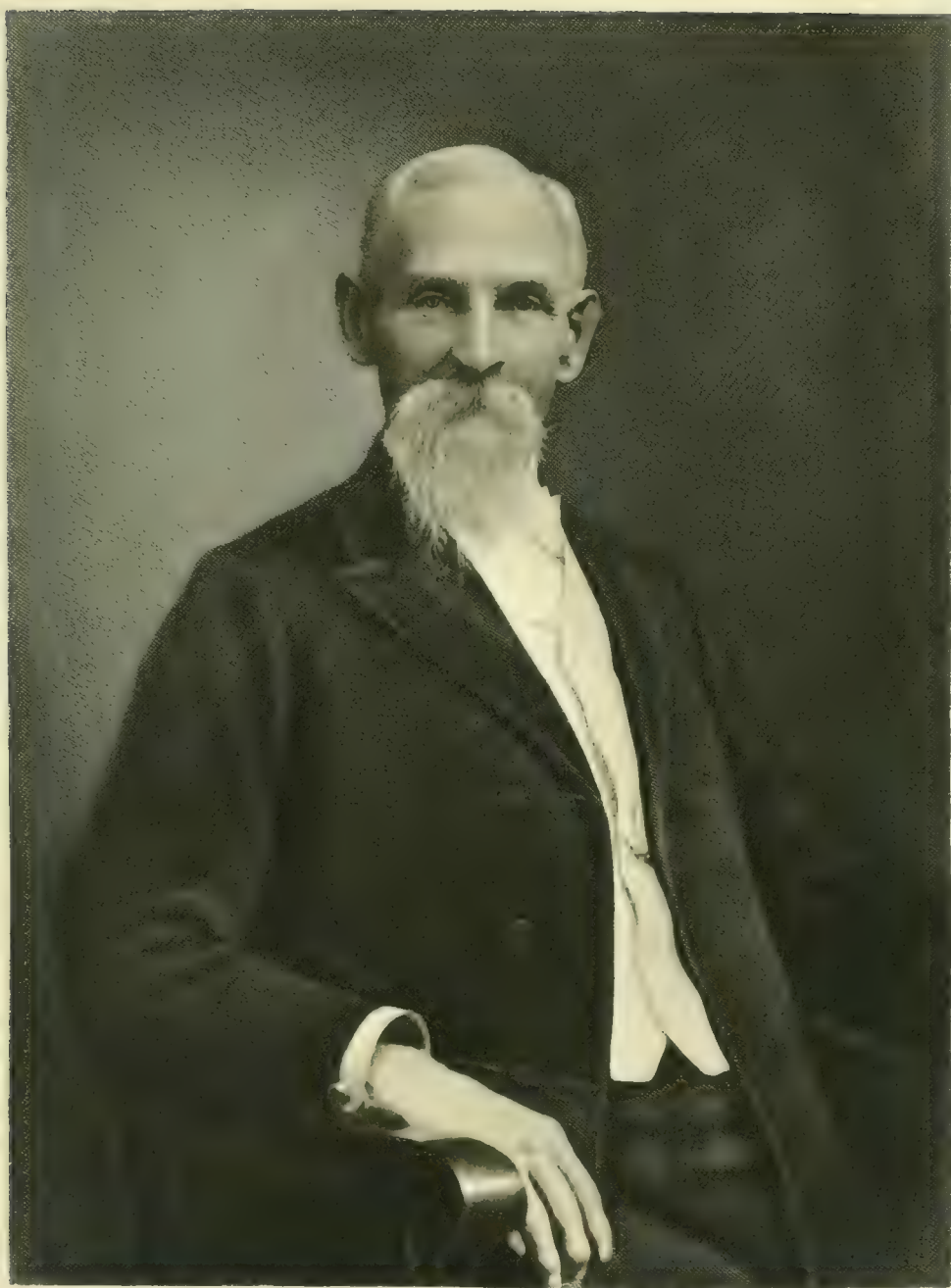
From youth Mr. Lillibridge attended the Baptist church, and he was always a loyal supporter of its interests. He was a member of the Masonic bodies, including Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; and Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar. When the time came to pay him the last tributes of love and respect, the services were in charge of his brethern of Mt. Moriah Lodge, the beautiful burial services of the order being conducted by the master of the lodge, Roland K. Mason, assisted by past masters, John C. Mason, H. R. Willey, and the brethern of the lodge. The pall bearers were his brethern of the lodge, and the services were held in the lodge rooms in the Prendergast block.

In Richmond, Pa., Mr. Lillibridge was united in marriage with Polly Melissa Hamilton, a daughter of Asel and Rosin (Chapin) Hamilton. To this union were born five children, as follows: Ella G., married, Dec. 16, 1884, Alfred Darling, of whom elsewhere; Emma B., a resident of Jamestown; Arthur, deceased; Pearl May, deceased; and Frank G., whose sketch follows.

Mr. Lillibridge lived to see and take a prominent part in the later day growth of the community, and was one of the wisest counselors and hardest workers. He was a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, and gave his earnest support to the movements that promised to benefit his community in any manner. His was a long life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than that of the simple truth that he was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him, and that Jamestown could boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen. But perhaps the most beautiful and richest traits of his nature were his strong domestic sentiments and habits which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle and rendered him its joy and its light. Around his home he shed a benign influence which was as the summer's evening glow upon the land which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed, and when he died he left a record of which his family and friends are justly proud.

FRANK G. LILLIBRIDGE—Among the young business men of the city of Jamestown, N. Y., there are not many who have filled the space in the community, and have commanded the attention of the chronicler of passing events in the history of Chautauqua county as did Frank G. Lillibridge, a man of more than ordinary merit, and one who possessed in a special manner the utmost confidence of his fellow-citizens. It is by men of his well balanced nature that the best work is accomplished and the most enduring and lasting results are obtained. His was a character in which was happily blended the sterling qualities of enterprise and genuine conservatism.

He was born in Little Cooley, Crawford county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1879. In 1882 his parents moved to James-



Geo. Lillibridge



Rev. J. L. Hildreth.

town, N. Y., and there he received his education in the public schools of that city. After leaving school he was associated with his father in business for a number of years, but in 1901 he secured a position with E. H. Warren in the laundry business. He continued in this until 1910, when on account of the death of his father he resigned his position to assume the management of the family estate in the interests of his sisters and himself. He became one of the well known and highly esteemed men of the city. The business career of Frank G. Lillibridge was one which he carved out for himself, his advancement being due solely to the exercise of his own powers and to the possession of an energy which his will never allowed to falter. He made a close study of business conditions, and he utilized the opportunities which others might have employed had they carefully sought the way to success. He was a man of progressive ideas, intelligence, tact and skill. He was always ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believed would advance the public welfare. Mr. Lillibridge passed away, March 19, 1917, and Jamestown lost one of its most representative citizens.

CHARLES H. DARLING was one whose upright life left its imprint for good on this community in which he lived, and caused his memory to be cherished by all who knew him. Of him it may be said that he belonged to that:

Choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again,
In lives made better by their presence.

Mr. Darling was born in Napoli, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He remained at the home farm as his father's assistant until the age of twenty-one, then married and settled on a farm in the town of Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y. On Sept. 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 154th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private until stricken with paralysis and sent to his home. His discharge papers were not made out at that time, and it was not until 1889 that he received an honorable discharge from the War Department. After recovering from his paralytic stroke, he resumed farming operations, purchasing a farm of forty-two acres in the town of Carroll. Later he removed to Corry, Pa., where he engaged in contracting until 1867, when he moved to Jamestown, N. Y., continuing to make his home there until the time of his demise.

He was a strong temperance man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Republican in politics. His death was deeply regretted by his many friends in business and social circles. He married Phoebe Jane Hunt.

Alfred Darling, son of Charles H. and Phoebe Jane (Hunt) Darling, received his early education in the public schools of his native place. During his active life he has been engaged in the agricultural business, and he was known throughout the county as a man of upright life and character, thrifty, energetic and capable.

In Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1884, Mr. Darling was united in marriage with Ella G. Lillibridge, a daughter of George and Polly Melissa (Hamilton)

Lillibridge, whose biography precedes this. To this union was born one son, Burt Earle, born in July, 1887.

If Mr. Darling, Sr., had left nothing else than the record of his honorable life, he would yet deserve to be called one of the valued residents of the county, for his influence was ever upon the side of the true, the good and the beautiful. He was never known to take advantage of his fellowmen in any way, and at all times he managed his career according to the highest principles.

WALLACE DANIEL BURT, D. D. S.—One of the rising young men of Jamestown is Dr. Wallace Daniel Burt, a dentist who gave up the practice of his profession when the President of the United States called for volunteers, but has since the close of the war resumed it.

Wallace Daniel Burt was born in South Wales, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1892, the son of George Eugene and Bessie Nellie Green Burt. The father is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being station agent at Machias Junction, Cattaraugus county, a position he has held for the best part of his life. The father of Mrs. George Eugene Burt was Frederick Green, a veteran of the Civil War, who served in several important battles, among them being the battles of the Wilderness and Lookout Mountain.

Young Burt acquired his education in the grammar school of Machias and in the Central High School of Buffalo, N. Y., graduating from this latter institution in 1911. He then entered the dental school of the University of Buffalo, where he remained for three years. He graduated in 1914 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and on the 24th of August of the same year went to Jamestown to become associated with Dr. Roberts, a successful dentist of that city, and began to practice his profession. While he was so engaged, America joined in the World War, and Dr. Burt at once enlisted; he was commissioned first lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1917, in the Medical Department, though he was not called into service for a year. In October, 1918, he was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., remaining there until he was discharged in February, 1919, after the armistice was signed, returning then to Jamestown.

Dr. Burt married, at Lime Lake, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1917, Gertrude Marie Phillips, the daughter of Eugene and Margaret Phillips. Of this union two children were born, Jeanne Carringer and Jacques Phillips, twins.

Dr. Burt is a member of the college fraternity Xi Psi Phi. He votes the Republican ticket, though not at present active in the party. He is devoted to his profession, and is highly regarded in Jamestown. His well appointed offices are located in the Professional building, opposite the post office, Jamestown, N. Y.

PHILIPPBAAR-BREMER FAMILY—Daniel Philippbaar, son of Michael and Catharina (Loos) Philippbaar, was born in Dietz, Germany, Aug. 1, 1807. He owned and operated a brick yard and lime kiln in Germany, and was an overseer of bridge building. Revolution became rife in Germany about the year 1849, and to escape its bad effects upon the country he came to the United States. He sent for his wife, who joined him with their three children: Emilie, Fred,

and Rudolph. After coming to the United States two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Philippbaar, Louis and Clara H. The first settlement was made in Portage, N. Y., where Mr. Philippbaar engaged in bridge work as foreman and superintendent. Later he moved to Dunkirk, where he engaged in the grocery and liquor business. He prospered and in 1868 began the construction of the Philippbaar block, and on June 1, 1869, the house was opened for business, his son-in-law, Charles Bremer, conducting a restaurant therein for thirteen years. Daniel Philippbaar died Feb. 20, 1873, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia, N. Y. He married, in Germany, Catharina Sahm, born in Selters, Nassau, Germany, June 16, 1816, who in 1854 came to the United States with her children to join her husband who had preceded them in 1849. She died in Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1895, surviving her husband twenty-two years. She is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. Children: Emilie, Fred, Rudolph, Louis and Clara H.

Emilie Philippbaar, eldest child and daughter of Daniel and Catharina (Sahm) Philippbaar, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, April 28, 1841, and in 1854 came to the United States with her mother and brothers, Fred and Rudolph. She attended the public schools of Dunkirk and Fredonia Academy, and resided with her parents until 1863, when she was married to Charles Bremer, of Dunkirk, by Rev. Mr. Wolff, pastor of the German Lutheran church, of Dunkirk.

Charles Bremer, son of C. F. and Friedericka L. (Borchert) Bremer, was born in Neustrelitz, Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 8, 1834, died April 11, 1891, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. His father died in Germany, and after his mother's marriage to William Ruge the family came to the United States and finally settled in Dunkirk. Charles Bremer secured employment in the locomotive works at Dunkirk, there remaining for several years. He then engaged in a local express business with M. B. White, and later became Dunkirk agent for the Merchants' Union Express Company. The next seven years he spent in the employ of Daniel Philippbaar as manager of his grocery business, and in 1863 married his employer's eldest daughter, Emilie. As before mentioned, when the Philippbaar block was completed Mr. Bremer became manager of the restaurant which Mr. Philippbaar opened in the building. After the death of his father-in-law, in 1873, Mr. Bremer continued the business until 1882, when the building was sold to the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Bremer was a very successful caterer, and his genial, friendly nature won him many friends in addition to the hundreds who knew him casually.

The most intimate and cordial relations existed between the two families, Philippbaar and Bremer, relations which have existed in all the friendliness and love until the present. After the sale of the Philippbaar block, which Mr. Bremer negotiated on behalf of the estate, he secured a position in the pattern shops of the Brooks Locomotive Works, remaining in that employ two years. He then, in partnership with Rudolph Philippbaar, erected a brick building at No. 307 Main street, and established therein a restaurant and liquor business, under the firm name, C. Bremer

& Company. He continued in business very successfully until his death in 1891.

Mr. Bremer was a man of energy and enterprise, well educated, and possessed of a fine mind and splendid physique. He was public-spirited and progressive, and highly esteemed in the city. After her husband's death Mrs. Bremer assisted her brother in conducting the well established and prosperous restaurant business of C. Bremer & Company until his death, when she sold out and retired to the house she built at No. 727 Washington avenue, Dunkirk, her present residence (1920).

Fred Philippbaar, eldest son of Daniel and Catharina (Sahm) Philippbaar, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept. 14, 1843, died in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1916, and is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y. He came to the United States with the family in 1854, and settled with them in Dunkirk. He there attended school, also in Fredonia, beginning business life early as his father's assistant in the grocery store. Later he moved to Buffalo, where he was successfully engaged in business until his retirement several years prior to his death. He married Theresa Zester, who died in 1906, and left three children: Frank F., Wallace D., and Clara, the latter the wife of George Snyder.

Rudolph Philippbaar, second son of Daniel and Catharina (Sahm) Philippbaar, was born in Walmerod, Germany, April 5, 1847, died in Dunkirk, N. Y., July 5, 1909, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. He came to the United States with his mother, brother and sister in 1854, and resided in Dunkirk the remainder of his life. He attended the public schools, and after a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo, became his father's assistant. Later he went West and spent ten years in California, then upon his return he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law Charles Bremer, in the restaurant business, which business he continued after the death of Mr. Bremer until about Jan. 1, 1909, then retired. He was a member of the Masonic order, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and an Odd Fellow. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and thoroughly respected as a reliable and upright citizen. He never married.

Louis Philippbaar, third son of Daniel and Catharina (Sahm) Philippbaar, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1856, and was educated in German and public schools. After completing his studies, he entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern freight office in Buffalo but later he bought out a grocery business at the corner of Fargo avenue and Massachusetts street, Buffalo, and there has since conducted a prosperous business. He married Kate Graff, of Dunkirk, and has a daughter, Lillian Margaret, wife of Henry J. Lonctaux. Mr. Philippbaar is a member of the Masonic order, and a man highly esteemed in his community.

Clara H. Philippbaar, second daughter and youngest child of Daniel and Catharina (Sahm) Philippbaar, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1860. After attending a German school until nine years of age, she began public school study and passed all the grades and was a member of the high school graduating class of 1879. While a student at the public school, she was



C. Bremer



Rudolph Philippbaer

a pupil in piano music and a graduate of Stuttgart Conservatory of Music; after graduation from high school she became a student of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and during her two years' training there, developed a very pleasing, sympathetic voice, which her instructors urged her by all means to cultivate. This she did to the great joy of her family, her friends and former schoolmates. She contributed greatly to the musical entertainment of her city, often appearing at concerts and musicals. During her third year at the Conservatory in Cincinnati she also taught English branches and music in a private girls' boarding school. The next five years she spent in Boston studying both voice and piano, and reveling in the musical opportunities offered to listen to the noted vocal and instrumental artists.

After her return from Boston, Miss Philippbaa was soprano of the quartette choir of the Unitarian Church of our Father in Buffalo, N. Y., and appeared in several concerts. After leaving the Buffalo church, she spent considerable time in New York City studying and attending the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House when the great famous artists sang or great orchestras performed. After the death of her brother Rudolph the business burdens of the family fell upon her, and very ably their interests were cared for. In 1910, with her widowed sister, Mrs. Emilie Bremer, Miss Philippbaa toured Europe with a party conducted by the Bureau of University Travel of Boston, visiting Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, returning refreshed, invigorated and richer in her love of the beautiful in art and nature, for she has the appreciative eye and the understanding ear.

After the return from Europe, Mrs. Bremer and Miss Philippbaa, with a Buffalo architect, planned and built the beautiful house at No. 727 Washington avenue, Dunkirk, owned by Mrs. Bremer, and occupied by the sisters. For several years Miss Philippbaa taught both vocal and instrumental music in Dunkirk, but other interests caused her to relinquish that activity. With her secret devotion is the essence of true religion, and she exemplifies her beautiful faith in her daily life.

JUSTIN HOLMES—The life of Justin Holmes, which closed in Westfield many years ago, was intimately connected with the early building of railroads in the East, but his duties later called him to Chicago, where he amassed a fortune, which was greatly diminished through the ravages of the "Great Fire" which devastated Chicago in the "seventies." That misfortune brought him back to Chautauqua county, where the remainder of his life was passed, and there two of his children yet reside: Mrs. William Prendergast, and Phebe L. Holmes, of Westfield. This family traces to early New England ancestry and to a family whose history may be traced in England back through several centuries.

Justin Holmes was a son of Preston Holmes, of Milford, N. H., who married Elizabeth Lunn, and later moved with his family to Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., where he settled on a farm and spent several

years. Later he moved to Wisconsin, but a few years after, returned and made his home at North East, Pa., where he died at the age of sixty-five. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Oneida county, N. Y., and he married a second wife, she too, long since deceased.

Justin Holmes was born in Milford, N. H., Feb. 3, 1816, died in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1878. While young, he was brought to Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., by his parents and there grew to manhood, obtaining his education as the section then afforded. He was a farmer in his earlier manhood, but later became interested in railroading, being concerned in the building of the Erie Railroad, and in the construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Buffalo and State Line) Railroad in Chautauqua county, being assistant superintendent under Superintendent Brown. During that period he located his family at Westfield, Chautauqua county, his office headquarters being in Buffalo. Later Mr. Holmes became superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, a position of trust and responsibility which he held for several years. Finally, Mr. Holmes resigned his position with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and engaged in the commission brokerage business, forming with John S. Brewer, the firm, Holmes & Brewer, commission brokers in grain, stocks and bonds. They were very successful in building up a good business and were fast accumulating a large fortune when the Chicago fire effectually ended their prosperity and Mr. Holmes saw a large part of his fortune swept away. He was then at an age which precluded his reëtrance into business life, and he made no effort to regain what the fire had swept away. He returned to Westfield, where his family had lived while he was in Chicago, and there spent the remaining years of his life, retired from business, devoting himself to his private property interests in Chicago and Westfield. He was an invalid in his last years, but he was tenderly cared for by his devoted family.

Mr. Holmes was an ardent supporter of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, never swerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, nor even seeking an office for himself. He was a member of the Masonic order, and possessed of many sterling attributes of character, loyal in his citizenship and faithful to every obligation of life. He was kindly-hearted and benevolent, devoted to his family, and thoroughly respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Holmes married, in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., Adaline Walker, born in Trenton, N. Y., and died at her home in Westfield, Chautauqua county, July 17, 1882, and with her husband is buried in Westfield Cemetery. Mrs. Holmes was a daughter of Timothy and Betsey (Whitaker) Walker and a descendant of an old New England family. Although not a woman of robust health, she was a devoted wife and mother and possessed of true womanly virtues, coupled with an earnest Christian spirit, and a spirit of love and helpfulness which actuated her in her long struggle with the infirmities of health both she and her husband were called upon to endure. She was very charitable, giving freely to relieve the unfortunate and to the recognized charities of church and philanthropy.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Holmes were the parents of four children: 1. Harriet E., died in youthful womanhood. 2. M. Morton, a business man, who died in Texas. 3. Emma, who married William Prendergast, son of Thomas and Eunice Prendergast, and a descendant of the old Chautauqua county family. William Prendergast was a well known business man of Westfield, proprietor of a grocery for many years, and also at one time manager of the Leolyn Hotel, at Lily Dale; he died at his home in Westfield, June 18, 1901, and is buried in Westfield Cemetery. Mrs. Prendergast survives her husband and continues her residence in Westfield. 4. Phebe L., youngest of the children, also resides in Westfield, the home of the sisters being at No. 95 East Main street. They are pronounced and consistent Spiritualists, broad in their charity, and tender in their sympathy.

HARVEY WILLIAMS TEW—This branch of the Tew family came to New York State with William Tew who, as far as imperfect records and family belief can be relied on, was a son of the Revolutionary patriot, Captain Henry Tew, of Dighton, Mass. William Tew settled in the Upper Hudson Valley of New York State, later moving to Ostego county, N. Y., and in July, 1832, making permanent settlement at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., many of the name there now residing, prominent in the business and social life of that community. He was the father of William Henry Tew, and grandfather of Harvey Williams Tew, both now deceased, but during their lives leading business men. Harvey W. Tew was the first of his family born in Jamestown, and there spent most of his life. However, he was engaged in the rubber business at Akron, with his brother-in-law, B. F. Goodrich, and for several years was an oil operator.

(II) The New England branch of the family descend from Henry and Mary (Clarke) Tew, of Medford, Northamptonshire, England, through their son Richard Tew, who came to New England, in 1640. There is an instrument upon record in Rhode Island, filed by Richard Tew, which provides for marriage settlement between Richard Tew and William Clarke, of Prior Hardwick, father of Mary Clarke, father and son both marrying ladies by the name of Mary Clarke. Richard Tew was married in 1639, and in 1640 arrived in New England, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Seaborn, the later born on the ocean, Jan. 4, 1640. In 1642, Richard Tew was living at Newport, Rhode Island, and the same year he bought land in Portsmouth of John Anthony. In 1643, he bought more land, and in 1653 was on a committee for settling some matters with the Dutch of Long Island, N. Y. He was called at that time "of Portsmouth," but he lived there but a short time. He was a commissioner six terms, between 1654 and 1663, joined the church, was made a freeman in 1655, and in 1657 he bought more land and was chosen governor's assistant. He bought a share in the Conanticut settlement in 1659, and in 1661 he was on a committee to raise funds for the colony's agents in England, Roger Williams and John Clarke. He was named on the Royal charter granted Rhode Island, in 1663, by Charles II. The

same year he served on a committee to establish bounds between Portsmouth and Newport. He was deputy to the General Court from Newport, in 1663-64-65, and died in 1673, a tradition of the family being that he died in England. Mary (Clarke) Tew survived him until 1687. Descent in this branch is traced from their youngest child, Henry Tew.

(III) Henry Tew, son of Richard and Mary (Clarke) Tew, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1654, and died there, April 26, 1718. He served as deputy in 1680 and 1698, and there bore the title of captain. He served in various public capacities, and from 1703 to 1712 served eight terms as governor's assistant. In 1706 he was on a committee to erect a fort on Goat Island, and in 1709 was on a special committee to advise Governor Cranston concerning the expedition against the French in Canada. In 1714 he was chosen deputy governor to succeed Walter Clarke, deceased. On June 18, 1717, he was bearing the rank and title of lieutenant-colonel. He deeded his son Henry "for love and other considerations" certain lands in Newport with mansion house, barns, orchards, garden, etc., and sundry other parcels, reserving six rods where his mother and wife were buried, to be laid out "twelve rods wide and three in length for use as a burial place forever." The son, Henry, agreed to keep 100 sheep for his father for life, and to make certain payments to his sisters. He and his two wives were buried in the family plot half a mile north of Sachuest Beach. His first wife, Dorcas, who died in 1694, bore him children; John, the fifth child, being head of the next generation. His second wife, Sarah, died in 1718, the mother of three children.

(IV) John Tew, son of Henry and Dorcas Tew, was born in Newport, R. I., about 1686, but under his father's will he received lands in Dighton Mass., three records of that town showing that three of his children were born there: Henry, Oct. 29, 1729, William, Sept. 12, 1731, and Dorcas, March 26, 1734. He married Sarah—.

(V) Captain Henry Tew, son of John and Sarah Tew, was born at Dighton, Mass., Oct. 29, 1729. Until after the Revolution the family remained mostly in Newport and Middletown, R. I., Dighton and Free-town, Mass. Both Henry Tew and his son Henry were soldiers in the Revolution from Dighton, Henry, Sr., serving as second lieutenant in Captain James Nichols' company, Second Bristol County Regiment, commissioned April 26, 1776, serving in the Rhode Island campaign. He was captain in the same company in 1779, and in Colonel John Hathaway's regiment in 1780. Records of the Tews of this period are confusing, but the best evidence shows that Captain Henry Tew had married and had a son, William. Records of London, England, show that he died on the prison ship, "Jersey."

(VI) William Tew, son of Captain Henry Tew, was born at Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 17, 1769, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., April 26, 1847. About the year 1796 he came to New York, settling at Hudson in the Upper Hudson Valley. In 1803 he settled in Rensselaerville, opposite Albany, and in 1810 moved to Otsego county, N. Y., going thence to Jamestown, in July, 1832, his son, George W. Tew, there being



Harvey H. Jew

engaged in the practice of law. He married, June 11, 1797, Priscilla Fish, born at Nantucket, Mass., March 16, 1776, died at Jamestown, Feb. 13, 1852. They were the parents of nine children: Samuel, died in Kansas City, Mo.; Sally Ann, married R. F. Fenton; John Enos, born Jan. 4, 1802; George W., of Jamestown; Mary Eliza, married Nicholas A. Sprague; William Henry, of further mention; Emily Jane, married Rufus Jones; Ann Maria, married Orsell Cook; Betsey Matilda, married Walter Stephens.

(VII) William Henry Tew, sixth child of William and Priscilla (Fish) Tew, was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., July 16, 1808, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1885. He attended the Fly Creek district school in Otsego county, N. Y., learned carding, cloth dressing, carpentering, and mill wrighting, the two trades last mentioned being also followed by his father. William Henry was employed at shoemaking at Smyrna, N. Y., then was with brother, John Enos Tew, in carding business near Rochester, until 1825, at which time General La Fayette made his tour of the country, and he went to Rochester to see him. He came to Jamestown in June, 1826, and began to learn the tinsmith trade. He worked for his brother, George W. Tew, who was then head of a tin and sheet iron business, until 1829, when he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and worked in Pratts' tin shop. Later he returned to Jamestown and went into business with his brother, George W. After George W. Tew was admitted to the bar in 1831, William H. Tew continued the managing partner until 1835, then became sole owner, conducting the business at the corner of Fourth and Main streets; here he remained until 1847, when he built the brick store at the corner of Main and Second streets and took Rufus Jones, his brother-in-law as partner. William H. Tew was president of the First National Bank of Jamestown; was an ardent temperance worker, and organized the first temperance society in Jamestown. He was a man of high character, and left an honorable record behind him. He married, near Laona, N. Y., April 12, 1829, Rhoda Burnham, born Dec. 13, 1805, died at Jamestown, Jan. 22, 1869. Children, all born in Jamestown: Julia Matilda, born Aug. 10, 1830, died in Jamestown; Harvey Williams, of further mention; Alice Louisa, born Sept. 28, 1840, married Martin Fenton; Mary Minerva, born March 2, 1847, married Seth Warner, and died in Jamestown; Charles Henry, born Oct. 7, 1849.

(VIII) Harvey Williams Tew, son of William Henry and Rhoda (Burnham) Tew, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1832, and died Nov. 11, 1911. He was educated in the schools of Jamestown and Lima, N. Y., and after leaving school became associated with his father in the hardware business, continuing in that line for seventeen years in Jamestown. He went to Akron, Ohio, becoming associated with his brother-in-law, B. F. Goodrich, of the well known rubber manufacturing concern. He remained in Akron seven years as superintendent of the Goodrich rubber factory, after which he went to Bradford, Pa., becoming interested in oil operations. He remained in Bradford until 1882, then returned to Jamestown, and formed a partnership with Edgar Stephens, and under the firm name, Tew & Stephens, manufactured Columbia drills. That

business he conducted successfully for several years, then retired and lived free from business life. He was a man of high standing in the community, a successful merchant, domestic in his tastes, and most kindly hearted. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious preference a Universalist. He is buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

Harvey W. Tew married, in Erie, Pa., Susan D. Goodrich, born in Ripley, N. Y., daughter of Anson and Susan (Dinsmore) Goodrich, and sister of B. F. Goodrich, the well known rubber manufacturer. Mrs. Tew survives her husband, active in mind and body, a devoted mother, and a member of the Universalist church. Children: Susan Dinsmore Tew, Ph. D., an educator of high rank, filling the chair of Greek at Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; Alice Fenton, died young; William Henry, a business man of Brooklyn, N. Y., married Eleanor Scott; James Dinsmore, superintendent of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Tire Works at Akron, Ohio; he married Eleanor Bechtel, of Philadelphia.

LIOL DANIEL FITZPATRICK, D. D. S.—Although young in years, Dr. Fitzpatrick, a well known dentist of Silver Creek, N. Y., has already earned a distinction in his professional work which might well be the envy of a much older man. His efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that his may already be called a successful life in the full sense of the word.

Daniel Fitzpatrick, father of Liol Daniel Fitzpatrick, has been connected with railroads all his life and at the present time is master carpenter in the maintenance department of the Pennsylvania railroad. He married Catherine Flanagan, and they are the parents of three children: Liol Daniel, mentioned below; Paul G., captain in the quartermasters' department of the United States army at Camp Merritt; Catherine.

Liol Daniel Fitzpatrick was born in Springville, Erie county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1890, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Flanagan) Fitzpatrick. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Springville as far as his preliminary education is concerned, then entered Buffalo Dental College, the dental department of Buffalo University, and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1915, and passed the New York State Board examinations the same year. For one year immediately following his graduation he was associated with Dr. Smith in the latter's office at Niagara Falls, and on Jan. 1, 1917, established himself in private practice in Silver Creek, with which place he has been actively identified since that time. The skill which he has evinced in his work and the thorough business training which he has received resulted in success from the very beginning, and he is now in possession of an ever increasing practice.

During the recent World War, on April 30, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Army and was attached to Company F, 37th Regiment, at Camp Dix, later being transferred to Camp Lee, where he was assigned to the 148th Infantry in the dental department. He received his honorable discharge April 6, 1920. In his political affiliations Dr. Fitzpatrick is independent.

preferring to form his own opinions on all public matters rather than be tied by party connections. He is affiliated with the Zi Phi Psi fraternity, and is a member of the Preparedness League. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

Dr. Fitzpatrick married, April 3, 1920, Marie C. Morgester, of Springville, N. Y. Dr. Fitzpatrick is possessed of the qualities which are absolutely essential to advancement, and there is every reason to believe that he will achieve a position in the foremost ranks of his profession.

ELOF ROSENCRANTZ—The flourishing city of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., has been, during the generation just passed, the home of many enterprising men whose activities have contributed largely to the material advancement of the community, but to no class of its citizens does it owe more than to those of Swedish birth and ancestry. Among the latter, one of the leading figures for many years was Elof Rosencrantz, a man active in well-nigh every department of the city's life, and one who justly possessed the high regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens for his public spirit and keen interest, which sprang from a deep and sincere affection entertained by him for his adopted home. His death, which occurred July 6, 1919, at his home here, left a very real gap in the life of the community, and was felt as a personal loss by a great host of friends who had come to value him highly both as a citizen and as a man.

Elof Rosencrantz was born in Sweden, Oct. 20, 1848, and passed his childhood and early youth in his native place, attending as a lad the local district schools, where he received his education. As a lad, also, he heard stories of the great Western Republic to which so many countrymen of his had found their way and where they had prospered highly. Accordingly, he conceived a strong desire to reach that land of prosperity himself and test the truth of the hearsay. He continued living with his parents until he had reached the age of nineteen years, and then left the old family home and came to the United States, settling immediately at Jamestown, N. Y., where he found employment in the hardware store of William H. Sprague. He was a salesman for this concern for a period of ten years, during which time he thoroughly learned the details of the hardware business and fitted himself to take part in it on his own account. About the year 1878, Mr. Rosencrantz withdrew from his association with Mr. Sprague and engaged in business in partnership with Clayton A. Price, under the firm name of Rosencrantz & Price. This partnership was continued for some five years and then Mr. Rosencrantz bought out the interest of Mr. Price and conducted the business alone under his own name for five years longer. At the end of that period he formed a partnership with Carl Lindquist under the firm name of E. Rosencrantz & Company, which continued in operation for twenty years. In 1911, Mr. Rosencrantz sold his interest to his partner and retired from active management of the concern which, however, is still being conducted by Mr. Lindquist and is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the community. Mr. Rosencrantz had not con-

finied his activities to the management of his private interests, however, and had become associated with a number of enterprises which were of great material advantage to Jamestown. In 1899 he erected the business block situated on Main street, Jamestown, which was occupied by his own concern, and he was one of the incorporators of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company and served as president of that prosperous enterprise until 1911. He was also a director and stockholder of the Swedish-American National Bank of Jamestown, and the Chautauqua County National Bank.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Rosencrantz took a keen interest in local affairs, especially in educational matters, and did much to advance the school system of Jamestown. He was always to be counted upon to assist in any undertaking for the improvement of the institutions of the city or the bettering of the conditions of its inhabitants, and he may justly be termed one of the leading Swedish-Americans in New York State. Mr. Rosencrantz was a man of strong domestic tastes and instincts, and his family life was an ideal one, his chief pleasure and recreation being found in his own household among the members of his immediate family. Several years before his death, he erected a handsome brick mansion at No. 21 Allen street, Jamestown, and it was there that his death occurred.

Elof Rosencrantz was united in marriage, Aug. 14, 1872, at Kane, Pa., with Minnie Burlin, like himself a native of Sweden, and a daughter of John and Bertha (Holmlund) Burlin of that country. Mrs. Rosencrantz survives her husband, and is a well known figure in philanthropic circles in Jamestown. She is a devoted member of the Christian Science Church, in the tenets of which she is a firm believer. To Mr. and Mrs. Rosencrantz four children were born, as follows: 1. Elof, Jr., who died in infancy. 2. Sagrid W., who became the wife of William S. Bailey, to whom she has borne three children: William S., Jr., Alaric Rosencrantz, and Rosalia. 3. Paul Burlin, who married Maude Nichols, and now resides in the city of Philadelphia. 4. Lillian Faith, who became the wife of George W. Berquist, and they have one child, Elizabeth Faith. Mr. and Mrs. Berquist make their home at Jamestown with Mrs. Rosencrantz, at the Rosencrantz residence on Allen street.

It will be appropriate to close this sketch of one of Jamestown's most prominent citizens with an editorial, appearing at the time of his death in the Jamestown "Evening Journal," in which a tribute is paid to his unusual qualities and virtues:

In the death of Elof Rosencrantz, which occurred this morning, Jamestown loses a citizen who has done much for the material advancement of the city. A man with an active business career covering many years, devoted to his family, interested in his employees, and in close touch with the growth and development of Jamestown during all of those years, he left an impression of his personality on all those with whom he came in contact.

A man of unusual force, well known integrity and good business judgment, he was appealed to for advice by many of his countrymen, and was of great assistance to them in purchasing property and making other investments. Failing health, covering quite a long period, had partially removed him in recent years from the activities of the community in which he hitherto had taken so much interest. Mr. Rosencrantz took a very active part in church affairs. He was one of the building committee that built the Swedish Mis-



Chas. Rosmerants



Alexis Crane

sion Church and worked very hard to make it a success. He was a trustee of the church from its foundation. There are few men who have come to this city from a foreign land, dependent upon their own energy and labor, to make their way amid new conditions and new opportunities, who have taken so important a place in the affairs of the community as has Elof Rosencrantz.

MAURICE C. MAIN, of Conewango Valley, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., owner of a good farming property and of a saw mill at that place, is a young and enterprising business man, and although only thirty-three years of age he has gained a reputation for integrity and stability of character, so much so that he has been entrusted with the administration of justice in the district in which he lives.

Maurice C. Main was born in Ellington, Chautauqua county, March 21, 1886, the son of Charles J. and Bertha (Bennett) Main, both of whom were born in Ellington. His father was a successful miller and farmer, and the Main family has lived in Chautauqua county for many generations.

As a boy Maurice C. attended the graded schools of Ellington, and later became a student in the Ellington High School, after graduating from which he took a course of commercial study in the Bryant State Business College, evidently intending to enter commercial life. However, his business life veered to the more active and substantial enterprises of farming, and he also entered extensively into saw milling. He has succeeded well in his enterprises, and has reached a comfortable competence. He is a man of energetic habits and marked intelligence, and his business undertakings have indicated that he possesses foresight and the ability to concentrate upon a project until he has developed it to a successful basis.

In political allegiance and conviction, Mr. Main is a Democrat, and he has followed national politics with marked and comprehensive interest; he is popular in his district, and has entered actively into political work. His repute as a man of substance and responsibility, and of high moral character, has brought him election to the responsible judicial office of justice of the peace at Conewango. In the administration of justice, he has exhibited an earnest desire to arrive at a true, broad-minded understanding of the causes argued before him, and his findings have been such as to show him to be more than superficially versed in the fundamentals of law, and especially that he is a man of judicial, impartial mind, able to arrive quickly at the true balance of right and wrong.

He married, in Warren, Pa., March 5, 1908, Myrtle Nickle, who comes of an old Pennsylvania family, her paternal ancestor being a pioneer settler. She was born at Putneyville, Pa., Dec. 31, 1885, daughter of Oliver H. and Martha E. (Timm) Nickle. On both sides she comes of Pennsylvania families, her mother having been born in East Sandy, and her father in Nickleville, of that State, her father's birthplace having been so named because of her ancestor's association with its settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Main are the parents of one child, Geraldine, who was born Nov. 22, 1911. They are members of the Methodist church, and good supporters of the local church, and they also enter actively into community life, both being popular and esteemed in Conewango Valley.

ALEXIS CRANE—Every man who has a rightful claim to a place in public records has earned that right either by the bestowal of large gifts, by faithful, constructive service, or by the sheer force and inspiration of his character and personality. The late Alexis Crane, of Jamestown, N. Y., was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of the prosperity of America. The career of such men show the possibilities offered by the Commonwealth of the State of New York to those possessing the business ability and the high integrity that characterize the finest citizenship. Mr. Crane's noble ambitions, his steadfastness of purpose, and tireless industry, furnish inspiration to the young business man of the coming generations, and his well earned success and the esteem in which he was held was the inevitable reward of these virtues. His was a nature of singular sweetness, modesty and sincerity, and while he possessed a strong, dominating personality, his power and method in handling men were not the result of aggressiveness but the momentum of compelling character and persuasive strength.

Alexis Crane was born in Granby, N. Y., in 1858, a son of Alexis and Jane Ann (Gilbert) Crane. In his early boyhood he came to Jamestown, and received his education in the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. Shortly after laying aside his text books, he entered the employ of W. S. Shedd, druggist, and at the end of five or six years assumed a similar position with the well known drug firm of Henderson & Putnam. Later he formed a partnership with F. E. Hatch, opening a drug store under the firm name of Hatch & Crane. Fascinated with the ever widening opportunities of the financial world, he finally severed his connection with Mr. Hatch, and by his own unaided efforts he discovered the nucleus of what has since become the Art Metal Construction Company, one of the most extensive metal factories in the country. While he could not have accomplished his purpose without the loyalty and support of his associates, it was his business sagacity, his breadth of view and his firm faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise that were the soul and motive power of the original organization. The Fenton Metallic Company, as it was known in the beginning, was formed in the early eighties with five charter members and bore the name for several years of its first president, the late R. E. Fenton. This company was the pioneer in that branch of industry, and represented dignity and high ideals in its policy and fineness of quality in workmanship and production. It was mainly due to Mr. Crane's efforts that the plant of this now enormous industry was transferred and established in Jamestown, and to him is willingly ascribed a very large measure of success achieved. His industry was tremendous; he gloried in the strenuous life; his intellect was keen, his memory, especially in details, was phenomenal. The last twenty years of his life Mr. Crane devoted all his splendid energies to the upbuilding of this institution and promoted its interest throughout the length and breadth of the land. Besides being a director, he held the position of general manager of the entire Eastern and Western territory.

Politically Mr. Crane was a Republican, however, in

local affairs he cast his vote for the men and measures that he thought were for the best interest of all the people. Fraternally Mr. Crane was a prominent and respected member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Montgomery Lodge, of the same organization, in New York City, and he exemplified in his life the teachings of Masonry. He was a member of the Jamestown Club and supported that organization with a willing service and purse.

In Jamestown, on July 27, 1880, Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Emily Harrington, a daughter of Andrew Murray and Catherine Virginia (Whitaker) Harrington, prominent residents of the town of Jamestown. To this union was born one daughter, Imogen. During her childhood and youth she received a thorough education in the Jamestown High School, and after graduating from the Catherine Aiken School in Stamford, Conn., she spent a year in foreign travel. Miss Crane had the honor of being the first volunteer from Jamestown for the overseas Red Cross Canteen Work during the great World War. She left New York, Sept. 19, 1918, and served in France for one year. She was first stationed at Is-sur-Tille, then at Bordeaux, and finally at Marseilles, the largest canteen in the southern zone, of which she was in full charge. This highly responsible position she held with honor and credit until her return to America in September, 1919. After a few weeks of rest, she again enrolled under the Red Cross Banner of Workers in the Social Service Division of New York City.

Miss Crane is a young lady of true refinement, culture and ability, and is well known socially. Her over-seas work has been publicly acknowledged, and it is women like Miss Crane who make the moral improvement and social culture of the community a certainty. Her executive ability and the faculty of making friends with all classes of people equipped her with peculiar fitness for her work over-seas, and were reminders of the same qualities in her father, of whom it was once said: "It is a splendid fact that Mr. Crane was as popular with his employees as he was with the public and business world. His consideration of the feelings of even the humblest, his democratic ways, his sympathy, his help, and his effervescent genialty won any man at sight and his hold never relaxed. His great, generous, hospitable heart was never still to an appeal for anything in his power to give. As long as memory remains he will be recalled as one who never forgot to be kind, one who wrought patiently, persistently, intelligently, for success—and won."

Every sentiment already expressed in the above is fully corroborated by the following tribute, published by the directors of the Art Metal Construction Company, at the time of his death, which occurred June 7, 1907.

It is with profound regret that the Board of Directors has learned of the death of Alexis Crane. He was connected with this company from the date of its organization and he had formed a conspicuous part in all its undertakings. In these years of business association he has demonstrated rare business ability, and his every act has been guided by the strictest integrity and devotion to duty. His genial manner, his keen perception and kindly disposition, endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him. In all his associations in life he was kind and gentle, ever ready to be of help and assistance to others and never seeking praise or plaudit from any one. His good and generous nature,

and happy disposition made him appear like a ray of sunshine in every circle in which he moved. Firm in his own conviction, which he expressed with force and logic, he was ever considerate of the opinions of others. His popularity was only limited to the boundaries of his acquaintance and that was very extensive. For him to betray a friend was impossible, an injury he soon forgave, but a favor he never forgot.

It is indeed sad to lose one whose life was so full of hope and promise and one whose every act was marked by sentiments of love and affection. Cut down in the prime of life and manhood, when he seemed to have so much to live for, he left a bereaved family and a community of friends that sadly mourn his untimely end, and upon which he has left the imprint of his noble and lovable character.

DIX-HARRINGTON FAMILY—Several years ago, at a high school festival, a stately young man on a handsome black horse came riding across the school campus. He halted, and shading his eyes with his hands, eagerly scanned the landscape before him. This young man typified James Prendergast in his search, more than a hundred years ago for an advantageous site for the founding of the city of Jamestown. But Jamestown, then called "The Rapids," had already begun its earthly career in the form of a lonesome but sturdy saw mill, the pioneer structure of this city built, operated and owned by Joseph Dix, a son of Benjamin Dix, and born in Liecester, Mass., July 7, 1753. He married Sarah Fisher, of Sturbridge, Vt., when about twenty-six years of age, and together they set out for their future home, reaching what was to be Jamestown after a journey of sixteen days. In the Congregational church which was founded shortly after their arrival, Joseph Dix had the unique distinction of being one of the original nine members and the first deacon. He brought his creed with him from Massachusetts, as he was said to be one of the only three professors of religion to be found here. After selling the mill to James Prendergast, which with increasing possessions became the nucleus of the new town, Joseph Dix removed temporarily to Panama, fondly hoping that the gods had chosen it to hold the rank that Jamestown subsequently acquired. Several years later, however, he returned to make it his permanent home, proving his right to the fraternity of pioneer residents. Joseph Dix served as private in Captain Parker's company, was one of the famous minutemen, serving from April, 1775, to 1780. He was mustered out as sergeant of Colonel Biglow's regiment. His name is distinguished as being that of the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Lake View Cemetery.

His son, Horatio Dix, also a resident of Jamestown, was the father of several children, the eldest daughter Keziah being the mother of Andrew M. Harrington. Andrew Murray Harrington son of Noah W. and Keziah (Dix) Harrington, was born in Jamestown, May 8, 1829, and never had this city a more ardent lover and loyal champion. Next to politics, his native city claimed his unswerving devotion, indeed to be a staunch Republican and live in Jamestown made a kingdom of Heaven on earth for him. Mr. Harrington was identified with all that meant good times and progress for the town, and especially in music as expressed in church, singing clubs, and that old dignified organization known as the Philharmonic Society. He inherited his musical tendencies from his father, who was possessed of a marvelous tenor voice



George W. Sharpe

and was a member of the first musical organization to tour the State in concert.

The name of Andrew M. Harrington was for many years connected with mercantile business, later with the fire insurance business. He was the first to suggest the public school, calling a meeting of trustees and presenting his ideas through Calita S. Jones as spokesman.

On May 23, 1854, he was married to Catherine Virginia Whitaker, a lineal descendant of William Bradford, first governor of Plymouth Colony, also of those two picturesque pilgrims, John and Pricilla Alden, of "Mayflower" fame. Three daughters were born of this union: Kate Isabelle, the eldest daughter, was in her early days called a "brilliant wit and beauty," and so closely has she always been identified with things musical that the musical history of Jamestown could not be written without her. It is as an organist particularly that she rose to her highest point of excellence, having occupied that position with many interruptions, on account of ill health, from the time she was a very young child up to the present day. Such eminent men in the same profession as Eugene Thayer and C. A. Havens said: "We can teach you nothing, you were born to play the organ." Miss Harrington also takes first rank as an accompanist, teacher, and composer, and with a peculiarly vibrant, soulful voice, she has sung her way into the hearts of all listeners. Her fine poetic sense and powers of discrimination have made her invaluable as a critic and an authority on esoteric meanings and interpretations. She is a member of Dr. John Haynes Holmes' church of New York City.

Emily, the second daughter, who like the others has also been closely associated with the musical and literary organizations of the town, particularly the Mozart, the Fortnightly, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, is also an ardent member of the Red Cross and its activities. Mrs. Crane's peculiarly sympathetic voice has won the love of many friends, and her efforts, both musically and as an intelligent, enthusiastic worker, have contributed wonderfully to the art development of the city of Jamestown. At a very early age she became a member of the Presbyterian church. In the year 1880 she was married to Alexis Crane, whose biography precedes this.

Sarah Gertrude, the youngest daughter, was possessed of quick wit, unusual memory, fine powers of analysis, and facility in verse, which have enabled her to contribute much of original value in literary circles, and makes her a welcome asset where mirth and gaiety abound. She is a member of Dr. John Haynes Holmes' church of New York City.

WALTER STUART M. D.—Nearly thirty years' residence in Westfield entitles Dr. Stuart to be ranked among Chautauqua county's veterans of the medical fraternity. Moreover these years have been years of continuous professional activity during which Dr. Stuart has won friends in proportion as he has acquired patronage.

Walter Stuart was born July 7, 1856, at Baraboo, Wis., and is a son of Thomas and Harriet (Sandfort) Stuart, the former a contractor and stone mason. Walter

Stuart attended the public schools of his native town until the age of ten years, when the family moved to Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where the boy finished his public school attendance and entered the high school. On leaving, he sought for work by which he might earn money to defray the expenses of a medical education, and in the course of time found himself in circumstances which justified him in entering the medical department of the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year, Dr. Stuart began practice at Westfield, and during the years which have elapsed, has inspired with implicit confidence in his knowledge, skill and devotion to duty, both his professional associates and the general public. His work is that of a general practitioner, and he belongs to the Chautauqua County Medical Association, being past president of that body. He affiliates with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Stuart married, March 30, 1882, Martha, daughter of John P. and Susan (Dupree) Ball, of Youngville, Pa.

The family of which Dr. Stuart belongs is represented in Chautauqua county not only by himself, but also by a brother Lewis, and a sister Flora, now Mrs. John Hoard, of Jamestown. Dr. Stuart himself has been an almost lifelong resident, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of the medical profession, that he may never be tempted to seek another field of labor.

GEORGE W. SHARPE—From his coming to Jamestown in 1881 until the present, 1920, Mr. Sharpe has been a prominent factor in Jamestown's business life, and although he is now practically retired from the management of the A. D. Sharpe Company, that corporation stands as a monument to his business sagacity and broad vision. With him was long associated George W. Pierce and Adolphus D. Sharpe, both of whom have now passed to their reward. It was this trio of able men who in 1881 opened the People's Dry Goods Store in Jamestown, and although the firm witnessed many vicissitudes, its stability was never questioned, and the People's Dry Goods Store became one of the best known and reputable mercantile houses of Jamestown. When one of the partners, Adolphus D. Sharpe, died in 1894, the remaining partners incorporated the business, and as a mark of their respect for the memory of their former associate, named it the A. D. Sharpe Company. George W. Pierce was the first president of the corporation, and so continued until his death, Aug. 9, 1898. He was succeeded by George W. Sharpe, who as its capable head brought the business to its highest and most profitable stage of development.

George W. Sharpe was born in Tylersville, Ohio, March 24, 1848, and there spent his youth, attending the public schools. He gained his first knowledge of the dry goods business in his father's dry goods store, at Tylersville and Versailles, Ohio. After his father's death he was associated with Lewis Wald & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, wholesale dealers in notions. Later he acted as clerk in the store of Thompson & Sharpe, merchants of Troy, Ohio, a firm with which he gained valuable experience. While there he became intimate

with a fellow clerk, George W. Pierce, and the friendship there begun existed all through the life of Mr. Pierce. In 1870 the two young men opened a dry goods store in Bradford, Ohio, which they operated for two years under the firm name, Sharpe & Pierce. They then spent two years in a similar business in Kokomo, Ind., and later, until 1881, they were merchants of Dayton, Ohio. The young men met with a fair degree of financial success in these business ventures, but the greatest gain was from the wide experience obtained, an experience from which later benefit was derived.

On March 16, 1881, Adolphus D. Sharpe arrived in Jamestown, N. Y., accompanied by his friend, George W. Pierce, and brother, T. W. Sharpe, and they bought out the bankrupt stock of De Forest Weld. The three men, trading as the People's Dry Goods Store, opened what was then the largest dry goods store in Jamestown, and which, under their guidance, became one of the principal commercial houses of Western New York. A. D. Sharpe died at the Hotel Brunswick, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1894, leaving to his partners the well established business which the same year they incorporated as the A. D. Sharpe Company. The business built upon the broad foundation of "fair dealing," increased with the advantages gained from incorporation, and as vice-president of the A. D. Sharpe Company from 1894 until 1898, George W. Sharpe bore his full share of the corporate management, and himself grew in power and strength as executive manager. In 1898, when the death of President Pierce left Mr. Sharpe with the full burden to bear, he assumed the presidency of the company with a conscientious strength born of long experience and perfect familiarity with every detail of the great business which he had helped to create. Under his management the business continued to grow, and Mr. Sharpe took rank with the ablest merchants of Western New York. He remained as active head of the A. D. Sharpe Company until 1915, then practically retired, although his interest continues. Mr. Sharpe is a supporter of all good causes, and he is as patriotic and loyal a citizen as he is an able and energetic merchant. He is a Republican in politics, and a long-time member of the First Methodist Church.

Mr. Sharpe married, March 5, 1873, Annabel Brooks, of Bradford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe are the parents of two children, Elizabeth M., and Ednah R. Sharpe.

JOSHUA JULIAN TOWLE, M. D.—One of the highly esteemed citizens of Jamestown, N. Y., was Joshua Julian Towle, M. D., of unblemished character and upright life; fearless, because of his innate sense of his personal rectitude, he walked among his fellowmen with the pride of bearing which only self-respect makes possible. A very genial man, kind and generous to the unfortunate, gentle and sympathetic to the sick and afflicted, the ideal type of the benign family physician, endearing himself to his large circle of patients who sought his ministrations.

Joshua Julian Towle was born Jan. 7, 1837, at Hemmingsford, Province of Quebec, Canada. He was the son of William Towle, a farmer of Hemmingsford. The boy acquired a good primary education in the schools of his native village, but realizing their limitations he longed for a better opportunity to advance in his studies. When

nearly sixteen years of age, he crossed the border dividing Canada from the United States, into Vermont, locating at Cornwall, where an older brother owned and operated a farm. For some time he worked for this brother upon the farm, studying whenever opportunity offered and attending school during the winter sessions; but young Towle was too ambitious for such restricted opportunities, so he gave up farming and, with the intention of becoming a physician, went to Pittsfield, Mass., to begin the reading of medicine. He entered the Berkshire Medical College and graduated from it with the degree of M. D. in 1855. Dr. Towle returned to Vermont, locating at Bridport, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession; he remained there six years, and in 1861 removed to New York State, settling in Stockton, Chautauqua county. He continued the practice of medicine there for eleven years, until 1872, at which time he went to Jamestown, making this his permanent home, and engaged in the beneficent art of healing. His offices were located in the drug store of Dr. Kimbell, a well known resident of Jamestown. Dr. Towle was a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamestown, and of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a Republican in politics, but not an active worker in the party. He was a member of the Congregational church, as are all his family.

On Nov. 16, 1863, at Bridport, Vt., Dr. Towle married Adelle Miner, born in that town, the daughter of Uriah and Sally Doty Miner. Mrs. Towle is a descendant of some of the best known and prominent families of New England, and her ancestry is of "Mayflower" origin. She is a lady of culture and education, her home giving evidence of her refined taste and judgment. She has always been a devoted wife and excellent mother. Dr. and Mrs. Towle had five children: 1. Miner, born March 14, 1865, died Oct. 29, 1865. 2. Frank Witherbee, born April 17, 1866, died April 22, 1869. 3. Charles Julian, born May 24, 1871; he is an electrician, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. 4. Mary Amelia, born Jan. 28, 1874, married Delbert P. Snyder, who is county clerk of Alleghany county, N. Y. 5. William Earl, born Dec. 2, 1878; he is a photo engraver, is unmarried, and resides at home.

Dr. Towle died at his residence on Crosby street, Jamestown, March 11, 1898, aged sixty-one years, two months and four days. His widow is still living in Jamestown, devoted to the memory of her distinguished husband. He is buried in the family plot in Lakeview Cemetery, the services having taken place in his late home. The members of Mt. Moriah Lodge were present in a body, as were also the physicians and surgeons of the city, besides a large attendance of the citizens of Jamestown. The pall bearers were all physicians. As a citizen, Dr. Towle was exceedingly popular; as a physician he ranked high among his peers; as a devoted husband and fond and indulgent parent, taking a deep interest in Jamestown and its advancement, and in the welfare of its people and institutions.

EDWARD APPELYARD—On April 15, 1920, Edward Appleyard entered the ranks of the octogenarians, an event that was duly celebrated by his friends, associates and family. Fifty years of his long life have been spent in Jamestown and have been devoted not only



Edward Appleyard

to useful industry, but to the promotion of many good causes. There are two organizations of the city of Jamestown, one secular, one religious, where Mr. Appleyard is best known—the Broadhead Worsted Mills, where for forty-four years, 1876-1920, he has been the efficient and capable superintendent, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for forty-seven years, 1873-1920, and actively identified with its work. His eightieth birthday was made the occasion of a banquet in his honor, given in the church parlors, at which a silver salver inscribed:

To Edward Appleyard, a brother beloved, clear in vision, sound in judgment, vigorous in thought, eloquent in speech, and full of faith and good works, this presentation is made on the occasion of his 80th birthday, by the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Jamestown, New York, as a token of the affection and esteem in which he is held by our entire membership, and in sincere appreciation of forty-seven years' faithful work and efficient service.

The life of Edward Appleyard began in Yorkshire, England, April 15, 1840, and from his sixth month he has been motherless. His parents, John and Mary (Pickles) Appleyard, were also of Yorkshire birth, his father a weaver of worsted cloth. His mother died in November, 1840, the mother of three sons: John, Joseph, and Edward; and four daughters: Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Rhoda, and Sarah. Edward, the youngest son, was cared for by his sisters and until eight years of age attended school, but then began working in the worsted mills as a bobbin boy, earning sixpence weekly. Half time school attendance, self study, and night school in later years were the sum of his educational advantages, but they were well improved, and his life has not been barren of the advantages of good literature and the society of cultured people. He continued in the worsted mills until reaching youthful manhood, and was thoroughly familiar and expert in the different branches of cloth manufacturing as there practiced.

From 1870 until 1873 Edward Appleyard and his brother Joseph were in business for themselves as spinners of yarn, their little plant operating sixteen spinning frames. In 1873 the brothers came to the United States, locating in Jamestown, organizing the old Jamestown Alpaca Mills, which was the first textile industry to locate in this city, Joseph in the weaving department and Edward as overseer of the spinning, drawing and combing departments, the mills at that time being operated by Hall, Broadhead & Turner. In 1876, when William Broadhead withdrew from the company and founded the Broadhead & Sons Worsted Mill, Edward Appleyard went with him and became superintendent of the new plant, and from that year until the present (July, 1920) he has held that responsible position, a fact which loudly proclaims his ability, integrity and worth. That he has fully won and retained the confidence of the officials of the company is a patent fact and it is equally true that he has won the respect and good will of those who in this nearly half a century have been under his authority. When he first became superintendent of the Broadhead Worsted Mills in 1876, 100 hands constituted the force, now, 1920, 700 hands are employed. To Mr. Appleyard is due a great deal of credit for the success of the business from a physical or mechanical standpoint, for he was an expert in certain lines when he began his connection with the plant. He has grown and expanded with the

business, and the connection has been mutually agreeable and profitable. For a period of twenty-five years Mr. Appleyard served as one of the trustees of Allegheny College.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Appleyard was converted and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in his English home. When he came to the United States he brought his religion with him and connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown, his active membership covering a period of forty-seven years, thirty-five years of which he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. Of his early religious life Mr. Appleyard said in response to the felicitations of his brethren on his eightieth birthday:

I shall never forget leaving home and after passing over a hill that divided my township from the world beyond, I knelt down beside a milestone and asked God to go with me and he did. Since then I have tried to honor Him and have been every Sabbath when possible in the church of the living God. When I was a young man I came to America, and here I tried to keep my covenant with the Lord. What I have done for Him is little in comparison with what he has done for me.

For many years Mr. Appleyard has been a licensed local preacher, and on the Sunday following his eightieth birthday anniversary he was invited by Rev. T. R. Courtice, his pastor, to fill the pulpit of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Prior to the sermon, Rev. Pietro Campo, pastor of the Italian Methodist Church, spoke briefly, bringing the greetings of his congregation and telling of the interest taken by Mr. Appleyard in the Italians, calling him the "father of the Italian Methodist Episcopal Church."

In introducing Mr. Appleyard, the pastor said:

No church ever had a more faithful official, no congregation a truer friend and no pastor had ever a more loyal supporter than Mr. Appleyard.

Mr. Appleyard, during the course of his sermon, spoke feelingly of the kindness of the pastor and congregation, saying:

I recall the first sermon I ever preached, walking six miles in fear and trembling. There have been many times when I could have preached but I don't want you to think I am preaching now. I appreciate everything that was done and said for me last week in celebrating my eightieth milestone, not that I am worthy of it but because I feel that your hearts are with me. There is before my eyes the memory of other congregations, friends and loved ones who have passed on into the greater communion.

Mr. Appleyard married (first) July 15, 1868, in Yorkshire, England, Isabella Stott, daughter of William and Phoebe (Priestly) Stott. William Stott was a well known and highly respected cotton manufacturer of Brighouse, Yorkshire, England. Children: 1. John, died in childhood. 2. William S., a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School and an expert spinner and weaver, now deceased; he married Meave Rew, and left a son, Edward Dey Appleyard. 3. Francis J., now assistant superintendent of the Broadhead Mills; he married Bessie White, and has five children. 4. Albert E., cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Jamestown; he married Elizabeth Sharpe, and has three children. 5. Phoebe J., married Rev. Arthur Staples, D. D., of Wilkinsburg, Pa. 6. Ethel L., residing at home. 7. Wilbur E., a graduate of Michigan State University, now a chemist with the Goodyear Rubber Company at Toronto, Canada;

he married Josephine Thomas, and has one child. Mrs. Isabella (Stott) Appleyard died Feb. 18, 1903, aged fifty-eight years, three months, and twenty-eight days. At the age of sixteen she joined the church and for many years was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown. She was several times elected president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, and in that as well as in every branch of church work in which she engaged she did her share willingly and in the same spirit that she performed her many acts of charity, quietly, unostentatiously, but most effectively. Edward Appleyard married (second) July 14, 1907, Louise Stott, sister of his first wife. Mrs. Appleyard is also a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The family home is at No. 31 Foote avenue, Jamestown. Mr. Appleyard is the owner of one of the finest private libraries, literary and scientific, to be found in Chautauqua county.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL J. BAILEY, a veteran of the Civil War, and now living in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., was born at Smithville Flats, Chenango county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1837. He is a son of James Bailey, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, who came to this country as a young man, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. He landed in New York, but soon made his way to Albany, where he first made his home in America. Later he moved to Smithville Flats, where his occupation was farming but afterwards went to Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., which proved to be his permanent home, as he lived there, owning and operating a farm until his death. He married Margaret Gaut, born in the south of Scotland, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, Mr. Bailey being himself of the same faith. In that city he and his wife died and were buried there. There were eight children born of this marriage, as follows: Alexander, deceased; Samuel J., who is mentioned at length below; Thomas, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Mary, deceased; Jane; William, deceased; and Isabelle.

Samuel J. Bailey, second son of James Bailey, was educated for the most part at Owego, where he moved with his parents when still very young. At sixteen years of age, he took a position with the United States Express Company, being sent by them to Dunkirk, where he remained six years, when in 1860 he came to Jamestown and acted as messenger between Salamanca and Jamestown, continuing so until the outbreak of the Civil War. While at Dunkirk, Mr. Bailey had been a member of a company of militia, so at the call for volunteers he returned to Dunkirk, and on May 28, 1861, enlisted in Company D, 72nd Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, New York Volunteer Infantry, under Captain (later Colonel) Stevens, and Colonel Nelson Taylor of General Sickles' Brigade. Having some military experience, he was at once made corporal. On his arrival at Staten Island, he was made sergeant-major of the regiment. In July, 1861, they reached Washington, and were made the second brigade of the second division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. The 72nd New York Volunteers were organized by Colonel Nelson Taylor, a veteran of the Mexican War, a man not only of organizing ability, but also, to the great advantage of the regiment, of military experience. On Oct. 18, the 72nd left the camp at Washington, and marched through

lower Maryland, camping at Budd's Ferry, Camp Wool. Nov. 5, 1861, Sergeant-major Bailey was promoted to be second lieutenant of Company B. They left Camp Wool, April 9, 1862, on the steamer "Elm City" for Fortress Monroe, and marched from there to the vicinity of Yorktown, then on to Williamsburg. Here, after the death of Captain Willard, Lieutenant Bailey became first lieutenant of Company B. On May 2, 1862, at the battle of Williamsburg, he was wounded in the right arm and left leg. These wounds were serious enough to keep him in the hospital at Fortress Monroe for thirty days, after which, being given a well-earned furlow, he returned to Jamestown, and was there married. On rejoining his regiment at Harrison's Landing, he was advanced to the captaincy of Company I, on Oct. 30, 1862. After remaining with the colors for three years, he was mustered out, June 27, 1864. Captain Bailey fought in many of the greatest battles of the war, among them being the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Gettysburg.

After his return from the war, Captain Bailey held the position of clerk with the United States Express Company at Jersey City for several months, then became agent for the same concern at Oil City, Pa., where he remained for two years, leaving to become a stockholder in the Jamestown Iron Works, with Baker Brothers & Company, and had been with them for several years when he entered the postal service, as a mail clerk, running between Buffalo and Emporium, Pa., and as far west as Kent, Ohio. During his term on the railroad, Captain Bailey was in several wrecks, and received injuries so severe as to force him to give up his position as railway mail clerk. He was accordingly transferred to Jamestown, where he held a position in the transfer station for a time, and later became mail clerk in the post office there, at one period of his service being assistant postmaster, under Major Edgar Putnam. He continued in the United States post office service until June, 1915, at that time having been thirty years in this work, and retired at the age of seventy-seven years. In 1916, he had a leg amputated above the knee. Captain Bailey bears his infirmity so well that in spite of his age he is strong and vigorous in body and active in mind.

Captain Bailey has always been a public-spirited citizen, but while he is a strong Republican in politics, and active in his party, his duties in the post office have prevented him from holding any other public office. He is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, who through his long service to the city have come to regard him as a man of high character and proved integrity. Captain Bailey is a charter member of the James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 7, 1862, in Jamestown, Captain Bailey married (first) Henrietta Winsor, a sister of Mrs. Richard Baker, of Jamestown, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Levi W. Norton, rector of the Episcopal church of Jamestown. Mrs. Bailey died in this city, Jan. 28, 1878, the interment being in Lakeview Cemetery. The children born of this marriage were as follows: Anna M., who for a time taught school, married James

B. Crankshaw, and is residing in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Helen M., also a teacher, who married Beardsley Frisbee, of Jamestown; Clinton B., who followed the profession of civil engineer, and at present makes his home at Wynne, Ark.; Martenette, who died in childhood. On July 15, 1880, Captain Bailey married (second) Alice Branch, of Jamestown, the daughter of Hira K. and Alice (Winchell) Branch. Mrs. Bailey was educated in the grammar and high schools of Jamestown, and afterwards taught in public school No. 3, for two years, later becoming clerk in the money order department of the post office, where she was also employed for two years. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is actively engaged in charitable work in this city, being a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. But these outside interests are never allowed to interfere with her home duties, for she is devoted to her home, and her greatest pleasure is to care for her husband in his infirmity. One child was born of this marriage, Edward L., who died in childhood.

PORTER SHELDON—Among the many strong men who helped to make the city of Jamestown one of the industrial centers of the country and who have added to the prominence of Chautauqua county in the councils of the nation, and at the bar the name of Porter Sheldon will always be numbered. As a successful advocate, as representative in Congress, and as one of the pioneers in the great photographic industry of the land, he won a unique distinction among his fellow-citizens in three separate fields of activity. He was an able lawyer, a public man of independent thought, and a leader in industrial development who was keenly interested in the future of his home city.

The genealogical record of the Sheldon family in Western New York begins with Captain Sheldon, who was descended from the Sheldons who emigrated from Holland to England, thence came to Vermont, and afterwards settled in New York. Captain Sheldon (grandfather) was an officer in the War of 1812, and after its close removed to Monroe county, this State. His son, Gad Sheldon (father) was born in Vermont, reared in Monroe county, N. Y., and early in life became a resident of Ontario county, where he died in 1876. He was a farmer. He married Eunice Hosford, a woman of unusual attainments, a native and resident of New York State. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are now deceased.

Porter Sheldon, one of Jamestown's most distinguished citizens and Chautauqua county's most eminent lawyers, was born at Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831, and died at his home in Jamestown, Aug. 15, 1908. He received his early education in the public schools of Ontario county, and later attended the Randolph Academy. He was graduated from the Fredonia Academy with the class of 1852, and immediately took up the study of law in the office of George Barker, of Fredonia. He afterwards read with Alvah Worden, a prominent lawyer of Ontario county. Mr. Sheldon was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Batavia in 1854, and immediately formed a partnership with his brother, Alexander Sheldon, at Randolph, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Jamestown and opened an office.

One year later Mr. Sheldon went to Rockford, Ill., where he attained such political prominence and favorable standing with the people of Winnebago county that he was elected in 1861 from that county as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. He was one of the twenty-two Republican members of that notable body, which contained many of the leading men and ablest jurists of that State. With Melville W. Fuller, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, "Long John" Wentworth, and other talented men, he took a prominent part through the many stormy sessions of this convention that gave to Illinois her present State Constitution.

In August, 1866, he returned to Jamestown and formed a law partnership with his brother, Alexander Sheldon, who died soon after, and from that time until 1886 he practiced continuously. In 1887 he retired from practice, only appearing thereafter in a few important cases. He was recognized as a leader at the bar of his county and in this section of the State. One of his most successful litigations was the Buffalo and Southwestern bonding suit. On behalf of the town of Ellicott he opposed the payment of the bonds on the ground that the railway company had failed to keep its contract by extending the line into the oil regions of Pennsylvania. It was a hard fought legal battle, but Mr. Sheldon won on an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where Grover Cleveland appeared for the railway. As an expression of appreciation, a large number of his Jamestown friends presented him with a silver service on Jan. 1, 1882. Mr. Sheldon with C. R. Lockwood defended Charles Marlow for the murder of William Bachman at the old brewery on North Main street, in 1871. The jury disagreed at the first trial, but convicted the brewer on the second and he was hanged in the Mayville Jail. These two trials are among the most famous in the annals of the county.

Most of the time Mr. Sheldon practiced law alone, but he became the head of the firm of Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict prior to his retirement from the law to engage in the development of the American Aristotype Company in 1888. He was made president of that new concern, and the present factory was built in 1889. The rapid development of the business took place under Mr. Sheldon's direction. He was associated with the late Charles S. Abbott, who became its president after Mr. Sheldon's retirement in 1898, when he sold his large interest in the company. His son, Ralph C. Sheldon, who succeeded Mr. Abbott as president of the company, entered the business with his father in 1890. It is now part of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester. Mr. Sheldon's last business enterprise was in developing Griffith's Point on Chautauqua Lake as a summer resort, where he built Sheldon Hall in Colonial style in 1900. He had spent most of his summers at Sheldon Hall since that time, and his winters on his Virginia plantation.

In 1868 Porter Sheldon was elected to Congress from this district consisting at that time of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. In the single term that he was in Washington, Mr. Sheldon made an excellent record. In his book, "Twenty Years in Congress," James G. Blaine spoke of him as "the useful and capable member from the district formerly represented by Reuben E. Fenton."

Mr. Sheldon was succeeded by Walter L. Sessions. The political career of Porter Sheldon followed to a considerable extent the lines of that of Governor Fenton, whose friend, neighbor, and counselor he was. He was a man of independent political judgment. Like Senator Fenton he supported Horace Greeley for president in 1872. The Democratic reform movement led by Samuel J. Tilden attracted his support in 1876, and he served as a Presidential Elector chosen on the Tilden ticket. In 1880 he advocated the election of his old Congressional friend, James A. Garfield, and after that acted with the Republican party.

Mr. Sheldon could remember all the greatest Americans of his time. As a youth he heard Daniel Webster speak at the opening of the Erie railroad at Dunkirk. In 1858 he listened to the closing debate between Lincoln and Douglas. He had known personally every president from Lincoln to Roosevelt, and was acquainted with all the national and State leaders.

On May 13, 1858, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage with Mary Crowley, daughter of Hon. Rufus Crowley, of Randolph, who was a prominent Republican leader of that county, and who had twice served as a member of the State Assembly. Mrs. Porter Sheldon was born at Montpelier, Vt., but was brought by her parents when very young to Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Her girlhood days were spent at Randolph, where she received her education. She came to Jamestown with her husband in 1866, and there was prominently engaged in all the social as well as charitable activities of her city. During the later years of her life much of her time was spent in her home, and there she was known to a large circle of loving friends. She died Oct. 23, 1917, and Jamestown lost one of its most gracious women, beloved by all who knew her. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter Sheldon were born three children: Cora, wife of Herbert W. Tew; Ralph Crowley, who has been engaged in various successful business enterprises; and Harry Porter, now a vice-president of the First National Bank, actively identified with its management. Three grandchildren survive him: Dorothy Sheldon Tew, Julia Ormes Sheldon, and Ralph Crowley Sheldon, Jr.

Porter Sheldon gave of his best to his City, State, and Nation. He represented in his private character as well as in his public and professional service forces and principles which are the solid foundations of our American life and an incentive for all the world. In his home there was unassuming devotion to the simple duties of a kind and loving husband and father and an honorable gentleman. In professional life there was always deliberate judgment, calm action, clear thinking, and unswerving devotion to every trust. Broad-souled, he was tolerant of the political or religious opinions of others. Men liked him for what he was, a simple, kindly man, devoted to his home, loving and loved by his friends.

Porter Sheldon possessed a constructive and logical mind of singularly broad type. Had he given himself wholly to statesmanship he would easily have taken high rank. He was equally at home in the court room, in political debate, in working out some mechanical problem which promised material results, or in building a hotel on the lake. His originality was alike manifest in each employment, and he took as keen a delight in one as

in another. He had the strong desire for outdoor life which is common in men of intense mental application. He loved Chautauqua Lake and his Virginia plantation with an equal affection, and in recent years he had divided his time between them in a contentment that was in sharp contrast to the prevailing unrest of our American life.

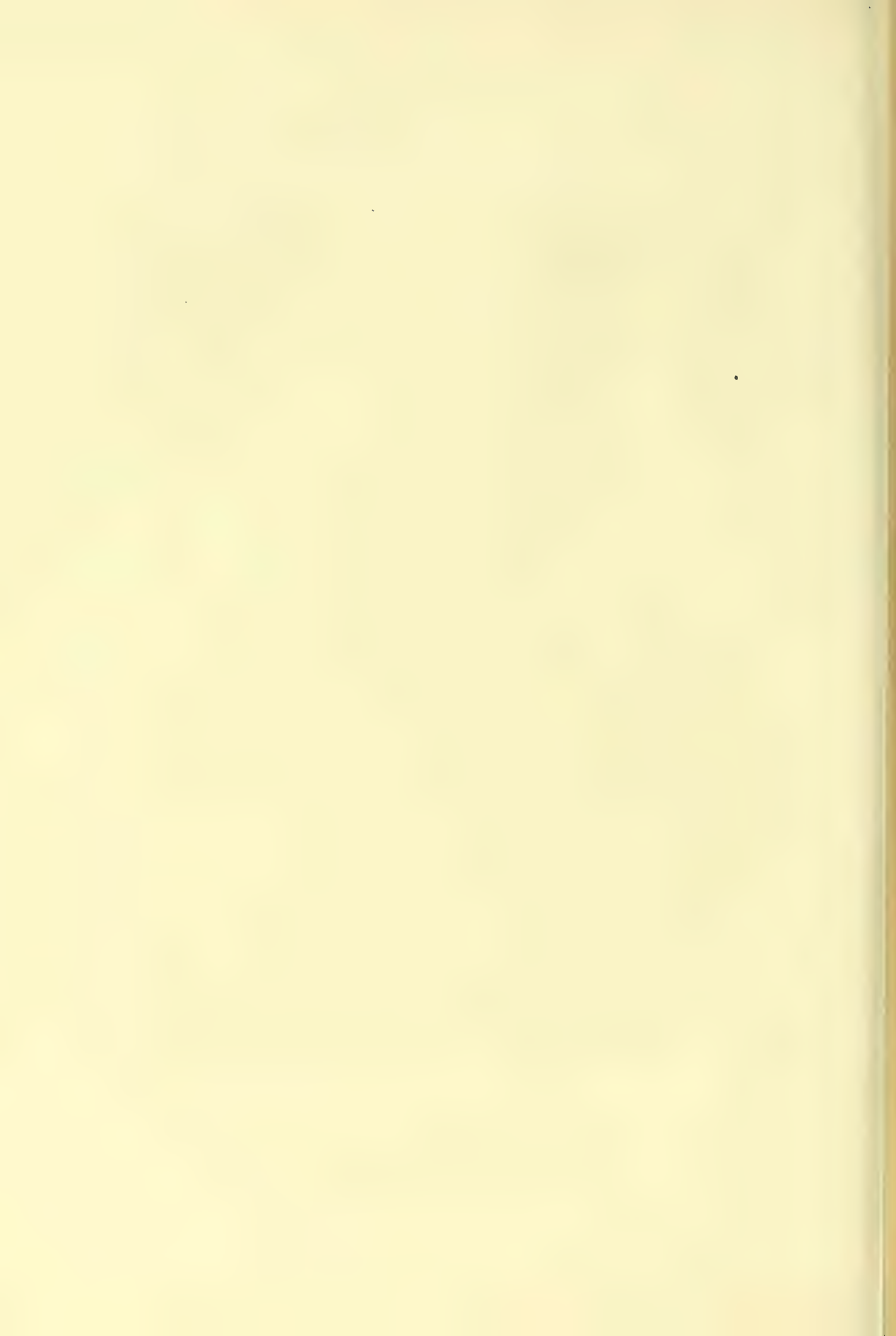
He loved the companionship of kindred souls. His dry humor, his sound judgment of men and things, his originality of expression alike enriched his conversation and made him a friend prized by all. The sturdy independence which was so characteristic of him both in public and private helped to make him a forceful personality in all relations of life. Though not closely bound by conventionalities, he was a social and kindly man, and a generous one also. He disliked all ostentation and lived the simple life of his choice, but he did not forget to do good in his own quiet way. He never lost his interest in young people, and many a young man in Jamestown can testify to the aid which he freely extended when it was most needed. So he grew old gracefully, like the autumn leaf that hangs late upon the tree. He had reached the Indian summer of his life in the full vigor of his mind and with physical powers but little impaired. Few among the early citizens of Jamestown have left so deep and helpful an impression upon its professional, political, and industrial activities.

JACOB WIRTNER—In 1848 Jacob Wirtner, then a young man of twenty-two, incurred his father's displeasure by his revolutionary sentiments, and finally his father advised his son to "go to America where they are all revolutionists." The advice was taken, and the young German became an American citizen, and in Dunkirk, N. Y., became a successful business man, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was the son of Jacob and Catherine (Schlenker) Wirtner, of Schweningen, Wurtemberg, Germany, his father a farmer and an old soldier of the days when Napoleon conquered Austria.

Jacob (2) Wirtner was born Sept. 5, 1826, at the homestead in Germany, died in Dunkirk, N. Y., April 26, 1915, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. He attended school in his native land until fifteen years of age, then became a cabinetmaker's apprentice, serving three years. He then began the traveling experience which the foreign mechanics deems essential, and with his tools went from city to city in various parts of the country, becoming versed in all the different ways of the cabinetmakers of those different places. From the fall of 1847 until the spring of 1848, he was working in Baden-Baden, building pianos. At that time Emperor William, then Prince, was there taking the treatment at the springs for his health, and the young man saw royalty at closer range than ever before. Happening to be overheard in expressing sentiment not favorable to the royal family, Mr. Wirtner and others were accused of being revolutionists, were arrested, held in confinement, then escorted out of the city and ordered to leave that vicinity. Mr. Wirtner went to Switzerland, but not being able to obtain employment returned to his father's home in Germany. While there he came into collision with his father.



Jacob Wirthler



who did not approve of the son's revolutionary tendencies, and obtaining money from his father to defray the expense of the trip, the young man took passage from Bremen, and after a passage of fifty-six days arrived in New York City, June 30, 1848. His first Fourth of July was spent on an Erie canal boat which finally brought him to Buffalo, where he joined his elder brother, Baldus. Unable to find work in Buffalo that suited him, Jacob Wirtner walked to Gowanda, N. Y., where he found employment at his trade, remaining until the spring of 1850. In October of that year he began a trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, but finding wages low, as most of the work was done by slaves, he returned North on a sailing vessel, enduring many hardships before finally landing in New York, late in 1850. In New York he was employed in a piano factory for three years, after which he returned to his home in Germany.

He came again to the United States, locating in Buffalo, where he spent two and one-half years, finally, in 1856, locating in Dunkirk, N. Y. There he was employed in the old Erie Railroad car shop until 1864, when he bought lots on Railroad avenue, erected a store building, and for eighteen years engaged in the grocery business. When the great struggle broke out between the North and the South, Mr. Wirtner was among those who were first to offer what service they could be of to the country. His heart and soul were for the cause of the North and its great leader, Abraham Lincoln. Only his physical condition kept him from the firing line, which was of great regret to him, but he was a proud brother of two others of his family who shouldered their muskets and went forth to battle for their adopted land. His brothers, Marten and Baldus Wirtner, served under Captain Toomey, of Dunkirk, in many important engagements. In 1880 he bought a site on now Main street from Dr. Charles Hesselmier and erected a three-story brick building and established in it a hardware business which he conducted for several years with P. H. Morison as a partner. Later he sold all his business interests and retired from active life. A few days prior to his death he fell and fractured his hip bone, and from that injury he did not rally, but soon passed away, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Wirtner was one of the founders of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk, and for many years a director.

A member of the German Lutheran church, Mr. Wirtner was later a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and faithful to his Christian obligations. He was a member of the Masonic order, a Republican in politics, a successful business man, and a good citizen. In 1889 he again visited Germany, taking his wife, and later in life they visited California several times to see their son.

Mr. Wirtner married (first) in Germany, Mary Link, who died in 1876, in Dunkirk, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. He married (second) April 3, 1879, in Cleveland, Ohio, Pauline Sherer, born in Kaiserslautern, Germany. Mrs. Wirtner survives her husband, also three sons: Charles J., of Dunkirk, a former mayor, and John E., of Rochester, N. Y., a business man; both by his former marriage; and Albert S., of San Francisco, Cal.

JUDGE ORSELL COOK—Prominent among those in the city of Jamestown who rose to eminence at the bar was the late Judge Orsell Cook, who was a man of marked capacity and decided character, and of the most undoubted integrity. He was modest and unassuming in his deportment, and retiring in his habits, with no disposition to put himself forward, but in whatever position he was placed he was emphatic and decided. But he went further than the mere requirements of the ethical code. He was always anxious, not merely to act honorable to a professional brother, but also to serve him, if he could, by advancing his interests and increasing his claims to public estimation and confidence. In the language of the lamented Lane, "He was so constituted that it was impossible for him to be guilty of dishonorable rivalry towards his fellow practitioners." He scorned the tricks of the profession and those who practiced them. To the junior members of the faculty he was particularly kind and generous, giving them the benefit of his many years of experience, and they were made to feel at once that he was one in whom they could place their confidence.

Judge Orsell Cook was born in Wells, Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 23, 1807, and died in Jamestown, July 1, 1895. He was the son of Benjamin and Eunice (Goodspeed) Cook. In 1812 his parents moved to Danby, Tioga county, N. Y., and remained there until the spring of 1817. From Danby the family moved to Silver Lake, then to Perry, N. Y., and in 1829 came to Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Orsell Cook did not accompany them to this county but followed in company with his sister a year later, coming down Chautauqua Lake from Mayville and landing at a dock some distance above what is now known as Goose Creek, whence they followed the path through the forest to the family home.

In 1832 Judge Cook taught school at Lakewood, and in 1833 he commenced the study of law with Judge Richard P. Marvin and Samuel A. Brown, in Jamestown, and from that day until the time of his demise, he was actively identified with the Chautauqua county bar. During his sixty years of legal practice he had only been associated as a law partner with four men; Lorenzo P. Morris, Clark R. Lockwood, Jerome B. Fisher, and Arthur C. Wade. At the time of his death he was at the head of the law firm of Cook, Fisher & Wade, which was at that time one of the best and well known firms throughout the county of Chautauqua. The last few years of his life he did not often appear at court, but was daily at his office. He kept abreast of the times in his law studies, and active in consultation with his legal associates, when his advice was always considered invaluable. In 1844 he was appointed surrogate of Chautauqua county by Governor Bouck, which position he held for three years. He was elected county judge in 1862 and was reelected in 1866.

Judge Cook married (first) in 1839, Ann M. Tew, and to this union was born three children: Mrs. John T. Wilson, who died April 18, 1903; Mrs. Henry C. Price, of Jamestown; and Mrs. Charles A. Breed, of Albany, N. Y. Judge Cook married (second) in 1849, Eliza R. Dexter, who died in 1903. Of this union one son was born, Willis O., who died at the age of fifty-four years, unmarried.

In concluding this article we may say that Judge Orsell Cook gave of his best to the city, State and Nation. He represented, as much in his private character as in his public and professional life, forces and principles that are the solid foundation of our American life and an incentive for all the world. In his home there was an unassuming devotion to his duties of a kind and loving husband and father, and an honorable gentleman. In professional life there was always deliberate judgement, calm action, clear thinking and unswerving devotion to every trust. Broad souled, he was tolerant of the political or religious opinions of others. Men, irrespective of party, loved him for what he was, a simple, kindly man, devoted to his home, loving and loved by his friends. His conduct in every relation of life was one well worthy of being held up as a model for emulation of the entire community. The influence which he exerted in life was at once great and benificent, and it is the task and privilege of those who come after him to keep it alive in the future.

WILLIAM J. MADDOX—Lives that count to any great extent in the development in a community are rare, and especially is this the case today among those who have devoted themselves to business pursuits, since in a large measure the splendid old public spirit of great merchants and financiers, which impelled them to work for the welfare of the fellow-citizens quite as much as for their own profit, has in a measure departed and given place to a more selfish and narrow view of existence and its ends. The majority of the leaders in business at present seem to feel that there is something incompatible between their interests and those of other men, so they strive almost exclusively without regard to their fellows and often, indeed, even when it is obvious these must suffer gravely from their operations. This it is that has been largely at the bottom of the growing dislike and jealousy between the classes of this country, a condition that is the imperative task of all patriotic men to remedy insofar as it lies in their power. The accumulation of his fortune and the winning of great material success for himself has not been however, incompatible with the invaluable service rendered to Jamestown and Chautauqua county by William J. Maddox, who has made his enterprises subservient the double end of the common weal and his own ambitions. His life, with its ceaseless, indefatigable energy, wonderful mental attainments and forethought, his strict adherence to straight, honest business methods, and his untiring zeal, have been the cause of wonder to his fellows, and might well serve as a model to those who seek the illusive Goddess Success. The men who are thus endowed undertake enterprises that would make the average man pause, apparently without fear of consequences, and seem impervious to the sting of discouragement, meeting reverses not with the usual surrender of most men, but with the simple expedient of trying again at something new.

There are some of so versatile a gift that they seem almost predestined to success. Go where they will, do what they will, that which they put their hand to invariably prospers, and the too casual observer is prone to put it down to luck. That changeable Goddess, however, is far too fickle to bestow, even upon

her favorites, any substantial and permanent success; she will bring off for them, it is true, amazing coups, from time to time, to make neighbors stare, but the lasting fortune is the product of but one thing, hard work, and if the truth were known the most versatile and talented must do as much plodding as their duller fellows, though, mayhap, with a more sprightly carriage and a lighter step. Destiny after all, deals out the same reward for the same efforts with a pretty even hand and genius has been described by one who should have known, as an "infinite capacity for taking pains." Of such a kind is the subject of this brief appreciation.

William J. Maddox was born in LaGrange, Luzerne county, Pa., July 19, 1856, a son of Thomas Maddox, who was born in Liverpool, England. His wife and the mother of William J. Maddox traced her ancestry to her grandfather, who was a brother of General Ethan Allen. William J. Maddox up to the age of fourteen led the life of a farmer's boy, attending the district county school, but he had as time passed manifested a strong predilection for mechanics, in the invention of many things, that tended to help along with the work attached to the well regulated rural enterprise. Therefore the father apprenticed the youngster to the firm of Gunster, Hull & Parker, who were manufacturing furniture at Scranton, Pa. He served in this capacity for something like seven years, working hard from six A. M. to six P. M., thus succeeding in mastering the details of every department of the plant, when he withdrew and opened a modest retail furniture establishment in Pennsylvania avenue, Scranton, which he conducted for the ensuing ten years, the while giving his inventive capacity full play. He was one of those men, as he is now, who are eternally doing something more than mere attending to business.

During this time, also, he invented the reclining rocking chair, in which he felt that he saw possibilities. He brought it to Jamestown, and without difficulty succeeded in interesting others in the device and its manufacture, and shortly after sold his Scranton store and came to Jamestown and purchased an interest in the plant of Beeman, Breed & Phillips, who were manufacturing a line of parlor tables, which at the time were practically all made of black walnut with French walnut burl veneers and marble tops. Mr. Maddox took personal charge of the manufacturing end of this business. With the advent of Mr. Maddox the style of the firm was changed to Phillips, Maddox & Company. This partnership existed for a little over a year, when Mr. Phillips sold his interest in the business and the name was then changed to Morgan, Maddox & Company. The working of the "deadly parallel" comparison between one of Mr. Maddox's tables of that day and one of his present day pieces in mahogany would make a striking illustration of the progress made along these lines in a third of a century, for it is over thirty-three years ago that Mr. Maddox began the manufacture of tables.

Up to this time anything other than the black walnut table with the marble top was unheard of in this country, and to have presumed to offer anything but a marble top would have been almost a serious affront. But Mr. Maddox thought he saw possibilities in the



Wm J Maddox

wood top tables made in finely figured mahogany and of other fine cabinet woods, and in this became the pioneer in that line. For a long time the rubbing and polishing of these new table tops was done by hand, and Mr. Maddox, realizing the need of more expedition, set himself about the production of a machine which should do this work much faster and much better. The result of his first effort may be appreciated by the comparison between that and the present Maddox rubbing and polishing machine. The machine was patented in 1891, and was the first "stroke" rubbing machine ever used. As time passed the machine was improved and placed on the market. The Maddox machines are now part of the equipment of factories all over America, Canada and Europe, in spite of the fact that they have had many imitators. Again the kaleidoscope of business shifted and interests changed to other hands. Morgan disappears and Bailey appears on the scene, but don't forget to note that it was always—Maddox, and invariably the move is to the fore. The change made was from Morgan, Maddox & Company to Maddox, Bailey & Company, and after a few years Mr. Maddox withdrew from the business and almost immediately organized the Maddox Table Company, and it is under that standard that he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Maddox erected the original buildings of the present plant, and immediately brought out a line of parlor and library tables, then turned his attention to further improving and perfecting the rubbing machine. When it had been brought to the state of practical perfection, Mr. Maddox conceived the idea of starting George H. Allen, known throughout America as "Cefarine Allen," on a world tour, carrying with him three full sized tables and a set of photographs of the complete Maddox line. He was the first representative of a furniture manufacturing establishment to make such a tour, during which orders were taken for Maddox tables from dignitaries throughout the trip. One of the tables, an affair of the French leg persuasion, with a round top about twenty inches in diameter and in mahogany, has on its top an outline of Mr. Allen's trip, and occupies an honored place in Mr. Maddox's palatial home. Its interesting itinerary was as follows: Left Jamestown, N. Y., July 14, 1899, arriving in New York City, July 15; Glasgow, Scotland, July 27; London, England, Aug. 25; Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 31; Port Said, Egypt, Sept. 7; Aden Arabia, Sept. 13; Colombo Ceylon, Sept. 20; Penang, Straits Settlement, Sept. 27; Singapore, Straits Settlement, Oct. 1; Hong Kong, China, Oct. 10; Shanghai, China, Oct. 24; Hong Kong, China, Oct. 26, the Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 28; Kobe, Japan, Oct. 30; Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 3; Vancouver, British Columbia, Nov. 16; St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20; Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21; Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25; Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 26, having made the circuit of the globe in just four months and twelve days.

Among the especially successful enterprises of Jamestown is the American Aristotype Company, a producer of a photograph paper of peculiar and rapid printing qualities. Ordinary methods were unequal in the matter of time to turning out the prints, and after casting about for some time in an effort to meet the need the matter was put up to Mr. Maddox. In a very

short time he had devised the photographic printing machine which many will recall as that used in the great commercial galleries of the country. The machine was made for the Aristotype Company, which, as an adjunct of the Eastman Kodak Company, controls its manufacture and sale. Mr. Maddox was paid a handsome price for the machine, and has manufactured for the company all that have gone out to the present time, though few know that it was the inventive genius of Mr. Maddox that produced it.

Mr. Maddox was also the first furniture manufacturer of the country to trade-mark the product of his plant, and since the "Mad-ox" first appeared as a symbol of the Maddox Table Company, the custom has been adopted by many of the prominent manufacturers of the country. The "Mad-ox," however, has the entree to probably the greatest number of furniture stores of the United States of any of them. Mr. Maddox's latest stroke of genius was the knock-down feature of construction, as applied to a parlor or library table. Originally thought successful, or possible to tables of only the plainer and simpler sort, it was attempted only on this class of goods, but Mr. Maddox's persistence finally found a way of adapting the feature to the more elaborate portion of the line, and now there is not a table of whatsoever kind in the parlor or library class to which this feature is not applied. In addition to the Maddox Table Company, which by the way gets the lion's share of Mr. Maddox's time, he is the owner of the Maddox Machine Company, the business of which is the manufacture of sanding, rubbing, polishing and other special machines.

Mr. Maddox's business interests are extensive and varied. Aside from the presidency and general management of the Maddox Table Company, he is the sole proprietor of the Maddox Machine Company, director of the Manufacturers' Building Company, Grand Rapids, director of the Bank of Jamestown, president of the Jamestown Telephone Corporation, Jamestown, president of the Meadville Telephone Company, Meadville, Pa., and is a director of the Eastern Crawford Telephone Company, of Crawford, Pa. Mr. Maddox is also proprietor of the Pearl City Paint and Glass Company, trustee on the Warner Home Board, a member of the Board of Commerce of Jamestown, N. Y., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was for ten years president and chairman of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown.

In the past years, along with the multitudinous things that have pressed claims upon his time, he has built and moved into one of the most delightful Colonial homes in all the Chautauqua region, which is famed far and wide for the splendor of its country seats. The great hall (which extends back through the center of the house to a conservatory) and the living room and dining room, are remarkable for the mahogany used in the paneling of the walls, while in the billiard room the material is a rare Philippine wood known as "Comagon," a wood somewhat resembling Circassian walnut, though much more beautiful in figure. The billiard table is also in "Comagon," while the floor is laid in teakwood. It was Mr. Maddox's original intention to make some changes in an already fine home,

but much after the manner of the building of a dining room to the home of Mrs. Cliff, in Stockton's delightful story of "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht," the farther he went the farther he found he would have to go and in the end concluded to tear down completely and rebuild. A gentleman of rare discrimination in color and harmony, the new home, carried out to the letter in accordance with his plans and designs, is most artistic, restful and delightful.

Mr. Maddox never sought public office, but he did serve as a member of the County Board of Supervisors in 1896-97. He also served on the Board of Education of Jamestown. Mr. Maddox is also prominent in fraternal circles, and is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons, Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In Scranton, June 18, 1884, Mr. Maddox was united in marriage with Alice Shirer, born in Scranton, Pa., a daughter of Horace and Hettie Shirer, prominent residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Maddox were born two children, as follows: 1. Stella, a graduate of Ely School of New York City, and wife of Irving D. Avery, of Carbondale, Pa., who is manager of the Pearl City Paint and Glass Company of Jamestown, N. Y. 2. Burton J., a graduate of the grammar and high schools of Jamestown, and who is now with the Maddox Machine Company.

In closing this article it may be timely and appropriate to quote the following which appeared in the Jamestown "Evening Journal" of Oct. 27, 1919:

To-day is a date of marked significance in the History of Manufacturing in Jamestown from the earliest days of the saw mill and the grist mill and the wagon shop and the cooper shop down to the present time, for within the past few hours William J. Maddox has retired from the furniture manufacturing industry of the city after turning out tables here for a third of a century; the Maddox Table Company, of which he was the founder and the president, has passed into the ownership and control of other local interests, and the Shearman Brothers Company, another old establishment, has become one of the largest industries in this community through the acquisition of the Maddox Table Plant. In other words, the story of this business transaction of unusual importance and interest may be told in the statement that the Shearman Brothers Company to-day secured through purchase the stock of William J. Maddox, president, and M. R. Stevenson, secretary and treasurer, of the Maddox Table Company, which means that they have bought the big Maddox plant at Harrison and Institute streets.

In closing it may be said that Mr. Maddox has been a true citizen interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. His leading characteristics might, perhaps, be stated as indomitable perseverance, boldness in operation, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, strict integrity and unswerving loyalty. His self-reliance never failed him, always willing to listen to and respect the opinions and theories of others, when the time came for action, he worked for himself and according to his own judgment. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with those who

seldom failed to meet his expectations. His clear and far-seeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, whatever its magnitude. Ever genial and courteous, he has surrounded himself with faithful friends whose admiration for his abilities is surpassed only by their respect for his sterling qualities and by the affection which his many lovable traits of character never failed to inspire. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficent in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of Chautauqua county and has left its impress upon the annals of State and Nation.

In this connection the following little chapter of history will be read with interest:

Contrivances for the measurement of time are of such antiquity that the first of such implements are wrapped in the mystery of a forgotten past.

Long before any mechanical form had been invented the sun was used to mark the passing hours with the aid of a pin or gnomon erected so as to throw a shadow across a graduated arc or dial. This was the earliest known form. Then came the hour glass, or Clepsydra, as it was called, which used a liquid, then the sand glass. The hour glass was not known in England until 886, but had been used in Rome long before. In the year 1291 a clock was built and placed in the yard of the Palace at London. In 1368 a striking clock was erected at Westminster; about 1500, clocks were used in private houses.

Richard Harris first connected the pendulum with clock works about 1641; his method was improved by Huyghens, so that by 1658 there were trustworthy timekeepers. Thomas Thompion, of London, was clock-maker to Charles II. Before his time, clocks were rude in construction. Thompion died in 1713; his remains now lie in Westminster Abbey. He was known as the father of English clockmakers. Thompion was succeeded by Daniel Quare, who lived until 1725, then his work was taken up by George Graham, who continued it until the year 1775, when he passed away. Just previous to this, one James Maddox of Suffolk, was sent to Graham to learn the art of clock making. In about the year 1788 he went to Liverpool to commence the manufacture of clocks and watches. In the year 1790 he had a son born to him, who was named Charles, and after his death Charles continued the business. On Dec. 12, 1818, there was born unto him a son, and he named him Thomas, in honor of Thomas Thompion. He intended to perpetuate the business through him, compelling him to enter the shop and learn the business, afterwards sending him to Paris to finish.

By this time gold pens were in use and the so-called Diamond point was a secret. For this secret he paid \$100 and gave one year of time. After Thomas Maddox returned home, gold pen manufacturing was added to the clock and watch business.

Thomas Maddox, hearing of the great opportunities in America, sailed for that country in 1839, and located in New York City. It is believed that he was the first man to point gold pens in America. In the year 1844 he married Sarah Shippy, and unto them were born five sons and two daughters. Each son was taken



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in turn and instructed in the art of clock making, but each in turn gave it up and turned to cabinet work.

John Maddox, the youngest son, born in 1861, was his last hope, but he refused to be a clock builder to any extent, but now, after nearly fifty years, he has been moved by the spirit of his fathers, and has made a clock fashioned after the first efforts of his ancestors, and presents it to his brother, William J. Maddox, and may he live long to note the passing hours, and may every one be free from care.

(Signed) JOHN W. MADDOX.

CHARLES F. CRANDALL, of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is one of the most conspicuous figures in the business life of this region and has been for many years associated with the Crandall Panel Company, Inc., which is engaged in the manufacture of panels and other fine wood work, and has a coast to coast trade. Mr. Crandall is a native of Brocton, where his birth occurred July 2, 1868, and as a lad attended the local public school. At the age of twenty-four, in 1892, having completed his studies, he engaged in business on his own account as a dealer in clothing and furnishing goods at Brocton. Two years later, however, he gave up this line in order to take up the manufacture of lumber, in which he dealt, together with hardware. This business, for which there are such great resources in this region, prospered highly under his capable management and in 1901 he formed a partnership with W. I. and F. M. Thayer, under the firm name of Brocton Hardware & Lumber Company. He has since become associated with the Crandall Panel Company, Inc., one of the oldest and most important concerns of its kind in Chautauqua county. The Crandall Panel Company was founded about 1875 by Hosea B. Crandall as a grape basket factory. Hosea B. Crandall later admitted as a partner a Mr. Lowell and the firm became known as Crandall & Lowell, an association which continued until the latter sold his interest to Mr. Crandall, who thereupon admitted his son, J. E. Crandall, to the firm, which then became Crandall & Son. Upon the death of Mr. Crandall, Sr., J. E. Crandall carried on the business for about a year by himself and then formed a partnership with F. E. Hatch, after which the firm became known as Crandall & Hatch. At that time the buildings occupied by the concern measured 70 x 44 feet, and had two stories, including a mailing room, 30 x 40 feet, and a store below measuring 60 x 60 feet. Later J. E. Crandall bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Hatch, and carried on the business alone for several years. An association was then formed with Lester H. Skinner and Orton Smith, and the firm name was changed to the Crandall Panel Company. The concern was then engaged in the manufacture of baskets and panels, the latter product being included in order to keep the business active during the entire year, as the demand for baskets only existed during the grape season. After about one year, Mr. Smith retired and in 1906 Charles F. Crandall was admitted as a partner and the business incorporated as the Crandall Panel Company, Inc. In 1909 the concern removed to the new plant erected by them at the present location, which consisted of a modern fireproof building, measuring 44 x 120 feet, and

including three stories. This factory was equipped with all the modern machinery and devices for turning the rough timber into finished panels. The output of the mill is at present very large and they have a market throughout the United States, the character of their products being of the very highest type. Eighty-five hands are employed in the work of this mill, which forms one of the most important industries in the neighborhood of Brocton. Charles F. Crandall holds the double office of secretary and treasurer, with J. E. Crandall as president, and Lester H. Skinner as superintendent. In 1918 the manufacture of baskets was entirely dropped, owing to the greatly increased demand for panels and similar woodwork, and the plant is now devoted exclusively to turning out this product. The growth of the Crandall Panel Company, Inc., of recent years has been a phenomenal one, and the business genius and unusual grasp of practical affairs exhibited by Charles F. Crandall have been one of the chief factors in its development.

Charles F. Crandall has been an exceedingly active figure in many other departments of the life of the community where he lives and has participated prominently in local politics here. He enjoys a wide personal popularity, and has served since 1899 on the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors as a representative of the township of Portland. The office of supervisor is the highest in the gift of the township and in this responsible position Mr. Crandall has exhibited notable talent in public affairs and has proved himself to be a most efficient and disinterested public servant. In Masonry Mr. Crandall is a member of the lodge, chapter, council, and commandery. Besides these Masonic bodies he is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Charles F. Crandall was united in marriage, Dec. 22, 1894, with Helen Roberts, a daughter of Hanson and Emma (Moss) Roberts, and a granddaughter of T. S. Moss, a prominent man in this community during his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Crandall four children have been born, as follows: Marion, Frances, Emily, and Helen Mae.

JAMES LEONARD WEEKS—As a member of the Chautauqua county bar for many years and as a public official of the city of Jamestown, James L. Weeks attained high professional honor and distinction as a citizen loyally devoted to the city in which his life was spent. He did not seek office, the positions which he held coming to him as the natural result of his consistent interest in the welfare of his city. His administrations of each office filled was marked by steady devotion to those high ideals of citizenship and public service characteristic of the man, his record as mayor of Jamestown one in which both he and his friends took justifiable pride. During the last decade of his life he gave himself too freely to his increasing legal practice, which perhaps was the largest in Chautauqua county, when illness compelled him to desist. He absolutely declined to consider either legislative or judicial preferment, but he rendered valuable service as a volunteer worker in the direct primary movement, the prevention of cruelty to children, and as a member of the new Child Welfare

Commission, and in all the relations of life, he measured up to the highest standards of American manhood.

James Leonard Weeks, son of Charles E. and Eunice (Woodworth) Weeks, was born at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 21, 1862, his parents at that time residents of Jamestown. He died at his summer home, "Sunny Side" near Greenhurst, in the same county, Sept. 7, 1917. He completed the full courses of the Jamestown public school, finishing his high school career with graduation, and as president of his class. He early decided upon the legal profession, but at the time of his graduation from high school in 1881, he was considered too young to enter a law school. He, however, studied law privately, later under perceptors, then entered the Albany Law School, of which he was a graduate, and finally gained admission to the Chautauqua county bar. He practiced law in Jamestown from his admission to the bar until a few months prior to his death, many years of his earlier practice being as a member of the law firm, Bootey, Fowler & Weeks. Later he practiced alone, and still later formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Emmett H. Ross, under the firm name, Weeks & Ross, that partnership continuing until dissolved by death. During the last years of his life he handled much of the important litigation of the county, and came to be regarded as one of the leading members of the Chautauqua county bar.

He took part in the defense of several murder trials, and was signally successful. He held to the highest code of ethics in his practice, never resorting to subterfuge or trickery to win decisions regardless of merit, nor did he seek the advantage in the weakness or carelessness of an opponent. He had abiding faith in the fairness of his fellow-men, and in the eternal justice of the courts of his State and Nation. He was appointed city attorney of Jamestown at the beginning of Mayor Johnson's administration, and in that capacity passed upon many important legal questions, drew many important contracts, and otherwise rendered important service to the city as legal advisor. Through his close and intimate connection with the affairs of the municipality as city attorney he was considered a logical candidate to succeed Mayor Johnson; received the nomination and was elected. He served a single term with good results to the city, because he would never compromise upon matters that involved the principles of right and wrong. He declined a renomination.

Brought up under the teachings of a Democratic father, Mr. Weeks followed that example and for a number of years was actively identified with local Democratic activities. He was the Democratic candidate for county attorney one year, although Chautauqua is overwhelmingly Republican, he made an active canvass and received a flattering vote against John Woodward, later a justice of the Supreme Court of New York. He left the Democratic party when it followed Mr. Bryan in his many vagaries, as then considered, and thereafter was a supporter of the Republican party. He was a member of the New York State Civil Service Commission, of the Jamestown Board of Education, of the Child Welfare Commission of Chautauqua, a director of the Chautauqua County National Bank, director of the Empire Worsted Mills, and president of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company. He was a member of the Chautauqua

County and New York State Bar Associations, and bore the highest reputation among his brethren of the profession. He was one of the original members of the University Club, and one of the ablest writers and most forceful speakers of that organization.

Mr. Weeks was a man of clear judgment and rare ability in matters of business, one whose advice was often sought and rarely violated. He was devoted to the interests of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman, and to that broader church which stands for the spiritual development and advancement of the best in mankind. He was devoted to his family and to his friends, but above all he was devoted to the dictates of his own conscience, and stood as adamant for the things in which he believed. He had a real love in his heart for children, which later in life he was enabled to gratify in his own home. But this love was not exemplified in his own family circle alone; it was shown in a much broader sense than that. He took a great interest in the boys and young men, his service upon Jamestown's Board of Education being purely through a desire to help in the education and development of the youth of his community. He devoted himself unselfishly to the work of the public schools, and took a deep personal interest in the boys and girls of his acquaintance, many of them coming to him for advice and suggestion, and never coming in vain.

He was a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, his brother Sir Knights of Jamestown Commandery furnishing as escort on the day of his funeral, while the service in Lakeview Cemetery was in charge of the officers and brethren of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic burial service following the ritual of the Episcopal service at the church. Fraternal friends, legal associates, neighbors, and friends, gathered to pay their last respects to one whom they knew as a good man, one whose life had left his community richer for his having passed that way. As an added mark of respect the offices of the City Hall were closed during the hours of the funeral service.

James L. Weeks married (first) June 22, 1887, Clara Kingsbury, who died in 1903, daughter of Judge H. C. Kingsbury, of Westfield, N. Y. Mr. Weeks married (second) June 5, 1907, Louise Anna Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ross, of Jamestown, who survives him with three children: Mary Woodworth, Ross Leonard, and Stanley Allan Weeks, a fourth child, Emmett James, dying in infancy. The family home is at No. 34 Lake View avenue, Jamestown, and a summer residence near Greenhurst, on Chautauqua Lake.

The following resolutions and tributes came to Mrs. Weeks and family together with many others:

At the annual meeting of the Agnes Association, which includes the Agnes Association Home and the Warner Home for the Aged, Oct. 22, 1917, the following resolutions were passed on the death of Hon. James L. Weeks:

In September our legal advisor, Hon. James L. Weeks, died at his home on the Lake, and appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors at its last meeting.

Death has removed from our midst Hon. James L. Weeks, who died at his home Sept. 7th. It will be difficult, indeed, for us to replace him. All through

the years he has served the Association faithfully and well. He secured our charter and admitted all our people into the Warner home, all this without remuneration, and took care of our legal problems; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association place upon its records the high esteem and deep appreciation of his goodness and helpfulness to us and that a copy be sent to his family. He mounted upwards, careful to tread on no man's hands. He asked little for himself in his simple life and surely when he went into the Great Unknown he found there those riches awaiting him that no man in his wisdom piles up in Heaven, where moths do not corrupt, neither do thieves break through and steal.

(Signed) THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The directors of the National Chautauqua County Bank, assembled in special session, do enact as follows:

The death of James Leonard Weeks occurred at his summer home near this city, after a protracted illness, on Friday, the 7th day of September, 1917, at the age of 55 years, 3 months, 5 days. His entire life was spent in Jamestown. He became a leader of the bar, served one term as Mayor of the city, was for many years an officer of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and filled many other positions of honor and responsibility, including that of director of this institution. To epitomize our sentiments, be it

Resolved, That we regard the death of Mr. Weeks a misfortune to this community. In every relation of life he was admirable. At all points of contact with public movements his impress was influential for good. His ideals of American citizenship were exalted and he lived up to their highest expression. As a director of this bank, and a member of the finance committee, he was faithful to the last degree, and he employed in the performance of the duties of these positions the ripeness of his legal and business experience and attainments. We shall cherish pleasant memories of our association with him.

Resolved, That this minute be recorded in the journal of our proceedings, that as a mark of our regard and respect we in a body attend his funeral.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION,
Chautauqua, New York.

Office of the President.
September 11, 1917.

At a meeting of the Executive Board on September 8, the following resolution was unanimously carried, and I was directed to send it to you with the sincere sympathy of the Trustees of the Institution:

The Executive Board of Chautauqua Institution desires to put on record an expression of regret at the untimely death of James L. Weeks, their appreciation of his unselfish service as counsel for so many years, and their high regard for the ability of mind and heart which he so generously devoted to the interests of the Institution.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. BESTOR.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Empire Worsted Mills, held Sept. 11, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his wise providence, to take from our midst, our beloved co-worker and member of this Board of Trustees, James L. Weeks; and,

Whereas, We feel most keenly the great loss we have sustained by the removal from our circle of one whose genial nature and integrity, whose wise counsel and foresight, will be sorely missed; be it

Resolved, That we record upon the books of this corporation, and that there be communicated to the relatives of our departed friend, an expression of our deep sympathy for all those who were near and dear to him, and whose tender and loving companionships have been severed.

(Signed) EMPIRE WORSTED MILLS,
Per GEO. W. BERQUIST, Sec'y.

The Board of Directors of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, of which Mr. Weeks was so long a member and for so many years the president of the

company, has directed me to respectfully tender you the following resolutions of condolence:

Whereas, It has pleased God, our Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and from all earthly activities our beloved friend, comrade and president, Mr. James L. Weeks, and realizing from the measure of our sense of loss and sorrow the immensity of grief and sorrow on the part of yourself, your children, and immediate family; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife, children and immediate family of our departed friend our sincere sympathy in their hour of darkness, and that these resolutions in token of our love and esteem of our departed friend be spread on the minutes of the company's records.

May we venture to pause and reflect upon the fullness of the life work of our friend who has just left us, his sincerity, kindness, and love so freely bestowed upon his fellow-men and to consider that as the fragance of his kindly deeds will remain to sweeten life's burden, so let us remember that his spirit is now free from all earthly restrictions in the glorious presence of God, his Father, and Jesus, our Brother, beholding the Majesty he so dearly loved, and who can say but that his influence for help and good amongst us is still active.

In this hour of supreme trial, may God comfort and support you and give you strength and peace.

DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOOR COMPANY,
By JOHN A. WESTMAN.

From the University Club came these lines:

For many years Mr. Weeks has been a member of the University Club, where he always contributed in a very valuable way to the discussions. We shall miss him, his penetrating understanding of the subjects considered, and his able papers.

To you we extend our very sincere sympathy.

ALBERT S. PRICE, Sec'y.
(For the University Club).

The National Bank of Westfield, N. Y., said:

The morning paper brings me the sad news of the death of my warm friend and your dear husband. For years I have known him and loved him. Strange to say, I passed your house yesterday about the hour of his death, and I was then thinking of him. Little did I realize that his life was passing away. Please remember me as one of his dear friends who will miss him more than words can express.

FRANK W. CRANDALL, President.

Public Service Commission:

Only to-day did I learn of the death of my good friend, your husband, whose staunch loyalty and good counsel meant much to me in the years when I sorely needed it. I hasten to express to you my deepfelt sympathy. No words of mine could serve to assuage the grief which is yours, but there must be satisfaction in the sweet and useful life he lived and the esteem in which he was held by thousands whom he served

WILLIAM L. RAMSON.

The members of the Jamestown Bar Association mourn the death of:

JAMES LEONARD WEEKS, the gifted, honorable, and devoted associate who, in faith triumphant, has passed from our mortal ken, leaving behind him the example of a noble and useful life.

We recognize in his loyalty, in his patriotic devotion to country, in his exalted citizenship, in his broad sympathy toward mankind, as well as in his possession of all those other qualities of mind and heart combined in the making of an ideal man and citizen, an example worthy of the emulation of all men. The realization that we may no longer enjoy the inspiration and counsel which characterized his relations with his fellows, intensifies the sense of the loss which we have all sustained.

The untimely death of our beloved associate, following a long period of heroic and patient suffering, is an immeasurable loss, not only to the people of the county and of the State, but to the community which

he has served in so many capacities with marked ability, fidelity and devotion.

It is gratifying to remember that the last public expression of James L. Weeks was a strong, forceful and inspiring appeal, written to his fellow-citizens from his bed of suffering, and read at the memorable patriotic meeting of the citizens of Jamestown, on April 5th, 1917, at the time of the declaration of war against the German Empire. Had his physical strength been equal to his indomitable and lofty spirit he would have occupied a conspicuous place upon the platform of that meeting and would have made an address of the high quality that few men could match, beseeching his fellow-citizens to rally to the defence of the American flag and the ideals and traditions for which it stands.

The loyalty, the patriotism, the citizenship of James L. Weeks was never questioned. His unselfishness was displayed in every activity. He lived, not for himself, but for his fellow-citizens and the community.

At the bar of Chautauqua county he has had few equals. He combined the qualities of advocate and counsel in a degree rarely found in any man. Profoundly learned in the law, gifted in speech, sound in judgment, resourceful in controversy, forceful in presentation, always fair to an antagonist, he was the embodiment of all those qualities essential in a great lawyer.

The Jamestown Bar Association makes expression of its profound sorrow at his passing, and the great loss which we, as individuals, and the community at large have sustained, and we commend with reverent affection the life of our departed friend.

FRANK MERZ—At noon on a September day in 1873, Frank Merz was leaving the Jamestown High School, in which he was a student, when a gentleman, Walter J. Weeks, said to him: "Would you like to go to work in a bank?" That same day in September found him installed in a lowly position in the Chautauqua County National Bank, and there one of the able and successful Chautauqua county bankers began his business career. He was then a lad just turned sixteen, and is now (1910) the veteran of sixty-three, but during this intervening period of forty-seven years, with the exception of eight months, his name has never been off the payroll of one of three banks: The Chautauqua County National Bank, where he began; the First National Bank of Jamestown, where he acquired additional experience; and the Union Trust Company, which he organized, developed and brought to its present high place among the strong and successful financial institutions of Western New York, having been its cashier and president since organization. "Truth is stranger than fiction" and a review of the life of Frank Merz, a self-made man in the truest sense, again proves the truth of that old adage.

Frank Merz, son of Sebastian and Augustina (Broghammer) Merz, was born in the township of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., July 26, 1857, and there the first four years of his life were spent. The death of his mother in 1859, and of his father in 1861, left the family of six children, Albertina, the eldest, aged fifteen, and Frank, the youngest, aged four years, without a head or means of support. But homes were found, Frank and Benjamin, the latter named the eldest son, going with an uncle to Chippewa, Ontario, Canada, where the boy Frank was sent to school and while still a child was given work to do in the furniture factory operated by his uncle. At the age of nine years his uncle moved to Thorold, Ontario, and here the boy was kept out of school one year that he might be used in the factory. The third child, Mary, a girl of eleven when left an orphan, now decided she would make a

home for the family and have them altogether. Benjamin, the eldest brother, had become a journeyman turner, then working at his trade in Jamestown, N. Y., and his earnings with her own she believed could maintain the home and keep the younger children in school. Jamestown, N. Y., was their objective, and in May, 1867, the Merz children arrived there and established a home, of which Benjamin, aged nineteen, was the head, and Mary, aged seventeen, the mistress. Then ensued a struggle for a livelihood and an exhibition of family love, affection and devotion rarely equalled. All worked, all contributed, and a comfortable home was maintained until the health of the eldest brother failed and the home was again broken up. Three of the family, Benjamin, Martin and Frank, are now (1920) residents of Jamestown, N. Y. Mary and Theresa have passed away, Albertina Myers, a widow, the eldest of the family, a resident of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

From 1867 until 1873 Frank Merz attended Jamestown public schools, being a student in high school in his second academic year, having previously graduated from the bookkeeping and commercial department, when his school days ended. In high school entertainments he was always interested, and at one of the exhibitions played the part of "Brother Tony," the leading character in "The Midshipman." The name of the character clung and to his friends and companions of that olden time he is yet invariably addressed as "Brother Tony." He had been self-supporting from the age of thirteen and had made many friends who had watched his course and were anxious to befriend him. It was these friends whose recommendations secured him his first position in the Chautauqua County National Bank, but he had improved his school years and when his opportunity came, although it was entirely unsought and unexpected, it found him ready. In the bank he quickly learned his own duties and soon was mastering the details of other men's work, eventually being able to fill any subordinate position in the bank and did. Promotion followed him, in fact from his entrance until attaining his present high position his life was a succession of promotions, none of which came to him through influence or favoritism, but because they had been earned. He absorbed banking law through a hard course of reading, not law in general, but commercial law as it applied to his business. As the need of better systems of bookkeeping and cash accounting became apparent he, by study, devised and installed improved ones and many forms of books and systems stand to his credit.

In 1884 we find the young man a teller in the First National Bank of Jamestown, and still pursuing his upward career. He did much work outside of banking hours, auditing books for lawyers, estates and corporations, extending and footing inventories, compiling the village assessment rolls, in fact, his entire salary was saved for several years, his overtime earnings supporting him. In November, 1893, failing to secure the appointment of national bank examiner for the Southern District of New York, for which he was a candidate, Mr. Merz decided, because of the partial failure and the ordered liquidation by the superintendent of banks of the four local building, loan and savings

associations of the city, that the time was opportune for carrying into effect plans he had some years previously contemplated for the establishment of another banking corporation in Jamestown. After procuring ample credentials from influential citizens and the bank where he was employed he interviewed the State superintendent of banks, Hon. Charles M. Preston, at his office in Albany and received encouragement and assurance from that official that a charter would be granted for such an institution as he proposed, as soon as the legal requirements were complied with. Armed with this authority Mr. Merz returned to Jamestown, consulted friends, and after making his plans resigned his position as teller of the First National Bank, but he was requested to and did continue his duties there until the end of the year 1893, when the work of perfecting the organization of the new trust company would require his entire time and attention. The bank also granted him a week off, in which time he secured subscriptions for 100,000 and founded the Union Trust Company with that amount of capital, every dollar of which had been obtained through his personal solicitation. The capital stock was all paid in within another thirty days, the Union Trust Company of Jamestown was chartered by the State of New York, Jan. 12, 1894, began business in temporary quarters, January 15, Mr. Merz being chosen the first cashier but was in fact executive officer from the beginning. In 1899 he was formally elected president, a position which he has held continuously until the present. The years of the twentieth century which have since intervened have been years of growth, development and progress in Jamestown and its essential banking requirements, but under its able executive officer the Union Trust Company has kept in the van, the 1920 statement showing a capital increased from its earnings to \$300,000 and an earned surplus of an amount in excess of its present capital.

No man can hide his light under a bushel and the success which has attended Mr. Merz, as a banker, has attracted attention from other cities and opportunities have not been rare for him to have made very profitable connections elsewhere. But his home and his heart are in Jamestown, the Union Trust Company, his pride, is here and here he remains. Not infallible in his judgment, for losses have been sustained through errors in estimating the course of investments, but they have been surprisingly few and the Union Trust Company has paid substantial dividends every year from its beginning. While nothing can transcend the personal equation, Mr. Merz insists that his success as a banker has been due in a large degree to the loyal support given him by the able board of directors, associate officers, as well as to the confidence reposed in him by personal friends outside of the Union Trust Company. His career as a banker has been marked by strict integrity, devotion to the interest of the institution over which he presides, and a conservatism which, without being timid, has been safe and sane. His advice is both sought and followed in financial affairs, and while he has held many positions of trust where large property interests were involved not one has ever been betrayed and his standing is high in banking and investment circles. His latest work for

the advancement of the banking interests in the city was the establishing of a Clearing House in May, 1920, with all the seven banks of the city as members. The prevailing system used in other cities in making the clearings was altered and changed by Mr. Merz into three parts without prejudice to absolute accuracy, forms were devised to lessen the work of the bank messengers who now do but one simple part, the clearing house clerks the rest. It has proved its value as a time and labor saver and is so accurate in effecting and facilitating settlements that the Jamestown Clearing House, put on trial for the month of June, has been made a permanency.

To the many who have committed their savings and investments to his care he has brought returns most gratifying and unexpected, his own private fortune being small compared with the amounts made for those fortunate to be among his personal associates and friends. There are many men who attribute their present prosperity and position largely to his judgment in placing their capital in strong, conservative securities, and to his practical, sound counsel and advice. Investors trust him implicitly and it is said he holds more authority from individuals giving him absolute control of investments and property than any other man in the community acting in private capacity.

Mr. Merz takes his recreations very sanely. His farm, twelve miles away, for years has furnished the relaxation from his business cares, and there he has created an ideal country estate. His love of high grade cattle and horses has been indulged in and his Percherons and Holsteins are of the best, while even the Scotch collie is a thoroughbred, as well as the Kentucky saddle horses on which for many years he took morning gallops. The latch string always hangs out at "Sunnyside Farm" and his friends who know of its beauties and pleasures often find their way over the Gerry hills to enjoy the open handed hospitality that there abounds.

Always and yet a worker, Mr. Merz does not live selfishly nor for his own advancement, but by the kindly word of advice, warning or encouragement, reinforced by substantial aid, he has started many young men upon careers of mercantile success and honor. He urges upon young men and women the necessity of saving for the proverbial "rainy day," the advantage of starting at the bottom, and he believes in Jamestown and her industrial future. Keen, incisive, determined, unerring in his estimate of men and their motives, not afraid to rely upon his own judgment, nor to follow where it dictates, Mr. Merz is a man to trust in business affairs and this explains his leadership in matters financial. He is a member of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, past master and past high priest of lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, a past district deputy grand master of the same order, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Merz married, at Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1891, Lena Cornelia Crissey, daughter of Elverton B. and Mary Crissey. Mr. and Mrs. Merz are the parents of five children: Robert Crissey, died in infancy; Lucy Albertina, Elizabeth Langworthy (now Mrs. Sid-

ney D. Butterfield), Margaret Crissey, and Frances Cornelia.

An incident in the life of Frank Merz, which he recalls with pleasure, is a foreign trip taken with four other well known young men of Jamestown, Frederick P. Hall, Henry G. Breed, Jr., A. F. Allen Brown, and Clyde W. Preston, in 1878. On his twenty-first birthday he was in Geneva, Switzerland, and there properly celebrated his crossing the threshold between youth and manhood. The tour included the Paris Exposition, parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, where he found many of his kith and kin, Belgium, Holland and England, the young man being away from home four months.

THE A. C. NORQUIST COMPANY, Incorporated, of Jamestown, N. Y., is noted for its wood-working industries and for the furniture produced by the many factories of the place. That of the A. C. Norquist Company has had an appreciable part in the reputation gained by Jamestown for the high grade of its furniture products. It has held consistently to its original policy to produce only bedroom furniture of the better grades, and the company has its markets surely established by reason of confidence earned in the honest value and superior quality of past supplies.

The Norquist Company had its inception in the courageous enterprise of the brothers Norquist, of Jamestown, who in March, 1881, with a capital of only \$175, and no mechanical devices, essayed to establish a furniture factory in a section of their father's barn. The brothers, Charles J. and August C. Norquist, were skilled workmen of long experience in other factories, and notwithstanding the financial handicap and the lack of mechanical wood-working devices, set resolutely to work, feeling that quality of product would yield them a living, even though quantity was impossible to them at the outset. They confined themselves to the manufacture of bedroom furniture, and the first set was hand made. Eventually the brothers, trading as Norquist Brothers, found themselves in the possession of more business than they could cope with in their original barn; therefore, the plant was moved to East Second street. In 1885 another brother, A. P. Nord, which is the Swedish equivalent for Norquist, or rather its derivative, was admitted to the firm, and two years later still another brother, Frank O. Norquist, joined the company. As their business expanded, the brothers increased the factory space, and eventually erected the building on Second street, now occupied by the Jamestown Cabinet Company. And the ever-increasing demands for more factory space forced them to lease part of the Paterson & Swanson Planing Mill across the way from their own plant. In 1900 the Norquist Brothers built a frame structure on Chandler street, spacious, but unfortunately not fireproof, and eventually the whole of their plant was installed therein. On May 6, 1904, the building was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$50,000. It also was tragically disastrous for the Norquist family, for in the burning building one brother, A. P. Nord, lost his life. The fire occurred at 2 p. m. of a work day, and Mr. Nord was overcome while going through the building to make sure that all the men were out.

The family grief was of course great, but the company still went forward. With the least possible delay another building was erected upon the same sight, and the building, which was of brick, duly occupied, the new plant having the most modern mechanical devices for their line of work. In 1910 the building, which now contains the office, shipping department and stockroom, was erected. The financial loss was in course of time repaired, and that the brothers endeavored to lessen the loss to the immediate family of their deceased brother is indicated by the fact that Julia A. Nord, widow of A. P. Nord, was made an official of the company, that of vice-president, which she held until 1920, then sold her holdings to the Norquist family.

Reviewing the various changes in the personnel of the concern during the forty years of its operation, it appears that in 1890 Charles J. Norquist disposed of his interest to his brothers, A. C. and F. O. Norquist and A. P. Nord, and started in independent business. In 1906 the business of the brothers was incorporated under the name of the A. C. Norquist Company, Incorporated, with A. C. Norquist president, and Frank O. Norquist secretary. A reorganization came in 1919, when Frank O. Norquist sold his interest to his brother, August C. Norquist. As at present constituted, the officials of the corporation are: A. C. Norquist, president; G. H. Norquist, vice-president; R. A. Norquist, second vice-president; C. L. Norquist, treasurer; C. E. Norquist, secretary. The business finds employment for an average of 125 people.

August C. Norquist, who first came to Jamestown, N. Y., fifty years ago, and who, excepting for a couple of short breaks, has been resident in the city ever since, has for practically the entire period been responsibly connected with helpful manufacturing industries of the place, and has lived to see the one which bears his name develop into a concern finding employment for an average of 125 people. The A. C. Norquist Company, Inc., of which he is the president, has been referred to in the industrial section of this historical work, but it may be proper here to state that the success which has come to the incorporated company, and the reputation it has gained for the production of high-grade bedroom furniture, reflect the skill, thoroughness and honesty of purpose of August C. Norquist, who has pursued a fixed purpose steadily despite discouragements.

August C. Norquist was born in Sweden, March 6, 1857. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native place. The family came to the United States in 1869, when August C. was twelve years old, and at first settled in Jamestown, N. Y. His parents, John M. and Carrie Norquist, appear to have taken the name of Norquist after arrival in this country, apparently feeling that it was the American equivalent of the Swedish name Nord (the termination quist meaning "branch of") and reasoning that as a branch of the Nord family of Sweden they should take the name of Norquist. With the exception of one brother of August C., who held to the patronymic of Nord, the family in the United States, at least the Jamestown branch, followed the example set by the parents and adopted the name of Norquist. After residing in Jamestown for some time, the father re-





John D. Smith

moved to Lander, Warren county, Pa., where he purchased a farm with the intention of settling down there, but eventually he returned to Jamestown and lived there until his death.

August C. Norquist, soon after reaching Jamestown, in 1869, worked in the plant of Jones & Gifford and remained with them for three years in order to learn the art of wood-carving. And during the same period he also attended school in Jamestown. Then for five years he remained with his parents, assisting his father in the operation of the farm. Returning to Jamestown in 1877, he entered the plant of Martin Brothers, furniture manufacturers, remaining in their employ for several years. He next went to Chicago and gained valuable experience in his work in a large furniture factory in that city. Also, at night, he applied himself closely to study, especially of designing and drawing. In 1880 he returned to Jamestown and took up work for his former employers, Martin Brothers. In 1881 he resolutely branched out for himself, or rather in conjunction with his brother, Charles J. Norquist. The subsequent developments are described in the business article written for inclusion in this work.

August C. Norquist was one time interested in landed estate in the island of Cuba. He was a director of the Vinculo Realty Company, of Cuba, which corporation owned about 26,000 acres of land in that country, and he is director also of the Vinculo Sugar Cane Company. He is a Republican in politics, has served for four years as an alderman of the Fifth Ward of Jamestown, and he belongs to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church.

August C. Norquist married (first) in Jamestown, May 6, 1882, Augusta C. Strandburg, and she died Nov. 8, 1895. To them were born four children, as follows: 1. Clyde L., born July 7, 1884; he was educated in the public and high schools of Jamestown, and Northwestern University; he is now treasurer of the A. C. Norquist Company; married Ada J. Carlson, and they have three children: Alice I., Roland K., and Sylvia A. 2. Glen H., born June 8, 1888; educated in the public and high schools of Jamestown, and the University of Michigan; he is now vice-president of his father's company; during the World War he was at the Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, and was ready for service when the armistice was signed; married Melba Buehler. 3. Charles E., born March 24, 1895; educated in the public and high schools of Jamestown, and New York University; during the World War he was first lieutenant regimental adjutant, 57th Horse Artillery, United States army; he is at present secretary of the A. C. Norquist Company. 4. Ralph A., born March 24, 1895, twin with Charles E.; educated in the public and high schools of Jamestown, and Mechanics' Institute, Rochester; he is second vice-president of his father's company; he was a machine gun instructor in the aviation section of the army during the World War; married Effa Anderson.

August C. Norquist married (second) Augusta C. Sundell, Dec. 21, 1897, and three children were born of this marriage, as follows: 1. Dorothy M., born Oct. 11, 1899; educated in the public and high schools of Jamestown, and Irving College. 2. Arline A., born Jan. 17, 1903; educated in the public and high

schools of Jamestown, and now preparing for college. 3. Francis A., born Sept. 17, 1906; educated in the public and high schools, and now preparing for college.

FRANK WILLIAM CRANDALL—It must always be a satisfaction to peruse the life-stories of men whose activities have, as it were, blazed a way to new and successful accomplishment of a kind which represents progress and improvement, not only for themselves, but for the communities of which they are members. Of such strong men Western New York has had its full share, and from the very dawn of her existence has beheld her sons as pioneers breaking a way, at first into the heart of the physical wilderness which beset them, and later into new fields of human endeavor and achievement. The family of Crandall is one of many in this region that have played conspicuous parts in the upbuilding of the country.

It is of ancient Welsh origin, the name itself being derived from two Welsh words, namely, *craum*, meaning iron, and *dell*, which had the same significance as its English equivalent. Whether Craumdell, or Crandall, to which it was later corrupted, referred to the iron deposits found in some narrow valley, and which were used for weapons at a very early period, or whether it was some more poetic reference to the grim aspect of some wild region in which Wales abounds, we shall probably never know, but certain it is that, after the manner of the time, the place name gradually attached itself to the dwellers there, and in this case to the ancestors of the present Crandalls who thus have a suggestion as to the character of the place whence their ancient forebears are sprung. Great Britain furnished a number of immigrants bearing this name to the American colonies during the earliest Colonial period, several having arrived at Boston as early as 1634.

(I) The New York family of Crandall is descended from the Rev. John Crandall, whose name first appears in Massachusetts in 1635. He was a man of strongly religious character and was one of those whose convictions led him to espouse the party of Roger Williams, a fact that caused him to become a partner in the sufferings and persecutions of which that reformer was the victim. The latter was dismissed from his pulpit in the church at Salem in the autumn of 1635, and only escaped arrest in the following winter by fleeing into the wilderness. How he was the recipient of kindness from the Narragansett Indians, who granted him large tracts of land, and how he founded the city of Providence is well known to history, and it was to this place that the Rev. Mr. Crandall fled after his imprisonment in Boston on a charge of heresy. He later removed to Newport, R. I., where he became associated with the early Baptist church, and still later went to the little community of Westerly, and was first elder of the Baptist church there. He was extremely prominent in the affairs of Westerly, and represented the community in the General Court as deputy. His death occurred at Newport, R. I., in 1678, he having removed to the larger place for security against the Indians during the war they were then carrying on with the Whites. The Rev. John Cran-

dall was twice married, the name of his first wife being unknown, but she was the mother of his nine children, and her death occurred Aug. 1, 1670. He then married Hannah —, who died in 1678. His children by his first wife were as follows: 1. John, who died in 1704; married Elizabeth Gorton, who bore him five children. 2. James. 3. Jane, who became the wife of Job Babcock, and died in 1715. 4. Sarah, who became the wife of Josiah Witter. 5. Peter, a lieutenant in the Colonial militia and a deputy justice of the peace; married Mary —; and died in 1734. 6. Joseph, married Deborah Burdick, who bore him three children; and died in 1737. 7. Samuel, married (first) Sarah Colley, (second) Hannah Gaylord; and died in 1736. 8. Jeremiah, married Priscilla Warner; and died in 1718. 9. Eber, mentioned below.

(II) Eber Crandall, ninth and youngest child of the Rev. John Crandall by his first wife, was born in the year 1676, and died in 1727. He lived at Westerly and Newport, and was made a freeman at the former place on June 29, 1702. He purchased property in 1709, and was one of the substantial citizens of the community. He was three times married, but we do not know the name of his first wife. His second was a Miss Lanphere, and the third, Mary Cottrell, who died in 1727. In his will, which was proved Sept. 15, 1727, he says:

To my wife Mary equal share of whole estate, with all her children and mine that I had also by my former wife, to each child, John, Eber, Samuel, Joseph, children I had by my second wife and to my five children, that my now wife hath living, Mary, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Ebenezer and Jeremiah, one tenth of estate when children are of age. Executors may sell land and put children out apprentice.

(III) Jeremiah Crandall, youngest child of Eber and Mary (Cottrell) Crandall, was baptized in the year 1718, in Rhode Island, and died at Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y. He was the founder of the line in his State and came here from Rhode Island about the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. His first home was made in Dutchess county, but he later joined others of his family who had preceded him and settled at Ghent, Columbia county. He was married at South Kingston, R. I., Feb. 2, 1746-47, to Elizabeth Casey, born in Kingston, R. I., in 1720, a daughter of Samuel Casey, of that place, born about 1686, died March, 1752. Jeremiah Crandall and his wife were the parents of the following children: Samuel, mentioned below; Esther, born March 13, 1753; Jeremiah, Jr., born Sept. 19, 1755; Dorcas, born May 24, 1758; James, born Jan. 29, 1764, died July 22, 1848.

(IV) Samuel Crandall, eldest child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Casey) Crandall, was born at South Kingston, R. I., Sept. 18, 1750, and died at the town of Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1822. He settled in Dutchess county after his marriage and prior to the Revolution, and from there removed to Columbia county about 1794. He was a school teacher, and a member of the Society of Friends, and in the first election held at Chatham, Columbia county, April 7, 1818, was elected commissioner of public schools. There was quite a numerous settlement of Quakers in the eastern part of the town of Ghent and among them none bore a higher reputation than Samuel Crandall.

He married, Jan. 11, 1776, in Dutchess county, Keziah Stillwell, and they were the parents of the following children: Esther, born Aug. 4, 1776, and died in 1777; William Pitt, born Oct. 31, 1777; Anna, born Nov. 20, 1780, and died in 1782; Mercy, born Feb. 4, 1783; Stephen, mentioned below; Pauline, born Sept. 7, 1790; Elihu, born Sept. 2, 1795.

(V) Stephen Crandall, fifth child and second son of Samuel and Keziah (Stillwell) Crandall, was born Dec. 9, 1786, in Dutchess county, N. Y., and died Dec. 12, 1839, at Portland, N. Y., to which place he removed from Kinderhook in 1836. He married, Jan. 22, 1818, Christianna Benjamin, born at Ghent, N. Y., June 12, 1792, died Oct. 1, 1868, a daughter of William Benjamin, a native of Preston, Conn., and a descendant of many prominent New England families. They were the parents of the following children: Urania; William Benjamin, mentioned below; Samuel, James, Hosea Ballou, Mary P., Winchester, Lydia H., Edward, and Matilda.

(VI) William Benjamin Crandall, eldest son of Stephen and Christianna (Benjamin) Crandall, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1820, and died in Westfield, N. Y., July 16, 1890. He married, Nov. 16, 1848, at Westfield, Sylvia S. Bandall, born Feb. 19, 1825, at Winsted, Conn., daughter of Samuel Bandall, of Winchester, and connected with many prominent families. They were the parents of two sons, as follows: Samuel Charles; and Frank William, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

(VII) Frank William Crandall, younger son of William Benjamin and Sylvia S. (Bandall) Crandall, was born April 30, 1861, at Westfield, N. Y., and there attended the local schools as a lad. After a course in the grammar grades he entered the Westfield High School and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1880. Upon completing his studies he secured a position, July 1, 1880, with the First National Bank of Westfield in the humble capacity of errand boy, but he displayed so much industry in his work and such an alert and intelligent mind that he was rapidly promoted through a number of clerical positions, and was appointed assistant cashier only seven years after first entering the institution. In 1890 he was elected a director and two years later became cashier. He was made vice-president of the concern somewhat later, and in 1913 was elected president, an office that he continues to hold at the present time. At the present time he is also president of the State Bank of Mayville and of the First National Bank of Ripley. The latter concern was a later development of the banking house of F. A. Skinner & Company, of which Mr. Crandall was one of the organizers, and received its charter from the government, Sept. 1, 1902.

It has not been in finance and business only that Mr. Crandall has served the community. He has taken a keen and practical interest in public affairs, and has participated in local politics in a manner that may well serve as a model for disinterestedness. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies and has done much to advance the cause of his party in the region, but the interests of the community in general always come first in his consideration and

he allows no partisan objects to interfere with his earnest efforts for the public welfare. He served as clerk of the village from 1884 to 1887, and in 1893 was elected president of the village and reelected on a number of occasions since that time. Mr. Crandall has also held numerous other offices in the village, including those of president of the Westfield Water Board and treasurer of Patterson Library since its incorporation. For many years he has given loyal and devoted service to St. Peter's parish of Westfield, N. Y., which he has long served as treasurer, and of which he is at present senior warden. He has been connected also with many movements for the benefit of the community at large and was for a number of years a member of the board of visitation of the Gowanda State Hospital, a position which he held by appointment of the Governor of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Crandall for years have devoted time and energy in the interests of the Patterson Library. This has done much to place the library in the forefront of all libraries throughout the State of New York.

Frank William Crandall was united in marriage, June 29, 1887, with Catharine Louise Patterson, a member of the old and distinguished Patterson family, a short account of which appears below. They are the parents of the following children: Francis William, and George Patterson, sketches of whom follow.

FRANCIS WILLIAM CRANDALL, son of Frank William and Catharine Louise (Patterson) Crandall, of Westfield, N. Y., was born Jan. 13, 1889, at Westfield, and as a lad attended the public schools of his native village. After studying at the Westfield High School, he entered the famous Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., where, after being prepared for college, he was graduated in 1907. He then matriculated at Yale University and took the usual classical course, graduating with the class of 1911 and taking the degree of A. B. Upon completing his studies, Mr. Crandall entered the employ of the McCormick Lumber Company, of McCormick, Wash., where he gained his first acquaintance with business methods and fitted himself for a later career. He remained with this concern from 1912 to 1914, and in the following year became associated with the Maynard H. Murch Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, a prominent concern engaged in the business of investments and securities.

It was in 1916 that young Mr. Crandall gave up his business and private interests in order to enter the service of his country, which at that time was massing a considerable force upon the Mexican border, with the intention of punishing the brigands under Francisco Villa, who had been committing depredations across the border. He enlisted as a private in Troop A, 1st Regiment, Ohio Cavalry, and served during the border campaign in 1916 and 1917, being stationed at El Paso, Tex. He rose rapidly in rank and was commissioned a captain in the 313th Field Artillery, 80th Division, and stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. He acted as supply officer from August, 1917, to February, 1918, and was then appointed commanding officer of Battery C in the above regiment and held that post until the fol-

lowing May. This was during the time that the United States was sending troops with all possible dispatch to France to take part in the final battles of the great war. Captain Crandall's turn to join the Expeditionary Force abroad came that month and he was placed in command of E Battery, 313 Field Artillery, and took part in the great American offensive which obliterated the St. Mihiel salient which had so long threatened the French lines in the south. His next major actions were with the American forces assisting the French along the line of the Meuse river and in the Argonne, the desperate character of which fighting has passed into history. During the Argonne battle Captain Crandall was promoted to the command of the first battalion of his regiment, Oct. 17, 1918, and continued in the active fighting until Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed. The last engagement in which he took part was with his regiment operating as a part of the 90th Division as divisional artillery in the attack on the Freya Stellung line, which began November 1, near Aincreville. Upon his return from France he was commissioned major in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Major Crandall is a member of the Wolf's Head Society of Yale and the Yale Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and his clubs are the Yale of New York City and the University of Cleveland. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Major Crandall has always taken a keen interest in athletics and out-door sports and pastimes and spends his spare time in these healthful pursuits.

GEORGE PATTERSON CRANDALL was born June 21, 1891, at Westfield, N. Y., a son of the eminent financier, Frank William Crandall, whose biography precedes this, and Catharine Louise (Patterson) Crandall. He received his early education in the public schools of Westfield and continued his studies in the Thacher School at Ojai, Cal. He completed his course of study at Yale University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1915.

After graduation he accepted a position with the National Bank of Westfield, but on account of ill health was forced to resign soon afterward. After spending two years in Florida he returned to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and assisted with the organization of the Dunkirk Trust Company at Dunkirk, serving as secretary of the company during that period. He gave up this position, however, to return to Westfield as vice-president of the National Bank of Westfield, which position he continues to hold. In politics Mr. Crandall is a Republican, but in local affairs he votes for the men and measures he thinks are for the best interests of the people. At Yale Mr. Crandall was a member of the Wolf's Head Society and Psi Upsilon fraternity, and is a member of Shorewood Country Club at Dunkirk. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In Dunkirk, N. Y., June 29, 1915, Mr. Crandall married Nellie van Buren, a daughter of the late James Lyman and Julia (Nelson) van Buren. To this union has been born two children, as follows: Prudence, April 22, 1916; Faith, March 17, 1918.

THE PATTERSON FAMILY is of ancient Scottish lineage and was found seated in Argyleshire at an early period. It was there that one John Patterson, the ancestor of the American family, was born about the year 1640. John Patterson removed as a young man to Ireland and settled at Priestland, near Bushmills, in County Antrim, where his death occurred about 1690. He was present at the historic siege of Derry with his family from 1688 to 1689, and suffered the terrible hardships of the time, one of his sons dying of starvation and being found with his mouth stuffed with weeds.

(II) An ancestor of the American Pattersons was Robert Patterson, a son of the above-named John Patterson, who was born in Scotland about 1666, and went with his father to Ireland. He also resided at Priestland and there his death occurred. Most of his life was spent on the homestead purchased by his father and this he in turn bequeathed to his son John at his death. He married, about 1689 or 1690, Rachel Thompson, and they were the parents of three children: John, mentioned below; Robert, and Rachel.

(III) John (2) Patterson, son of Robert and Rachel (Thompson) Patterson, was born at Priestland, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1690, and died there. He married, probably early in 1709, Sarah Farrier, and they were the parents of the following children: Robert, John, William, James, and Peter, the last named being mentioned below.

(IV) Peter Patterson, youngest child of John (2) and Sarah (Farrier) Patterson, and the founder of the American family of Pattersons, was born in the year 1715, at Priestland, and died in Londonderry, N. H., March 28, 1800. He came to this country when only twenty-two years of age and settled at Londonderry, N. H., in 1737, where he was a respected member of the community. He married, March 22, 1744, Grizel Wilson, born Oct. 14, 1722, at Londonderry, N. H., and died there June 29, 1817. She was a daughter of Thomas and Grizel (Carr) Wilson, and a granddaughter of James and Margaret (Ross) Wilson. Peter and Grizel (Wilson) Patterson were the parents of ten children: Robert; Thomas, mentioned below; Sarah, John, Rachel, Margaret, Sarah, Grizel, James, and Elizabeth.

(V) Thomas Patterson, second son of Peter and Grizel (Wilson) Patterson, was born Oct. 23, 1746, at Londonderry, N. H., and died there May 20, 1834. He was a farmer by occupation, his farm being situated near his native town, and he served through the Revolution. He married, June 1, 1775, Elizabeth Wallace, born at Londonderry, Oct. 4, 1755, died Dec. 30, 1833, a daughter of James Wallace, born in Ireland in 1712. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Grizel, James, Peter, Robert, Mary, Margaret, Thomas, William, Elizabeth, David, Jane, and George Washington, who is mentioned below.

(VI) George Washington Patterson, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, was born Nov. 11, 1799, at Londonderry, N. H., and died at Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879. He studied at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and upon completing his studies began, in 1817, to teach in the local schools. The following year, however, he gave up teaching and re-

moved to the town of Leicester, near Moscow, Livingston county, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. In 1841 he went to Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., to take the agency of the Chautauqua Land Office as successor to Governor Seward. He eventually purchased the remaining land owned by the concern and continued the business in his own name up to the time of his death. He was very active in public affairs and held many offices, including that of justice of the peace, commissioner of highways, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1832. He continued to represent Leicester on that body until 1840, and was Speaker of the House in the last two years of his membership. After removing to Westfield he was appointed basin commissioner by Governor Seward, harbor commissioner at New York City by Governor Clark, and quarantine commissioner of the port of New York by Governor Morgan. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for president and to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second term. He represented Chautauqua in the State Constitutional Convention in 1846; was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of New York in 1848, and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth National Congress on the Republican ticket. He was a director of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, a director of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, now a part of the New York Central, and was president of the Westfield Academy. He married, Feb. 24, 1825, Hannah Whiting Dickey, born at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 4, 1800, died Feb. 10, 1886, a daughter of John and Rhoda (Varnum) Dickey. They were the parents of two children, as follows: George Washington, mentioned below; and Hannah Whiting, the founder of the Patterson Library of Westfield, who became famous for charitable and religious work in this part of the State.

(VII) George Washington (2) Patterson, elder child of George Washington (1) and Hannah Whiting (Dickey) Patterson, was born Feb. 25, 1826, at Leicester, Livingston county, N. Y., and died at Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 29, 1904. He accompanied his parents from Leicester to Westfield in 1841, and it was with the latter place that most of the remainder of his life was associated. He attended as a lad the old Westfield Academy and later the Lima Academy at Lima, N. Y., where his preparation for college was completed. He entered Dartmouth College in 1844, and was graduated four years later with the degree of B. A. Later he took post-graduate work at the same institution and received the degree of M. A. in 1851. Having determined upon the legal profession as a career, he entered the law office of Haven & Smith, well known attorneys of Buffalo, N. Y., and there pursued the study of his chosen subject from 1849 to 1851, but instead of engaging in practice took up manufacturing at Westfield and continued in that line until 1854, at the same time assisting his father as agent of the Chautauqua Land Company. He then removed to Corning, N. Y., and there engaged in the banking business for upwards of twenty years, being connected with the George Washington Bank of that place in various capacities, and finally that of president.

In 1876 he returned to Westfield and continued to reside there until the close of his life. When the Board of Water Commissioners was organized in 1888, Mr. Patterson was elected president and held that position until ill health compelled his retirement in 1901. He was the organizer and president of the Patterson Library of Westfield, which was a present to the town from his sister, Hannah W. Patterson, as a memorial to her parents, and was for many years a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

He was married, Sept. 17, 1861, at Corning, to Frances DeEtta Todd, born at Toddsville, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1838, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., June 14, 1909, a daughter of Zerah and Martha (Carr) Todd. Mrs. Patterson was a woman of great ability and took an active part in the life of the community, being president of the Union Relief Association of Westfield, chairman of the Chautauqua county committee of the State Charities Aid Association, and an officer of the Chautauqua County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Upon the death of her husband she became custodian of the Chautauqua Land Company's records. The Patterson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was formed by her in February, 1898, and Mrs. Patterson was elected regent, an office that she continued to hold during the remainder of her life. George Washington (2) and Frances DeEtta (Todd) Patterson were the parents of four children, all of whom were born in Corning, as follows: 1. Catharine Louise, born July 23, 1862; graduated from Vassar College with the degree of B. A.; became the wife of Frank William Crandall, as given above. 2. George Washington (3), born Feb. 1, 1864; now head of the Department of Engineering Mechanics of the University of Michigan, and the author of several treatises on electrical and mathematical subjects. 3. Hannah Whiting, born March 5, 1866, died Nov. 12, 1903, at Rockford, Ill.; became the wife of Harry Faris Forbes, of that place. 4. Frances Todd, born May 8, 1868; became the wife of Commander William Harry Faust, United States Navy, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE BEMUS FAMILY of New York descend from Joseph Bemus, born in Dedham, Essexshire, England, in 1619, and came to Watertown, Mass., with his sister Mary, not later than 1640. He was a blacksmith and a farmer, and by his wife Mary became head of a large family. Descendants spell the name both Bemus and Bemis, but all spring from this common ancestor, Joseph Bemus, who claims early New England ancestry. This family in New York State trace descent from Joseph Bemus through Major Jotham Bemus, an officer of the Revolutionary army, whose family owned the farm which included Bemis Heights on the Hudson river, the historic battleground in Saratoga county, N. Y., upon which the British General Burgoyne surrendered his army to the Americans under General Gates. Major Jotham Bemus married Tryphena Moore, and died in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., leaving a son, William Bemus, who settled at Bemus Point on Lake Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and founded the Bemus family to which Dr. William M. Bemus, of Jamestown, belongs in the fifth New York generation.

William Bemus, son of Major Jotham Bemus, was born at Bemis Heights, Saratoga county, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1762, died at Bemus Point, in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1830. He served in the Revolutionary army, and moved with his parents to Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he married Mary (Polly) Prendergast, daughter of William and Mehitable Prendergast. In 1805 he left Pittstown with William Prendergast, then seventy-five years of age, who with his wife, four sons, five daughters, grandchildren, and slave Tom, in all, twenty-nine persons, drawn in four canvas covered wagons by two, three, and four horses, and a two-horse barouche for the older ladies, traveled through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. There they bought a flatboat upon which they embarked with their worldly belongings, floating down the Ohio to what is now Louisville, Ky. From there they traveled to near Nashville, where the party decided to retrace their steps. They arrived at Erie, Pa., about the last of September, 1805. Then they decided to settle in Chautauqua, but instead all journeyed to Canada except William Bemus and his wife, who during the winter of 1805 and 1806 lived in a log house near the Cross Roads.

William Bemus, in the spring of 1806, made the first settlement in Ellery at Bemus Point, near the Old Indian fields; and in 1806 Thomas Bemus, son of William Bemus, made the first settlement in the town of Harmony. William Bemus resided at Bemus Point, named in his honor, until his death in 1830. His wife, Mary (Polly) (Prendergast) Bemus, born March 13, 1760, died July 11, 1845, was the daughter of William Prendergast, who left Rensselaer county, N. Y., with her father, husband and family, in 1805, and followed their journeyings until reaching Bemus Point, after their return from the South. Her father settled in the town of Chautauqua, not far from the present Chautauqua Assembly, in fact a portion of his original farm is part of the association grounds. William Prendergast, his sons, daughters, and grandsons became the owners of a continuous tract containing 3337 acres, and nearly all of his thirteen sons and daughters became residents of Chautauqua county. Dr. William M. Bemus descends from Charles Bemus, the fifth son of William and Polly (Prendergast) Bemus.

Charles Bemus was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1791, died at Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1861. He came with his parents to Chautauqua county, and later resided on land bought by his father at Bemus Point. He was an officer of the American army during the Second War with Great Britain, ranking as first lieutenant, and in 1813 was a witness to the burning of Buffalo by the British and Indians. Charles Bemus married, Feb. 28, 1811, Relephia Boyd, born July 20, 1790, died Jan. 2, 1843. They were the parents of ten children, the youngest a son, Colonel George Hamlin Bemus, father of Dr. William M. Bemus, of Jamestown.

WILLIAM PRENDERGAST BEMUS, M. D.—A skillful physician, holding a commanding position among the professional men of his native county, where for thirty-eight years he practiced most successfully, was William P. Bemus. A generation has lived since he passed to his reward, but his memory is still green in the hearts of the many who loved him and his name is yet constantly mentioned. It is recorded of him that he never

attempted to collect a bill by legal means, and in the sick room he was so gentle and sympathetic that his very presence was a tonic. Yet surviving him, a resident of Jamestown, his widow, Sarah Elizabeth (Prather) Bemus, now an octogenarian, lives in retrospect for many years of her happy wedded life, and in her active busy life is still dispensing joy and comfort. Mrs. Bemus is a daughter of Abram C. and Sarah (McCalmont) Prather, both of Pennsylvania birth, both the Prathers coming to Franklin county, Pa., from the State of Maryland.

William Prendergast Bemus, son of Charles (q. v.) and Relephia (Boyd) Bemus, was born at Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1827, died Sept. 19, 1890. He studied in the Ellery District School, in Fredonia High School and under private tutors, becoming a well informed man for that time and locality. When he decided to study medicine he read with Dr. Shanahan, of Warren, Pa., going thence to Oberlin College, where he attended medical lectures. He then entered Berkshire Medical Institute, Springfield, Mass., that institution conferring upon him the degree M. D.

After receiving his degree he practiced four years at Ashville, N. Y., going thence to Jamestown, where the following thirty-eight years of his life were spent in medical practice. His clientele was a very large one and the amount of the practice he did among those from whom no pay was expected was enormous. He never refused a call upon his professional skill, nor did he ever seek legal aid to collect a bill, but like the old-time family doctor he was very near to the hearts of his people and shared with them their joys and sorrows, was their adviser, friend and guide. His funeral was largely attended, the outpouring testifying to the deep love and respect in which Dr. Bemus was held.

Dr. Bemus married (first) in 1855, Helen O. Norton, who died March 7, 1874, daughter of Squire Morris Norton, of Ashville, N. Y. He married (second) June 3, 1875, Sarah Elizabeth Prather, born in Venango county, Pa., Aug. 31, 1838, who yet survives him (1919), residing in Jamestown, which city has been her home since Oct. 11, 1873. In youth Mrs. Bemus was a member of the United Presbyterian church, but after her marriage she became a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Jamestown. Helen L. Bemus, daughter of Dr. Bemus by his first marriage, married Fred E. Hatch, of Jamestown. By his second marriage an only child died in infancy.

(The Prather Line).

The Prathers came from Maryland, Mrs. Sarah E. (Prather) Bemus, a great-granddaughter of Henry Prather, who lived on the Prather homestead farm, which was an original grant from the king. He married Elizabeth Hicks, of Danish parentage, and they were the parents of Thomas Hicks Prather, a soldier of the Revolution, who moved to Franklin county, Pa., thence to Venango county, where he died, Feb. 15, 1818. He married Elizabeth Crunkleton, Jan. 25, 1776, who died June 20, 1831, aged seventy-three years. They were the parents of Polly, Henry, Sarah, Ruhany, Abraham C., Rebecca, and Thomas H. Prather.

Abraham Crunkleton Prather was born in Franklin county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1786, died July 7, 1850. About 1798 his father took up a tract of timber land in Venango

county and with his sons rode to the new home. For a time the father remained with his sons, but after seeing them settled in their newly built log cabin rode away to return in the spring. The boys remained through the winter, but when the Indians raided their cabin and destroyed their crop in the spring they, too, returned to the old home. Abraham C. Prather later returned, bought the same tract, cleared the timber, finally having a well cultivated and well improved farm of 250 acres, situated in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., Plumer the nearest post office. He operated a tannery, and became one of the solid, substantial men of his town. During the War of 1812 he walked from Venango county, sixty miles, to the city of Erie, accompanied by his brother-in-law, James Ricketts, to enlist in the American army, both men carrying their own muskets. Kind and jovial in disposition, he was very popular with the neighbors, while his energetic, sterling business quality won him high standing as a man of efforts. He is buried at Plumer, Venango county, his wife resting by his side, suitable gravestones marking the place. He married, Feb. 7, 1822, Sarah McCalmont, born in Center county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1803, died Dec. 26, 1874, daughter of Henry McCalmont, born in Mifflin county, Pa., and granddaughter of John McCalmont, born in Ireland, Jan. 11, 1700, who came to the United States from the North of Ireland accompanied by his wife, a lady of Scotch parentage. Abraham C. and Sarah (McCalmont) Prather were the parents of ten children: 1. Henry M., born May 17, 1823, died Dec. 2, 1907; married Elizabeth Muss. 2. Julia Ann, born Feb. 19, 1825, died, unmarried, April 1, 1860. 3. Mary, born Oct. 20, 1827, died June 27, 1908; married Philip Hatch, also deceased. 4. John S., born Feb. 17, 1830, died at Cleveland, Ohio; married Anna Henry, also deceased. 5. Jane W., born May 18, 1832, died, unmarried, Oct. 3, 1851. 6. George C., born May 16, 1835, died Oct. 3, 1851. 7. Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Dr. William P. Bemus. 8. Abraham S., born Feb. 24, 1841, a veteran of the Civil War, a manufacturer of Jamestown. 9. Rebecca R., born Dec. 11, 1843; married John W. McClure. 10. Robert T., born Feb. 22, 1847, died Nov. 2, 1851.

WILLIAM MARVIN BEMUS, M. D.—Colonel George Hamlin Bemus, the last survivor of the children of Charles (q. v.) and Relephia (Boyd) Bemus, was born at Pine Grove, Warren county, Pa., May 1, 1831, died at Corry, Pa., Dec. 28, 1896. He attended the district school at Bemus Point, and Fredonia Academy in Chautauqua county, studied law under Madison Burnell, of Jamestown, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar. He practiced law in Jamestown, later went West, and in Minnesota practiced his profession and was elected judge of Winona county. When the Civil War began he was true to the tradition of his blood and, following the example of his father, Charles Bemus, an officer of the War of 1812, his grandfather, William Bemus, a private, and his great-grandfather, Jotham Bemus, an officer of the Revolutionary War, he enlisted and went to the front. He left his family with his father-in-law in Meadville, Pa., prior to his enlistment in Company F, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and served with that command until wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, attaining the rank of first lieutenant.

He was honorably discharged on account of injuries received in battle, but later he reenlisted and rose to the rank of colonel and commanded the 58th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Charles City, Cross Roads, Antietam and first Fredericksburg. During his military service he was aide to Generals Jackson and Seymour, and was the officer to whom the Confederate general, John H. Morgan, was delivered after his capture, and by Colonel Bemus was taken to Columbus, Ohio, and turned over to the custody of United States authorities. He entered the service in May, 1861, and with the exception of the short interval elapsing between his honorable discharge, Feb. 17, 1863, and his second enlistment, served until the close of the war.

After being mustered out of the service with his regiment at the close of the war, Colonel Bemus returned to Pennsylvania and located in Meadville, where he practiced law and engaged in the public service, being for two terms a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During many of the last years of his life he was practically an invalid, his wounds received in the army never ceasing to be a source of pain and suffering. He resided in the last years with his son, Dr. William M. Bemus, of Jamestown, but died at the home of his son, Dudley Bemus, in Corry, Pa., and was buried at Meadville.

He married Julia Prendergast, who survived him, and they were the parents of three sons: William M., of further mention; Dudley, of Corry, Pa.; and George Prendergast, who died in 1886. Colonel Bemus was a man of education and culture, genial and kind in disposition, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. His manners were those of the old school and his courtesy like his kindness was unflinching.

William Marvin Bemus, son of Colonel George Hamlin and Julia (Prendergast) Bemus, was born in Meadville, Pa., Sept. 2, 1855, his father a practicing lawyer of that city. After finishing public school study with high school graduation, he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1878. While at medical school Dr. Bemus was chairman of the class executive committee, and of the twenty-two members he is the last to survive. After a year spent as interne at Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia, he began the practice of medicine in Jamestown, N. Y., in association with his uncle, Dr. William Prendergast Bemus, one of Chautauqua's eminent professional sons. Uncle and nephew practiced together until the retirement of the former. The younger man continuing a most successful professional career until the present, 1920, a period of forty-one years, a longer term of continuous practice than that of his uncle, who retired after thirty-eight years of practice. For many years Dr. Bemus was surgeon to the Erie Railway Company, and during the Spanish War was a surgeon in the United States Volunteer Army, ranking as major. He was also consulting surgeon to the Sisters Hospital in Buffalo, meeting the demands of these positions in addition to the responsibilities of his large private practice. For several years he has largely confined himself to the treatment of diseases of the spine, his success as a specialist being marked. He is a member of the Jamestown Medical Society, Chautauqua County

Medical Society, New York State Medical Society (former vice-president), and of the American Medical Association. He is the author of several valuable papers on medical subjects which have been read before these learned societies and published in the medical journals. At the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chautauqua county held at Westfield in 1902, he delivered an address in the Presbyterian church on "The Medical Profession," and he frequently appears on public platforms.

A member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Bemus has long served the parish as vestryman, and is a veteran member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons. Through his patriotic ancestors, Major Jotham Bemus and his son, William Bemus, he gained admission to the Sons of the Revolution, and has served the Jamestown Chapter as vice-regent and regent. Through his own military service he gains membership to Samuel L. Porter Post, No. 45, Spanish War Veterans, of which organization he is a past commander. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, also chaplain of the Ira Low Spring Post, American Legion.

Dr. Bemus married, April 18, 1881, Mary Barrows, of Jamestown, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Selden Barrows, a sketch of whom follows. 2. William Marvin (2), educated in Jamestown grade and high schools, Bellefonte Academy, Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania State College; he served in the World War as first lieutenant of Company F, 807th Pioneer Infantry, went overseas and with his regiment participated in the battles, engagements and skirmishes of the Meuse and Argonne offensive movements of 1918; he was honorably discharged from the United States service at Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y., July 10, 1919; he is now traffic manager of the Salisbury Axle Company at Jamestown; he married Emily Bradford Cady, of North Adams, Mass., in January, 1920; she is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, the first governor of Plymouth, Mass.

SELDEN BARROWS BEMUS—Among the most successful of the younger business men of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is Selden Barrows Bemus, vice-president of the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company, and a prominent figure in the general life of the community.

Mr. Bemus, son of Dr. William Marvin and Mary (Barrows) Bemus, was born in Jamestown, May 9, 1884. As a lad he attended the public schools of his native city and continued therein until he had completed three years of the high school course. He was then sent to Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Md., just outside the city of Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. Immediately after, he returned to Jamestown and became connected with the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company. He learned all the details of the business and rose rapidly in position until he was elected vice-president, Oct. 24, 1913. He is now active in the management of this important concern and is recognized in the business world here as one of its most capable members. Mr. Bemus is active in the city's life and affairs and is a prominent figure in social and club circles, holding membership in many organizations. He

is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and was president of the Business Builders' Club, which is associated with the Board of Commerce, a member of the Rotary Club, and is affiliated with various Masonic bodies, including Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander; and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious belief, attending St. Luke's Church of that denomination at Jamestown, and a member of its choir. Mr. Bemus has been associated a number of years with the local military organization, enlisting, in January, 1906, as a private in Company E, 65th Regiment, New York National Guard. He was promoted in rank, being made corporal in 1911, and passing through the various non-commission grades was commissioned a first lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1918, and captain, Oct. 15, 1919. He received a full and honorable discharge from service, Oct. 7, 1920. Captain Bemus is a remarkable shot with the rifle, and from 1906 to 1911 took many prizes for his skill. In 1907 he was ranked as a sharpshooter, in 1909 as a distinguished expert, and in 1919 he qualified as sharpshooter on the new National Guard course.

Selden Barrows Bemus was united in marriage, April 7, 1915, with Jane A. Bentley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. (Blanchard) Bentley, old and highly respected residents of Chautauqua county. Mr. Fred A. Bentley was for years vice-president of the Chautauqua County National Bank and later founded the Bank of Jamestown. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Selden B. Bemus: Evelyn Newland, who received her name in honor of Evelyn Newland Post, and a son, Selden Bentley Bemus. Mr. and Mrs. Bemus reside at No. 9 West Sixth street, Jamestown, and during the summer months at Lakewood in the old Bentley homestead on the Ashville road. Mrs. Selden B. (Bentley) Bemus, like her husband, comes from a long line of descendants. Her ancestors settled at Lakewood in May, 1810. The homestead was built in 1837.

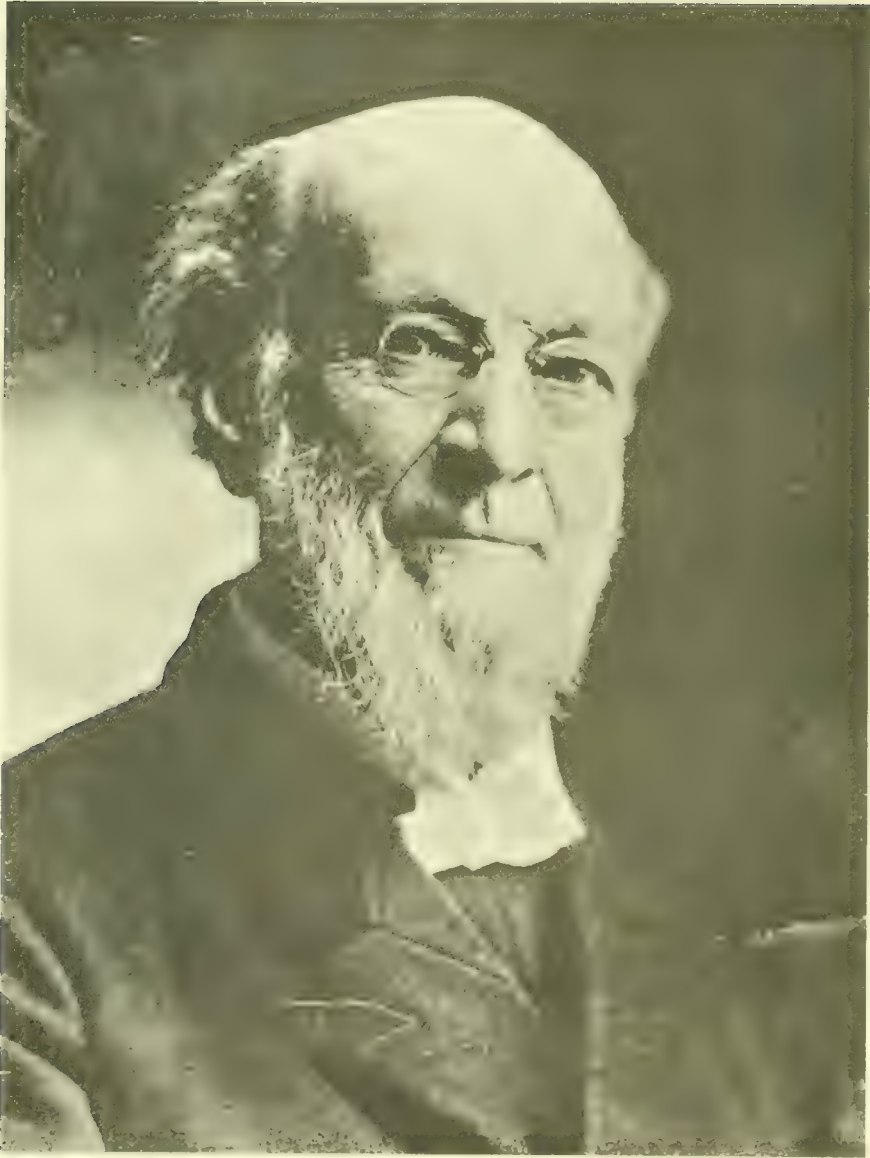
RANSOM JAY BARROWS, a successful manufacturer in the city of Jamestown, was born in that city, May 11, 1879, a son of Ransom Jonathan and Minerva (Williams) Barrows, lifelong residents of Jamestown.

Ransom J. Barrows obtained his education in the public schools of Jamestown, including the high school, but did not complete his studies there on account of the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, in which he served during the period of hostilities. Upon his return to Jamestown, he became associated with the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company, a sketch of which follows. He was first employed in this concern, but is now a half owner of the business and holds the office of secretary and treasurer. Mr. Barrows is a director of the Bank of Jamestown and has become associated with a number of industrial concerns of this city and elsewhere, among which are the Salisbury Axle Company, the Peru Auto Parts Manufacturing Company of Peru, Ind., the Norwalk Auto Parts Company of Norwalk, O., of which he is secretary, the Precision Engineering Company, of which he is a director.

Mr. Barrows has always been keenly interested in public affairs and a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Republican party. He served for eleven years in the Volunteer Fire Department of the city, as a member of Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, of which he became foreman, and a like number of years as a member of the New York National Guard. He has held a number of offices in Jamestown; was a member of the Board of Health, and was appointed to the position of chief of police, April 15, 1918, doing much to improve the police department. This position was accepted as a civic duty during the war period, and while he had no especial desire for the position he fulfilled the duties with efficiency and entirely for the benefit of that community. Mr. Barrows is prominent in the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Buffalo Consistory, Scottish Rite Bodies. He is also president of the Jamestown Club, and for two years held the same office in the Jamestown Automobile Club, and for one year was president of the New York State Motor Federation, of which he is now chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Barrows is one of the prominent citizens of Chautauqua county, and is justly regarded as an important factor in the life of the entire community. He is, in the best sense of the word, a self-made man and the future holds out to him a brilliant promise of further achievement.

THE PHILO BURT MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The history of the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company is a most interesting one, having started from a beginning, which appeared limited in its scope, as an aid to the medical profession, to one which stands quite prominent in the medical appliances industry. By consistent effort and demonstration of the device invented by Mr. Philo Burt Sheldon, it has been proved to the medical world and the public to be a genuine success. As a concern which has helped to advance medical science, it has been rewarded with a material success and is now numbered among the prominent manufacturing companies of Jamestown, employing numerous people. The present officers of the company are: William M. Bemus, M. D., president; S. B. Bemus, vice-president; R. J. Barrows, secretary and treasurer.

PHILO BURT SHELDON, the inventor of the Philo Burt Appliances for Spinal Curvature and kindred ailments, deserves the genuine gratitude which has come to him from thousands of men, women and children benefited and in many cases cured. He suffered from a severe curvature of the spine for thirty years. His condition was such that he was bent almost double and with great difficulty walked with canes. He resorted to the usual method of correcting this trouble. In turn he used plaster of paris casts, steel braces, leather jackets and nearly every known form of support. Although he spent



Bishop John H. Vincent

hundreds of dollars he got very little relief and no cure. With intelligence and determination, born of his sad experiences and suffering, he set about making an appliance different from anything he had ever seen or worn. He made use of all good features of the old style jackets and braces and united them with advanced original ideas of his own. The result was that he cured himself and invented an appliance which has everywhere deeply impressed the medical fraternity and has brought the joy of health and strength back to thousands of deformed people. Mr. Sheldon attained the object which scientific men had been trying to reach for decades; an appliance with an even, continuous lifting support and extension to a weak and deformed spine.

The Philo Burt Appliance was invented to be comfortable to wear, easily adjusted as the deformity is gradually overcome, removable at any time for the purpose of cleanliness, examination or treatment, the pressure so distributed that the proper support is afforded but no irritation is felt at any particular point. In wearing no inconvenience is experienced, either in working or exercising. The muscles are allowed free action, thus preventing atrophy from disuse. It is the most comfortable and satisfactory appliance for the support of a curved or weakened spine ever devised. In inventing this appliance Mr. Sheldon also realized the need of braces for stooped shoulders, weak back and weakened abdominal muscles. He designed an appliance for each of these troubles which became universally successful. In countless instances they have demonstrated their superiority over all other braces made for the same purpose.

Mr. Sheldon knew from personal experience what the people who were afflicted with spinal troubles really needed. First determining the right principles and then combining them with rare inventive skill, he was able to devise appliances which have made his name favorably known to physicians and sufferers from spinal troubles the world over. It is honest conviction and belief, born of long experience and close observation, that for every case of spinal trouble, weak back and stooped shoulders, the Philo Burt Company makes an appliance which will bring relief at once or in time much benefit.

The many advantages of the Philo Burt Appliances have been clearly demonstrated in the successful treatment of over 45,000 cases, covering every known form and condition of spinal trouble. The appliances are being worn by patients of all ages, from fifteen months to eighty-five years, located in every State in the Union and in nearly every foreign country.

The Philo Burt Company is in possession of thousands of letters, received from people telling of benefit and cure and constituting indisputable evidence of the merit and efficiency of the Philo Burt method. They are able to point to actual cases for a verification of any statement and can show case records covering every detail of the benefit and cure and these sworn and subscribed to before a notary. During the business existence of over twenty years, every case that has come to them has received earnest, careful consideration, and each appliance made has been given the best possible attention in its construction. This reputation for service and the recommendations given by patients, physicians and surgeons, have contributed very largely to the success attained. It is evident that they are conducting a beneficent work.

JOHN HEYL VINCENT, D. D., D. S. T.—

And I think of the scores and scores of those
Here and there, and over the sea,
Who have fought and won in the Battle of Life,
And touched the Divine, because of thee,
O Leader and Lover of Men!

John H. Vincent lived long, and lived well. Vigorous and virile, he dreamed great dreams, and saw them converted into reality. Life's bitter-sweet of hope and disappointment, failure and success, victory and defeat was a flavor known to him from his early days. Reviewing his career, it is seen as a notable record of achievement; not the life of a saint but the life of a saintly man, a man who strove for good things that, once gained, seemed so naturally and inseparably his. He was a man; a man of men, a living monument to the best that manhood holds.

Those who aspired to finer manhood saw in him ever a living example. Those who did not care to emulate him could but own his qualities admirable, worthy of respect. His armor was whole, his godliness commanded tribute of respect, his manliness won love.

If tears are shed for Bishop Vincent they are gentle tears of sorrow, void of bitterness. The works he did live after him. His monument is imperishable; for long after the buildings made by his hands have decayed and been replaced the ever spreading influence of his spiritual force shall persist, doing good in the world.

John H. Vincent made the name Chautauqua immortal and he made hundreds of thousands of men and women happy by showing them that education should not end with youth and that vacations need not imply vacuity of mind. No person who ever visited the mother of all the Chautauquas in the days of the Bishop's reign can ever forget the founder. He was a strong man, typical in mind and body of his creed; an impressive figure of a purposeful age.

John Heyl Vincent was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Feb. 23, 1832, and died at his home, No. 5700 Blackstone avenue, Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1920. When he was six years old his parents moved to Northumberland county, Pa., and in that State he attended Milton and Lewisburg academies. In an article by himself in the "Forum," Bishop Vincent said concerning his education:

I never was "educated" in the sense in which the term is usually understood. . . . During these school years I studied all that any boy under fifteen or sixteen was expected to study. I mastered Kirkman's "English Grammar," and Murray's also. I was drilled in Town's "Analysis." I read and re-read the old "English Reader" and Porter's "Rhetorical Reader." I studied Latin in those days, and knew the grammar well; translated the "Reader," "Cornelius Nepos," and "Cæsar;" recited in Natural Philosophy (Comstock's), and in Chemistry and Astronomy. I wrote compositions and made declamations.

The religious element was an important factor in my early training. My father was a strict disciplinarian and a firm Christian believer. My mother was an incarnation of consistency, fidelity, self-sacrifice and serenity. She believed with her whole soul in the truths of religion as taught by Jesus of Nazareth, and her daily life was controlled by her faith. Therefore I could never think of education as a mere disciplining or finishing of the intellect. To my thought it embraced the developing and ordering of the whole manhood.

Nature was full of wonder to me, and wielded a strange influence over my life. The stars, the night winds, the thunder, the clouds piled up like towers at the sunset, the ripples on the bosom of the river, the dark outline of the Montour mountain in full view from my home—all these, and everything else in nature, took hold upon me, filling me with unrest and longing, that grew at times into sort of torture.

I was nineteen years old; college had been abandoned through the pressure of church influence and of personal conscientious conviction. Whatever I did must be done alone. I rode on horseback over what was called a four weeks' circuit. I would ride for hours without seeing a house or meeting a traveler, and here I studied diligently. . . . Among those Pennsylvania forests I would read the articles on Comte's Philosophy, the book notices and editorials in the Quarterly, and compared my sermons with the strength and wealth of thought, and the vigor of expression on those scholarly pages. . . .

During my early ministerial life I conceived the plan reaching through the years by which, in connection with professional duties, I might turn my whole life into a college course.

Since the struggles of those early days peace has come. The old and apparently irreconcilable conflict between studies secular and sacred has ceased. Life is no longer filled with insatiable longings. I am at school now as a student everyday; and unfinished curricula reach out into undefined futures. I shall never "finish" my education.

It was said that when he was barely eighteen he preached his first sermon, and, developing his talent in that direction, he was licensed as an exhorter at McVeytown, Pa., in 1849. A year later he was licensed as a preacher. In this capacity he traveled the Lucerne circuit of the Methodist church, as mapped out at the Baltimore Conference in 1851. Following this the young clergyman was assigned to duty with the Newark (N. J.) City Mission, serving there a year, in the course of which he was admitted to the New Jersey Annual Conference. In 1863 he was transferred to Illinois and successively held pastorates in Joliet, Mount Morris, Galena, Rockford and Chicago, going to the latter pulpit in 1865.

At Galena he numbered Ulysses S. Grant among his parishoners. That was just before the Civil War, and the friendship between them continued until General Grant's death. In 1865 Dr. Vincent established the "Northwestern Sunday School Quarterly." The immediate success of that publication demonstrated the correctness of his belief in the existence of a field for new and better religious publications and a year later he established the "Sunday School Teacher." With the establishing of these periodicals, devoted solely to furthering the work of the Sunday schools, there began to be emphasized in practically all of Dr. Vincent's work the importance of the instruction of the young. He went thrice to Palestine, Egypt and Europe, seeking materials with which to build still further his plans for the American schools.

Upon his return from one of these trips he found that his conference had directed him to assume charge of a congregation in Plainfield, N. J. While in Plainfield his great ambition, some sort of general assembly at which Sunday school teachers could meet and exchange ideas, began to take definite form. He talked his project from his pulpit, and he interested prominent men in it. His idea, in his own words, was:

The establishment of a summer camp institute for the training of Sunday school workers; a summer institute for thorough normal drill in the interest of the great body of earnest men and women who were in 1874 Sunday school teachers and officers representing all the various church denominations of the country.

One of the first to enlist in support of the plan was Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, and in coöperation the Chautauqua Assembly was organized and a summer institute held at Fair Point, on Chautauqua Lake N. Y., Aug. 4th to 18th, 1874. Out of this has grown the Chautauqua Institution and the great work localized in the grounds and buildings of Chautauqua, whence it branches out into a field of influence world-wide.

Seldom in all the history of the world can two men have achieved so effective a partnership as that of John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller in the creation of Chautauqua Institution. At Mr. Miller's funeral in 1899 the Bishop said:

The name Lewis Miller is inseparably and forever associated with Chautauqua. There he did pioneer work in laying the very nethermost foundation of the structure. But for him, Chautauqua in its present form could not have been. Whatever other forms and developments the idea which vitalizes Chautauqua might have taken under other circumstances, the fact remains that the Chautauqua of today owes its existence to his suggestion, its foundation to his liberality, and especially its early success to his ability and fidelity.

Dr. Vincent was made a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888. In 1890 he became resident Bishop abroad, with full charge of the church's activities and interests in Europe. He resigned from active episcopate in 1904, but from time to time filled pulpits at Wesleyan, Cornell, Yale and Harvard universities, and in 1912, when past eighty, he preached in South Park Avenue Church, Chicago, Ill., a sermon against the olden time revival that aroused considerable discussion. After his retirement as Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution, he was retained as Chancellor Emeritus and had a place on the Chautauqua program every season, being always received with every mark of veneration and love, especially by the older Chautauquans. His vespers services are especially remembered as times of spiritual uplifting, and his simple, tender addresses revealed the kindly nature of the man. He had a graceful style of public speaking that made him an effective pulpit orator, and his courteous manner won him many friends. He lived to see 20,000 people gathered at one time in the Summer City. His only son, Dr. George E. Vincent, now president of the Rockefeller Foundation, became an officer of Chautauqua Institution upon his graduation from Yale in 1885, was president of the Institution, 1907-1915, and is now its honorary president.

Some of Bishop Vincent's books are: "The Modern Sunday School;" "Studies in Young Life;" "Little Footprints in Bible Lands;" "Earthly Footprints of the Man of Galilee;" "Family Worship for Every Day of the Year;" "Outline History of Greece;" and "The Church at Home." His book, "The Chautauqua Movement," is a remarkable volume—a clear, cogent statement of the founder's plans and hopes for this great institution of popular education. Seldom is a man's personality so fully and freely transferred to the printed page. . . . Harvard University conferred upon him in 1896 its degree of Sacred Theology, an honor peculiarly gratifying to this self-educated friend of college education.

Bishop Vincent married at Portville, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1858, Elizabeth Dusenberry, whom he long survived.

President Arthur E. Bestor, who succeeded to the executive management of Chautauqua Institution in 1915 paid tribute to Chautauqua's beloved Chancellor at the forty-seventh annual assembly in these words:

The first word that ought to be spoken in opening this assembly is a word in memory of our beloved Chancellor, who died on the ninth of May. We meet in sorrow, to a certain extent, as is always the case when a human being dear to us passes into the great beyond; but we do not sorrow as over a man taken in his prime, or as for one who had not lived to see the full fruition of the work he had dreamed about and worked upon.

The Bishop had passed his foreshore and almost ten; his name was known throughout the English-speaking world, and many of the institutions he founded had come to have world-wide prominence. As much as any man he energized the Sunday school movement at its beginning, and had a large part in its development. He had the highest honor which comes to any man in his own church. He was to all who came in contact with him an inspiration. With Lewis Miller as his



Arthur E. Bestor

constant co-laborer he laid deep and permanent the foundations of this great institution. Starting the second summer school in the country, they lived to see it the oldest and the model for all others.

The Bishop has gone, but his work, his memory and his friendship live on. While we think of him as a great educator and preacher, we also think of his courtesy, his kindness, his interest in everything that concerned humanity, and the other qualities that made him so greatly beloved by thousands of people who had seen and heard him on this platform year after year.

Memorial services to Bishop Vincent were held at Chautauqua, Aug. 1, 1920. At the C. L. S. C. vesper service the tribute paid was by his friend of many years, his co-worker and kindred spirit, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt, D. D. The following is taken from his address in the Hall of Philosophy:

Among the many aspects of this great man let us first look upon him as a preacher. John H. Vincent was a great preacher in large measure because he was a Biblical preacher. He found his topic not in the questions of the day, but by a close study of the ever-living Word; then, finding his text in the Word, he interpreted it by an understanding of the time, and made its application to the time.

His line of thought was always distinctly marked, his language always crystal-clear. His hearers not only knew what he was preaching about, but knew also precisely what he meant to express. He was never contented with the surface meaning of a Scripture passage, but always penetrated into its depths.

Every sentence was perfect as it came from his lips; every sentence, even of his extemporaneous speeches, was finished and fit to print as first spoken. And then, that voice, rich and mellow, unmatched in its quality, sounding like music to the ears, and entering into every heart with an undertone of emotion—that voice was a fiery chariot for the message that it bore.

It may be said that the routine duties of the episcopate, its mechanical attention to details, the finding of men for places and especially of places for men, were not precisely to his taste. He was an idealist in his visions rather than an administrator in care of the churches. But as a Bishop he still made his mark in a sphere of his own. At all his conferences he held Bible interpretations which drew throngs to the churches at an early morning hour; and more than that, everywhere he laid his spell upon young men, inspiring a desire for education and culture, and thereby enlarging the scope of many lives.

Upon the pages of the Bible, that book which this man studied more closely and looked into more deeply than any other, wide as his readings were, we find the record of prophets, men of vision, such seers as Moses and Samuel, and Isaiah and Paul. In a spirit of deepest reverence I would name John H. Vincent as one of that goodly fellowship of the prophets. While others were groping upon the plain, his eyes were ever upon the mountain summits crowned with glory, his hand was ever pointing upward, and his voice was the voice of a leader calling men onward, toward the heights.

Two extracts follow, one from a secular newspaper, the other from the official organ of the church he loved:

The death of Bishop Vincent removed a man who probably did more for the promotion of education in America than any other one man that the country has known.

The Chautauqua Movement quickened the underlying fertilities and elemental forces, stirred the latent, unsuspected vitalities, flushed the pale pulses of purpose with color and charm, gave some play to the imagination, some uplift and outlook of vision to millions of people.

ARTHUR E. BESTOR, A. B., LL. D.—While Dr. Bestor has been connected with a number of important activities outside Chautauqua, the Institution has always received his first attention, and since the close of the World War his entire time has been devoted to its interests. A strong executive ability, coupled with an engaging personality, has made Dr. Bestor a worthy

successor to Bishop John H. Vincent and his son, Dr. George E. Vincent, who founded and guided the destinies of Chautauqua Institution for so many years, he succeeding Dr. George E. Vincent as president. He has won national reputation as head of a great American educational institution devoted to popular instruction, and was called for important patriotic service during the World War.

Arthur E. Bestor was born in Dixon, Ill., May 19, 1879, son of Orson Porter and Laura Ellen (Moore) Bestor. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, class of 1901, and during the two years following graduation he filled the chair of history and political science at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. He was lecturer on political science in the extension division of the University of Chicago, 1904-12. He came to Chautauqua in 1905, serving as assistant general director for two years; director eight years, 1907-15; then was elected president, a high and responsible position he has ably filled during the five years which have since intervened.

When the President declared a state of war existing between the United States and Germany in the spring of 1915 there was no quicker response to his call for service than came from the universities, colleges and institutions of learning all over the country; Chautauqua Institution gave the services of its honored president, the executive board authorizing the war activities that have now become a part of the record of the Institution.

Dr. Bestor attended the Congress of Constructive Patriotism held by the National Security League in Washington in January, and became the secretary of the Committee on Patriotism through Education, which position he retained until going to Washington. It was through this connection that the Training Camp for Education in Patriotic Service was held at Chautauqua during the first week of the season.

In May the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association asked him to become chairman of the committee to have supervision of all lectures, entertainments and concerts arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association in the sixteen draft and fifteen militia camps throughout the country. The University of Minnesota loaned the secretary of its Extension Division to aid in this work during the summer. The task which devolved upon the committee was the organization of a bureau to furnish lectures, entertainers, musicians and companies to give at least a week of their time free as a patriotic service. Considerable publicity therefore came to the Institution by reason of this work which was carried on from Chautauqua during the summer.

In September Herbert C. Hoover asked Dr. Bestor to become the director of the Speakers' Bureau of the United States Food Administration, and upon approval of the Executive Board, the Institution released him for as much of his time and energy as might be necessary. When this appointment was made it was expected that a bureau should be created to coördinate all the speaking campaigns carried on under government auspices and by patriotic societies. In late September this was brought about and the approval of the President given in the following letter:

The White House, Washington,
September 25, 1917.

My dear Mr. Creel:

I heartily approve of the suggestion you have made that through your committee some effort be made to coördinate the work of the various bureaus, departments, and agencies interested in presenting from the platform various phases of the national task. With the coöperation of the departments, the Food Administration, the Council of National Defense, and the Committee on Public Information, it would seem possible to enlist the many state and private organizations who have put the nation's cause above every other issue and stand ready to participate in a speaking campaign that shall give to the people that fullness of information which will enable and inspire each citizen to play intelligently his part in the greatest and most vital struggle ever undertaken by self-governing nations.

Young suggestion of Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, to direct this work is excellent. You were fortunate to be able to enlist one who has been so intimately connected with a great American educational institution devoted to popular instruction without prejudice or partisanship.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

As an official of the government, Dr. Bestor resided in Washington during the war period, 1917-18, his service ending in September, 1918.

From October until June the office of the Chautauqua Institution is in New York City, and there Dr. Bestor resides. He was executive chairman of the Greater New York Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, and one of the three speakers at the inauguration of the Interchurch World Movement's New York campaign, which was held in the Hippodrome, Sunday, April 18, 1920. He is a member of the American Historical Association; Delta Upsilon; Phi Beta Kappa; his clubs, the University of Chicago, and the City of New York. Late in 1920, Dr. Bestor was elected president of the Baptist Social Union of New York City, an organization comprising members from the churches of the metropolitan area. In 1919 Colgate University conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Laws.

LEWIS MILLER was born in 1828, and died in 1899. In its account of the memorial service held at Chautauqua in August, 1899, the "Chautauqua Assembly Herald" said: "Lewis Miller needs no better monument than Chautauqua." But there was another side to his busy and useful life, and that side is commemorated in the hearts of older citizens of Akron, where Mr. Miller earned an imperishable reputation as a wise and constructively minded man of business and the best and kindest of employers.

Mr. Miller's business life began at the time of the great industrial awakening in the Middle West. His was one of those creative imaginations which saw in the vast treasure house of farm land, coal mine and oil well, the materials of an advancing civilization. With splendid acumen he foresaw the development of the Middle West and its tremendous importance as a core of American progress.

Lewis Miller began life as a typical young American with no resources on which to draw save those of his own keen mind and splendid body. He possessed the typical American combination of hard, practical sense and exalted idealism. He was no idle dreamer, but one possessed of the forcefulness and perseverance without which dreams, however beautiful, can not attain realization. This young American, keeping step with the prog-

ress of his time and environment, threw himself with youthful enthusiasm and the zeal and courage of the pioneers into the work of the new era. His inventive mind turned naturally in the direction of machinery, and those who knew him in his early days record their impressions of his youthful activities. He had his first workshop in a barn; and here he patiently experimented and wrought with undeviating concentration of his rare mental powers, transmuting the thoughts of his restless mind into mechanical devices that would run and do the work for which he had planned them.

It was by no accident that Lewis Miller invented his Buckeye Mower. It was no fortuitous concurrence of moulding influences that directed Lewis Miller's way to success. Hard study, careful planning, an honorable shrewdness, and an unwavering sense of purpose, directed his energies. It has often been said that America's creative genius is manifest in her triumphs of engineering science, rather than in her works of art. Her greatest pictures are her skyscrapers; her poems are her soaring bridges that span the severing flood. We are a young people and still in the stage of development where the finest flower of imagination ripens into the fruit of material achievement. And Lewis Miller stands with those who have blessed this prosperous people with the mechanical and material inventions and devices without which this young giant America could not hope to shape his future, making possible those achievements in æsthetic beneficence which the longer they may be deferred will the more gloriously shine.

The remarkable thing about Lewis Miller was his ability to turn this materially productive mind to those pursuits and activities in which a quite different temperament is supposed to be reflected. The same desire to benefit his kind that animated Lewis Miller in his mechanical inventions and his commercial activities, made itself apparent in those other interests and enterprises out of which emerged that institution of education and religion which with all the added growth of intervening years still stands on the original site where Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent wrought the realization of their exalted ambitions—Fairpoint, at Chautauqua Lake.

That Chautauqua Institution could never have existed without Lewis Miller's business sense and guiding influence in its practical affairs has been said on the very highest authority—that of Mr. Miller's associate in the establishment of the Institution, Bishop Vincent. At Mr. Miller's funeral in 1899, Bishop Vincent paid this notable and noble tribute to his co-laborer at Chautauqua:

The name of Lewis Miller is inseparably and forever associated with Chautauqua. There he did pioneer work in laying the nethermost foundation of the structure. But for him, Chautauqua in its present form could not have been. * * * The Chautauqua of today owes its existence to his suggestion, its foundation to his liberality, and especially its early success to his ability and fidelity.

Mr. Miller was the devoted friend of Biblical education. Sunday school work was with him a passion, drawing out the best efforts of his fine energy and receiving his constant care and attention and an unceasing stream of support from all his resources, mental and material. At the memorial exercises at Chautauqua in 1899, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, a Chautauquan almost from the very beginning, spoke specially of Mr. Miller's Sunday school work. He said:



Lewis Miller



He was deeply interested in his life in the Sunday school. It is one of the glories of the Sunday school that it has in its service such eminent men. I do not question that if to-day Mr. Miller is looking out upon his life, he finds that out from his Sunday school there has grown a mighty influence which will do more for humanity than the work in his office. He founded in Akron a Sunday school that has become monumental because of what it has accomplished. It was noted for thoroughness and efficiency. Probably it was the first really graded Sunday school with a normal department. It continues to-day. We can place Lewis Miller in the front ranks of those who by their influence and active work have made the Sunday school of the present. His work will continue as long as the Bible is studied in any Sunday school.

In his Chautauqua anniversary address of Aug. 3, 1899, Dr. J. M. Buckley said:

It was Lewis Miller who proposed the idea of taking into the woods the normal work without which the Assembly could never have been a tenth of what it is, for a location in no metropolis would have given it such attractive and expansive power. It was he who overcame Dr. Vincent's opposition to an open-air Assembly and it was he who proposed that Chautauqua should be the place for the holding of the Assembly. Lewis Miller was underneath and in the very center of this whole movement, contributing money toward all the preliminary expenses, paying bills, assuming responsibility, personally indorsing notes to the amount of more than \$100,000, and throwing his influence as a business man, financier, and capitalist around the undeveloped giant.

Mr. Miller had wished the new establishment to be called the Sunday School Camp Meeting, but consented to have it called instead, The Sunday School Assembly. As the assembly developed into the present Institution, Lewis Miller continued to take the liveliest interest in everything concerning its welfare; his business sagacity solved many a pressing problem, and Chautauqua owes to him many of the features of her early work. He gave her the Children's Temple, which was a rustic imitation of the famous Sunday school room at Akron. He planned the college buildings. He proposed the great amphitheater in the gorge, and superintended its erection. It was he who advocated simultaneousness in the readings of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle after the manner of the International Uniform Sunday School lessons, instead of the progressive method which had been suggested.

The memory of Lewis Miller is an imperishable monument at Chautauqua. It has physical embodiment in the beautiful tower which, rising from the furthestmost projection of promontory about which Chautauqua centers, commands the view of voyagers on the lake as they approach Chautauqua from either direction, and from the landward view seems to typify, with its combination of grace and strength, the living spirit of the Institution.

ABNER HAZELTINE, born in 1793, in Wardsborough, Vt., came to Jamestown in 1815 as a young man of twenty-two to be the first teacher in this little settlement of Western New York. He had just been graduated from Williams College. During the next three years he imparted some of his knowledge and culture to his pupils in the Prendergast Academy, using such sterling text books as Murray's "Grammar," Murray's "Reader," and Milton's "Paradise Lost."

He studied law in Mayville and in Jamestown. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced law for three

years in Warren, Pa., and for the remainder of his life in Jamestown. He was at different times State Assemblyman, member of Congress, district attorney of Chautauqua County, and United States Commissioner for the northern district of New York. A man of untiring industry, he filled his days, until within a week of his death in 1879, with thorough, conscientious work for his clients, his community, and his country; an able lawyer, he was held in honor throughout Western New York; a man of the highest integrity, he is remembered by all who knew him as an honest lawyer, an upright judge, and a good man; a sincere Christian he helped to found the first church in Jamestown, and honored the faith by his daily life.

Mr. Hazeltine married (first) in 1819, Polly Kidder, of Wardsborough, Vt. His second wife, mother of three of his children, was Matilda Hayward.

Mr. Hazeltine's literary tastes were inherited by his children. The four sons, like their father, studied at Williams College. Charles Gilbert devoted his life to teaching. Harriet Newell taught for several years in Cherry Valley, and then was a trusted cashier for many years in one of the larger stores of Jamestown; she was interested in every good cause in her native city. Lydia Kidder died in infancy. Henry Martyn, a sketch of whom follows. Abner Hazeltine became a well known and able Jamestown lawyer, influential in the city, and deeply interested in the Chautauqua County Society of History. Lewis Hayward was a physician, giving his youthful service in the Civil War. Mary Matilda married De Forest Weld, for many years a merchant in Jamestown.

Judge Hazeltine's bent for culture and teaching reached to the third generation, as is shown by the fact that six of his grandchildren are teachers by profession.

HENRY MARTYN HAZELTINE, son of Judge Abner and Polly (Kidder) Hazeltine, was born in Jamestown, in 1831, and was fitted for college in the schools there. He taught for a few years in Jamestown and elsewhere after being graduated with honors from Williams College, in 1852. He studied theology in Union Seminary, New York, and was ordained to the ministry in 1860. After more than thirty years of successful pastoral work, his failing health forced him to retire, and he returned to Jamestown for the last few years of his life. There he died in 1899.

He was pastor of either Congregational or Presbyterian churches in Sherman, Perry, and North Salem, N. Y.; West Stockbridge, Mass.; Monroe and Oxford, Conn. These churches he served with energy, sympathy, unquestioned sincerity, and lasting results, thus transmitting the influence of his town and family to different states. In spite of his lack of robust health, Mr. Hazeltine accomplished a remarkable amount of work by his steady devotion. His keen intellect was of superior quality. His fine aesthetic sense, his genial and refined humor, his sympathetic nature, his broadly tolerant spirit, his unflinching interest in literature and in matters of the public weal, his spotless integrity, and his devotion to the highest ideals, together with his forgetfulness of himself, made his character one of rare charm.

He married Fanny Hallock, of Amherst, Mass., thus uniting two honored New England families. Their two daughters are, like the father and the grandfather, students and teachers. Elizabeth Hallock received the B. A. degree at Vassar College, and the M. A. degree at Wellesley College. She has been for eleven years a professor of French in Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. Alice Isabel received both the bachelor's degree and the master's degree at Wellesley College. She is assistant professor of English in Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

EDWARD LISLE ALLEN, editor of the Jamestown "Morning Post," has been closely identified with the growth and development of a journal of unusual strength and influence. The "Post" is a newcomer as compared with the other dailies of Chautauqua county, but during the last two decades it has demonstrated that there is a wide field which can be reached by a live morning newspaper using Jamestown as a center. The policy of the "Post" has brought generous response, and through its reporters and special correspondents the news is daily gathered from an extensive territory.

Edward Lisle Allen, only child of Elias and Rose (Sheldon) Allen, was born at Moscow, Livingston county, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1868, but until reaching the age of nine years his home was on his father's farm in the town of South Bristol, Ontario county. Elias Allen, anxious that his son should have better educational training than the district schools of that section then afforded, sold his farm in Ontario county in 1877, and removed to the city of Rochester. There the lad attended the public schools until June, 1887, when he was graduated from Rochester Free Academy. His father's death shortened the course of study he had mapped out for himself, and as he had in vacation periods been employed by the Rochester "Herald," he sought and obtained a permanent place on the local staff of that paper. Four years he remained with the "Herald" and then joined the staff of the Rochester "Union and Advertiser." However, a year later (April, 1892), he returned to the "Herald" as associate editor, being then one of the youngest editorial writers in the State.

Leaving newspaper work for a time, Mr. Allen assumed a position of financial responsibility, accepting, Jan. 1, 1895, the post of cashier of the United States Post Office, at Rochester, that office then being the depository for postal funds for Western New York. But his heart was in newspaper work, and after two years as cashier he resigned, and in January, 1897, became an editorial writer on the staff of the Buffalo "Enquirer," of which Samuel G. Blythe was then editor. Later in the year he was transferred to the Buffalo "Courier," which then came under the same ownership as the "Enquirer," and until 1901 he remained with the "Courier" as its leading editorial writer.

In 1901, he entered upon the third stage of his newspaper career, and in an entirely new capacity and a new locality. During his years in Buffalo, he had been viewing Western New York as a possible field for a new enterprise. He had decided that Jamestown should have a morning paper of high class and determined to

occupy the field. He interested local capital in the project and the Post Publishing Company was incorporated early in 1901, of which he is the secretary. On Sept. 2, 1901, the "Morning Post" made its initial appearance with Mr. Allen as editor, and his Rochester friend and associate, Robert K. Beach, as business manager. Nearly twenty years have since elapsed, and with the "Post," Mr. Allen has grown until he has become one of the strong editorial writers of the State. He meets the issues of the day fairly and without bias or rancor, keeping his editorial page clean and devoting it to his ideals of the common good. He is an able as well as a successful newspaper man, and the "Morning Post" largely reflects the views and aims of its editor.

Public-spirited always, Mr. Allen has been active in city affairs, and as a citizen of Jamestown has borne his share of the public burdens. He aided in organizing the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and during its first five years of existence served as a member of the board of directors. He was a member of the Charter Revision Committee which rewrote the city charter during the administration of Mayor Weeks, and later served for three years as a member of the Board of Health. Since 1915, he has been a member of the local board of managers of the State Normal School at Fredonia. He was for several years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was actively engaged in the financial campaigns during the European War, and one of the earliest advocates in his city of the Community Chest.

In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican, and when, during the administration of Governor Hughes, the direct primary became a State issue, he was identified with the movement and aided in organizing Chautauqua county in its support. He has taken an active interest in maintaining the merit system in the civil service. He has frequently been a delegate to State conventions of his party, and in 1920 was the Presidential Elector for this Congressional District, serving as a secretary of the Electoral College when it met at Albany to cast the vote of New York State for the Republican nominees, Harding and Coolidge. He is a member of the State Press Association and of the Republican State Editorial Association, having through the columns of the "Post" ably and consistently advocated Republican principles. He has rendered aid to city and county movements of importance, is the chairman of the Chautauqua County Committee Advisory to the County Agency for Dependent Children, and was a member of the County Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, taking a prominent part in urging the county hospital project. He is a member of the Associated Press, National Civic Federation, Union Grange, Chautauqua County Historical Association, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown. He was a charter member of Beta Chapter, Alpha Zeta fraternity, organized at Rochester in 1886. He has served as president of the University Club of Jamestown.

Mr. Allen married, Dec. 4, 1895, at Canandaigua, N. Y., Martha C. Van De Vyver, and they are the parents of two daughters: Marjorie, Elmira College, 1919; and Elizabeth, Wellesley, 1922; and a son, Edward Robert, University of Rochester, 1922.



Geo O'Connell

GEORGE OLIVER MEREDITH—When a lad of seventeen years, George O. Meredith located in Jamestown, New York, and until his death that city was his home. He became well known in the business life of his city, and as representative of J. H. & F. A. Sells Company, of Columbus, Ohio, was equally well known throughout New York, Pennsylvania, and the Middle Western States. While his duties as traveling salesman took him away from Jamestown a great portion of the time, he always retained his home there, and was officially connected with Jamestown business institutions, churches, and lodges. He endeared himself to his business associates and fraternal brethren, their official expressions of respect and appreciation forming a most interesting feature of this review.

Mr. Meredith was of Canadian birth, son of Thomas Meredith, born in County Sligo, Ireland, who came to Canada, making settlement in Orangeville, Province of Ontario, being a pioneer settler in that section of Canada. He owned a tract of timber land which he cleared and brought under cultivation, making farming his lifework and the Orangeville farm his home as long as life continued. He was a member of the Church of England, and highly esteemed as a man of industry and integrity. He married, in County Sligo, Mary Carson, who died in Orangeville, Canada, the mother of twelve children: Joseph, Henry, Jackson, Thomas, John, William; George O., of further mention; Matthew, Anne, Susan, Elizabeth, and Mary.

George Oliver Meredith was born in Orangeville, Dufferin county, Ontario, Canada, December 5, 1858, and died in Jamestown, New York, April 8, 1919. He was educated in the schools of his Canadian home, and was his father's farm assistant until 1875, when he left home and came to the United States, locating in Jamestown, New York, where his elder brother, Jackson, had preceded him and was established in a harness-making business. In Jamestown, George O. Meredith became connected with his brother's business, and became thoroughly familiar with all details of the harness-maker's trade or business. He then "went on the road" for G. E. Plumb, of Elmira, New York, harness and leather goods, representing that house as traveling salesman throughout New York State and Pennsylvania. After several years with that house he formed a connection with the J. H. & F. A. Sells Company, of Columbus, Ohio, also a harness and leather goods house. With the Sells Company Mr. Meredith received a considerable increase in territory, and for twenty-seven years he traveled New York, Pennsylvania, and the Middle Western States in the interest of that company. He was a successful salesman, thoroughly reliable under all circumstances, and held in the highest regard by his employers and by his customers. During all these years "on the road," Mr. Meredith retained his residence in Jamestown, and became closely connected with the affairs of that city. He was a director and vice-president of the J. H. & F. A. Sells Company, of Columbus, Ohio; director of the Home Telephone Company, of Jamestown, and The Jamestown Telephone Corporation of Jamestown, and a member of the Chautauqua Council United Travelers' Association. At the time of his death the Jamestown "Journal" said:

In the death of George O. Meredith, which occurred at his home on Allen street, this community loses a good citizen, and the loss will be freely felt in many circles. He had been for many years deeply interested in the service that St. Luke's Episcopal Church was doing, and was one of its most active vestrymen; he was identified with the Masonic fraternity, and with various business enterprises which will miss his kindly interest and advice.

In politics, Mr. Meredith was a Republican. His Masonic affiliations were with Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; and Ishmalia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo. For a quarter of a century he was a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and deeply interested in the work of that parish. The following resolutions of condolence and respect to his memory were sent Mrs. Meredith, the church resolutions being most beautifully engrossed and framed:

We, the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, inscribe these presents as a testimonial of our esteem, and in loving memory of George Oliver Meredith:

Born Dec. 5th, 1858—Died April 8th, 1919.

For a quarter of a century vestryman of St. Luke's Parish, Jamestown, New York. A faithful and devout servant of Jesus Christ, a zealous and loyal officer of His church, a loving and devoted husband and father, and a true and sincere friend. "May he rest in peace and may light perpetually shine upon him."

(Signed personally by the following):

REGINALD N. WILLCOX,
Rector.
WM. F. ENDRESS,
ALFRED F. FIDLER,
Wardens.
WM. A. BROADHEAD,
FRED J. SNOWBALL,
THOS. H. RINGROSE,
JAS. INGHAM,
HOWARD L. RODGERS,
GEO. A. CHATFIELD,
HOWARD W. ALLING,
FRED'K P. HALL,
Vestrymen.

In the copy of the "Sample Case," the official publication of the United Commercial Travelers for June, appeared Mr. Meredith's picture and the following:

George O. Meredith, on April 8, 1919, Past Senior Counselor of Chautauqua Council, No. 202, one of the best known members of our Order, passed away. He was always active in every movement for the betterment of conditions affecting traveling men. His sudden death came as a shock to his many friends. Not only Chautauqua Council but the Order sustains a great loss in the death of Brother Meredith.

Resolved, That the following memorial be placed upon the records of this company:

The Board of Directors of the Home Telephone Company of Jamestown desires to place on record its high regard for its late associate, Mr. George O. Meredith, and its appreciation of his devotion to the welfare of the company.

Mr. Meredith was a citizen of sterling worth, whose loss will be long and keenly felt.

Courteous in his manner, and ever considerate of the feelings and interests of others, industrious and enterprising, Mr. Meredith was an example of what a citizen and business man should be, and this company, with whom he was so long identified, mourns his death and honors his memory.

IN MEMORIAM.

Nature has summoned to higher life our brother and friend, George O. Meredith. The loss of this noble life will be deeply mourned by his family, friends and acquaintances, to whom his many acts of kindness have endeared him. His devotion to his family, his integrity and loyalty to his many business and fraternal associates, denotes a life of highest character.

His interest in, and faithfulness to the Order of the United Commercial Travelers of America, will be long cherished by the members of Chautauqua Council, No. 202. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chautauqua Council extend to Mrs. Meredith and family our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow that we share in the great loss of this brother. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded to the family. That the charter of our Council be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that this resolution be spread upon the records of this Council

F. E. GUSTAFSON.
M. A. NOBBS.
HARRY J. LeBOEUF,
Committee.

Resolved, That the following memorial be placed upon the records of this company:

In the death of Mr. George O. Meredith, the Jamestown Telephone Corporation keenly realizes that it has lost one of its most useful and loyal directors. Mr. Meredith was a kind, intelligent, and courteous friend, an industrious and fair-minded business man, and a citizen always actuated by high principles.

This company feels honored in having had Mr. Meredith as an associate, and its officers and directors desire to pay to his memory the tribute of their admiration and respect.

November 12th, 1919.

Mrs. George O. Meredith,
Jamestown, New York.

Dear Madam:—The annual meeting of the stockholders was held last Saturday morning. The reports made at that time showed that the preceding year was one of the largest and most prosperous the company has ever experienced.

At that time the following resolution was adopted in accordance with which I am sending you a copy:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles H. Visscher and George O. Meredith the J. H. & F. A. Sells Company has lost two valued friends and co-workers, and that the stockholders attending the annual meeting of the company on November eighth, 1919, hereby express their sorrow at the loss sustained, and extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved families.

That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and that the secretary send copies to the families of the deceased.

Mr. Meredith married, in Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, July 26, 1883, Florence B. Mead, born in the town of Busti, daughter of Thompson G. and Lavantia E. (Dawley) Mead. Like her husband, Mrs. Meredith is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and much interested in its work. She survives her husband with one daughter, Edith Lillian, born in Jamestown, married, December 17, 1914, LeRoy F. Cole, and resides in Jamestown.

REV. MARTIN VERANUS STONE—Born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, near Frewsburg, and since the autumn of 1871 a minister of the Gospel, Rev. Martin V. Stone, a veteran in years and in service, is now living a peaceful, retired life in his own home, No. 131 Sampson street, in the city of Jamestown, in his native county. For forty-one years, 1871-1912, he was an active member of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in active service, and although now (1920) on the superannuated roll of honor, he is engaged in normal class work in Jamestown. Not only is he a veteran of the Cross, but a veteran in a militant sense, for he served as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and saw hard service on the field from his enlistment until the close of the Civil War. He is a son of Richard Lush Stone, grandson of Ozial Stone, and

a great-grandson of Ezra and Frelove (Howland) Stone, who soon after their marriage settled in Rhode Island, there living until the close of their lives, his mother a member of the Society of Friends, devoted to the observance of the peculiar tenets of that faith, and in their everyday life giving to their children the example of devotion to each and to the religious life, the only true foundation upon which to build character that will endure under every test. The influence of the mother over her children in religious matters was apparent in after years, they all having the greatest respect for the plain speech and faith which was their mother's.

(II) Ozial Stone, son of Ezra and Frelove (Howland) Stone, was born April 15, 1776, and died February 11, 1831. He was a Whig in politics, and inclined to favor the Society of Friends, although his family were nearly all strict Baptists, his mother a Quakeress. He was a farmer of Rhode Island and New York all his life, and he gave his children careful training and as good an education as his means would allow, they reaching positions in life which spoke volumes for the care and devotion of the parents. Ozial Stone married Abigail Bowen, born October 31, 1780, died May 27, 1822. Soon after their marriage they moved to Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, their home until death. Children: Rev. Arza Stone, born March 17, 1800, died November 8, 1847, a Baptist evangelist; Demas, born June 4, 1804; Frelove, born June 22, 1806; Abel, born September 2, 1808; Eliza, born September 16, 1810; Richard Lush, of whom further; Jane, born September 29, 1817; Amasa, born May 7, 1820.

(III) Richard Lush Stone, son of Ozial and Abigail (Bowen) Stone, was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, August 15, 1815, and died in Buffalo, New York, March 13, 1894. He was a man of good education, and taught school a few terms in early life. After his marriage in Chautauqua county, in 1844, he was engaged for many years in the lumber business, then cleared land, and farmed in a small way. For many years he was a justice of the peace, town superintendent of public schools, and for several terms was postmaster at Oneville, Cattaraugus county, New York. He resided for many years at Carroll, New York. Politically he was a Republican, and during the Civil War times was active in enlisting men for the service, and was helpful in many ways. In old training days he was a member of the local company, holding the rank of second lieutenant. He was partial to the Baptist faith, but was liberal in his Christian belief. He was married, September 19, 1844, at Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, New York, by his brother, Rev. Arza Stone, a Baptist evangelist, to Elizabeth Lydia Thayer, born near Brattleboro, Vermont, May 11, 1819, died in Buffalo, New York, March 13, 1894, a descendant of the ancient Thayer and Aldrich families so prominent in New England history. She was a graduate of Charlestown Ladies' Seminary (Massachusetts), and for several terms taught in the public schools of Ellery and Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and active in Sunday school and charitable work. Children: Martin Veranus, of whom further; Arza Ozial, born November 7, 1847; Flora Jane, born

November 9, 1849, died January 10, 1918; Julia Eliza, born June 29, 1851; Nina Ellen, born December 9, 1854; Eda Belle, born October 13, 1856; Anson Wilbur, born January 6, 1859; Mary Aurilla, September 6, 1861.

(IV) Martin Veranus Stone, eldest child of Richard Lush and Elizabeth Lydia (Thayer) Stone, was born in the town of Carroll, near Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, New York, December 6, 1845, now, 1920, living retired in Jamestown, New York. He attended the district schools during the winter months until twelve years of age, then for half a term attended Jamestown Academy. He next entered Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York, attending that excellent institution three and one-half terms. At Chamberlain he was awarded the "Otis Prize" at the close of his third term, his subject, "The History of the World Written in Light," there being six competitors striving for the prize. While this was his school preparation, he had from early life read the best books, magazines, and papers obtainable, and wrote essays upon the subjects which most interested him. During the last term and a half at Chamberlain he acted as assistant tutor in Natural Science, then for three years taught a district school. His chief employment, however, during those years of early manhood, was the making of shaved shingles of pine, hemlock, and chestnut, a portion of which was sent South to cover the many buildings of the large Jenkins estate in Kentucky, Mr. Stone being selected by the contractor to prepare the shingles.

In August of 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was at the siege of Petersburg, in action on Bermuda Hundred front, at Chapin's Farm, New Market Heights, was in both expeditions against Fort Fisher, the unsuccessful and successful, was engaged in the capture of Wilmington, Faisons Station, and Mount Olive Station, North Carolina, and was constantly in the field from enlistment until the close of the war.

After the war, in addition to his work as a maker of shingles, Mr. Stone also followed farming for a few seasons. In the meantime he prepared for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the autumn of 1871 he was admitted to the Erie Conference of that church. He continued in the active ministry for forty-one years, serving as pastor of the Methodist churches at Kane, Sheffield, Garland, Enterprise, Centerville, Harmonsburg, Cochranton, Espyville, Saegerstown, Mount Hope, Townville, and Erie, all in Pennsylvania, and Frewsburg, Findley Lake, and Falconer, in New York State. During that period his work was wonderfully blessed, and many hundreds were converted and added to the church under his ministry. This was most noticeably true in Erie, Enterprise, Centerville, Mount Hope, Saegerstown, Frewsburg, Falconer, and Findley Lake, where the leading professional and business men became the leaders in Christian activities. New churches and parsonages were built through his efforts in Centerville, Mount Hope, Kane, Erie and Findley Lake. In addition to his work as pastor and preacher, Mr. Stone bore his full share of the annual conference burden. He was conference treasurer one year; statistical secretary

nine years; minute secretary twelve years; and performed much service on boards and committees. Mr. Stone was also first vice-president of the first district Epsworth League ever organized, and was later president of the same body for one term. He also held almost constant official relation with county Sunday school and normal work, was a graduate of the first C. L. S. C. class of Chautauqua, and is now, 1920, engaged in normal work in the city of Jamestown.

In November, 1856, when a boy of eleven years, and the Republican party but newly born, Mr. Stone decided that his votes should be cast with that party. His resolution was adhered to from his first vote in 1867 until the year 1880, when he decided that the claims of the cause of prohibition were paramount, and he acted and worked for the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic which became an accomplished fact through the amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor, an amendment which ratified by the necessary number of State Legislature (and more) became the law of the land January 1, 1920, and hallelujahs went up from all over a nation freed from a curse of centuries. During his years of devotion to a cause then despised, but now triumphant, he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Assembly and Congress, not with hope or desire for office, but for the good of the cause. With prohibition an accomplished fact, he returned to his former party allegiance.

In connection with his ministerial and pastoral work, never light, Mr. Stone has always taken a deep interest in the societies of the villages and cities in which he was stationed and there were many, for the law of the itinerary to which every Methodist minister loyally subscribes makes short pastorates ranging from one year to the present five year rule. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Northeastern Association of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic; Chautauqua County Veterans' Union; Independent Order of Good Templars; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; company and regimental organizations of his old army comrades; cemetery and historical societies, and in many of these served as chaplain and as delegate to county, district and state conventions. He served as president of the Frewsburg Lodge of Good Templars; also president of Chautauqua County Lodge for three years; was president of the Chautauqua County Veterans' Union five years in succession; chaplain of the county and regimental societies; and is now commander of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic; and aide-de-camp to the state department commander. His entire family, save the second son, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, that son an active member of the Congregational church.

Rev. Martin V. Stone married, at Union City, Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1872, Mary Belle Shreve, born in Union township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1852, now, 1920, residing in Jamestown. She is a daughter of James Shreve, a farmer of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and active in township affairs, serving for many terms as school director, commissioner of highways, assessor, and township treasurer. He was ruling elder of the Presbyterian church at Union City, Pennsylvania, for many years, his wife,

Hannah Ann (Sturgis) Shreve, and all their children being members of that church. Rev. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of seven children: 1. George Haven, born August 8, 1873, a graduate of Frewsburg High School, Sheldon's School of Applied Business Methods, Chicago, Illinois, now an efficient engineer and instructor. 2. James Richard, born June 14, 1875, died April 3, 1876. 3. Ara Vincent, born July 18, 1877, educated in Saegerstown High School, Allegheny College (two years), Jamestown Business College of Graduates, now a merchant and supervisor-at-large for the city of Jamestown. 4. Rae Warren, born September 19, 1879, died August 31, 1881. 5. Arthur Martin, born April 20, 1882, a graduate of Sugar Grove Institute and Seminary (Pennsylvania), now financial secretary with Bing & Nathan, wholesale furniture dealers of Buffalo, New York. 6. Harold Shreve, born July 16, 1886, educated at Sugar Grove Institute and Seminary, now a clerk in his brother's store at Jamestown. 7. Mary Grace, born August 9, 1889, educated in Frewsburg High School and in special instruction in music in Jamestown, now a saleswoman in the art department of the Abrahamson & Bigelow store in Jamestown.

Such is the record in brief of a life given almost entirely to the service of the church and his fellowmen. Although now past the scriptural allotment of years, it is still used in the service of others, and the good that has come from it only Eternity can reveal.

HARRY CLAY WILLIAMSON, LL. B., graduate of Cornell University Law College, admitted to practice at the legal bar of Chautauqua county, New York, 1905, and since that year associated in general practice of his profession with a well known attorney of Westfield, Gerald G. Gibbs, is an attorney of promise, having in the fourteen years of his practice within the county worthily held creditable place as a lucid advocate, and a logical adviser in matters of law.

He was born on August 3, 1880, at Willow Grove, West Virginia, the son of James W. and Alice (Keeney) Williamson. For many years prior to the birth of Henry C., his father, James W. Williamson, had been a farmer in the vicinity of Willow Grove, West Virginia, but during the years of the Civil War he had an honorable, indeed distinguished, record in military activities. His regimental rank was that of captain, of Company K, Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and he saw battle service in the Shenandoah Valley and at Gettysburg, but his military record includes a long period of staff service, with the acting rank of inspector-general. He was a man of good estate and station, and was able to educate his children well. Besides Harry C., the children of James W. and Alice (Keeney) Williamson were: Bertha W., now the wife of a prominent dentist of Westfield, New York; Jerome H., who is in commercial life in their home State; and Eleanor E., who is with her parents.

Harry Clay Williamson was educated in the graded and high schools of Ravenswood, West Virginia. Thereafter, for one year, he was a law student with Ottaway & Munson, of Westfield, New York. After reading law in that office for about one year, he entered the law college of Cornell University, and gradu-

ated with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Chautauqua county, New York, in the same year, 1905, and for a while associated in practice with Messrs. Ottaway and Munson, at Westfield. Before the close of that year, however, he formed a law partnership with Gerald G. Gibbs, a rising young Westfield attorney, who at that time had only been in practice for about three years. These two partners have since been associated, and have developed an extensive and satisfactory general practice, their law office being at Westfield, New York, and their practice extending over the county. Mr. Williamson is a Republican, and is taking increasing part in public movements. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and are esteemed and known to many of the leading Chautauqua county families.

On November 25, 1913, Harry C. Williamson was married to Lucy Bucker Post, of Canton, Ohio. They have one child, Henry Benham.

WILLIAM HENRY PROUDFIT—Among the prominent business men and influential citizens of Jamestown, New York, with the life of which city he has been closely identified for many years, is William H. Proudfit, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred December 15, 1841, and a son of William Pitt and Maria (Freeman) Proudfit, the former a practicing physician of Milwaukee for a number of years.

William H. Proudfit was but two years of age when his parents removed with him to Western New York, and settled at Jamestown, and it was with the latter city that his entire life has been associated. His early education was received at the public schools of Jamestown and at the Jamestown Academy, but even as a youth he was exceedingly ambitious to begin his business career, and it was when only fifteen years of age that he gave up his studies and secured employment in a local dry goods and clothing store. He soon proved his ability and value to his employers, and held a number of positions, including that of cashier and that of bookkeeper in several similar concerns hereabouts.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Proudfit put all thought of personal interest behind him and enlisted in 1862 in Company F, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He served with that body until the close of hostilities, being honorably discharged from the service, June 13, 1865. During the last year of the war he was stationed at General Grant's Headquarters at City Point as chief clerk in the Post Office Department. Here, in the last week of the conflict, he was introduced to President Abraham Lincoln, who was visiting General Grant's cabin. At the close of the war Mr. Proudfit was offered a permanent position in the Post Office Department at Washington, but declined the appointment.

In 1866 Mr. Proudfit engaged in the clothing business on his own account, establishing the firm of Proudfit & Osmer, in partnership with R. A. Osmer, of Jamestown, buying out the firm of Andrews & Preston in order to gain a fair start. The death of Mr. Osmer



William T. Proulx



Lewis Hall

in 1880 left Mr. Proudfit the sole proprietor of what had grown to be a considerable business, and from that time to the present he has continued to operate it alone, at the same location where it was founded in December, 1866. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Proudfit organized the Proudfit Clothing Company, and under this name has continued the old business up to the present time. Although he is now approaching the completion of his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Proudfit is still as active as any employee in his establishment, and takes entire charge personally of the entire detail of his business.

Mr. Proudfit, in addition to his private enterprise, has been long associated with the general business and financial interest of Jamestown, and has held the position of director with the National Chautauqua Bank since 1896. He has always maintained a keen and active interest in local public affairs, but although he has discharged consistently all his duties as a citizen, he has never been ambitious for public office of any kind, and has consistently refused nominations which have been suggested to him by his colleagues. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his voice carries no little weight in the councils of the same. He has justly earned a reputation for great public spirit, and has always been a liberal supporter of every movement which has been calculated to advance the interests of the community, especially in connection with philanthropic and benevolent undertakings of all kinds. Mr. Proudfit is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and is one of the most prominent members of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, of which he has been an elder for upwards of forty years. He was one of the principal organizers of the Jamestown Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was elected a member of its first board of directors, a post which he has continued to hold up to the present time. He is regarded, indeed, as the young man's best friend in this region, and is always active in advancing their best interests wherever possible. Another work in which Mr. Proudfit has been greatly interested, and which he has done much to advance, has been the James Prendergast Free Library Association, he being appointed one of the first trustees of the institution, and was made a life member by the Prendergast family. He is also a trustee of the Cemetery Association and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company. Mr. Proudfit is a man of unusually strong character, and charming personality, and has made hosts of friends in Jamestown and the surrounding region, his genial manners and courtly demeanor gaining for him the well deserved title of a "gentleman of the old school."

William Henry Proudfit married, October 2, 1866, at Jamestown, Ellen E. Hall, a daughter of Lewis and A. Augusta Hall (q. v.), old and highly respected residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of two children: Augusta Maria, born December 26, 1868, and Gertrude Ellen, born November 29, 1871.

LEWIS HALL was born September 12, 1815, in the town of Carroll (now Kiantone), Chautauqua county, New York, and died at his home in James-

town, New York, April 1, 1902, son of James Hall, a Chautauqua county pioneer. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of '39, and studied law in St. Louis, Missouri, under the direction of Roswell Field, father of the poet, Eugene Field. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, but an injury sustained by his father caused him to give up brilliant professional prospects and return to the farm in Kiantone. He managed his father's business through a long period of invalidism, and at his death, took charge of the large estate. He developed large business interests and was identified with the growth and development of Jamestown and vicinity.

Modest and unobtrusive, Mr. Hall never sought office, but did serve on the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Education, and was assessor of internal revenue. In politics he was a Republican, and he regularly attended and generously supported the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown.

During his college vacations, and later, he traveled extensively in Nova Scotia and in the Lake Superior region, and at one time dwelt and journeyed with the Chippewa Indians without seeing a white person. His later life tales of life among the Indians were of fascinating interest, his retentive memory preserving the detail of countless incidents unfamiliar to most persons. He rafted lumber down the creeks and rivers to Pittsburgh, making these trips solely for the interest they had for him. In his latter years he delved deep into historical and genealogical research and became an authority on old Chautauqua families. He was a member of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Sciences, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He took an abiding interest in the Woman's Christian Association Hospital, and he was a pillar of strength to that institution so long as he lived. He was the friend of everyone in distress, administered many estates, and his long life here was no instance of faithlessness. It is a noteworthy fact that as an executor of estates he refused to avail himself of his legal right to fees. He was the safe counselor of the widows and orphans whose rights he safeguarded, and in a spirit of pure neighborliness gave his services. He was one of the most familiar figures in Jamestown streets after the death of his wife in 1883, and no man was held in higher esteem. Openhanded and generous, he helped many a young person to an education, and he was ever the loving, tender, and solicitous friend.

Lewis Hall married, May 4, 1843, A. Augusta Davis, of St. Louis, Missouri, who died December 4, 1883, leaving a daughter, Ellen E., the wife of William Henry Proudfit, the now Nestor of Jamestown merchants. Mrs. Hall was the companion of her husband in many of his trips and journeys, even on some of his voyages down the rivers on a raft.

MAJOR CHARLES A. SANDBURG, one of the outstanding heroes of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action," the French Croix de Guerre, and also many citations in French and American orders, is not a native of Chautauqua county, New York, but may almost be claimed

as such, for he was only four weeks old when his parents came to live in the county. And the people of Jamestown, and of Chautauqua county, have apparently evidenced more than one inclination during the last year to claim him as their own. His war record, which will be referred to later herein, was such as to make those who knew him proud of him, and proud of their association with him.

Charles A. Sandburg was born in Youngsville, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1874, the son of Lewis and Nellie (Pearson) Sandburg, both of whom have lived to rejoice in the brilliant military record of their son. The family is of Swedish origin, the parents of Charles A. Sandburg having both been born in that country. When Lewis Sandburg first came to America he settled in a western State, and there met and married Nellie Pearson. He was a farmer, and eventually acquired a farm in Youngsville, Pennsylvania, where Charles A. was born. Four years later, however, the family removed to Busti township, Chautauqua county, New York, Lewis Sandburg having purchased a farm in that township. There Charles A. was reared in the wholesome atmosphere of farm life. He attended industriously to his school lessons at the Sugar Grove district school until he was about twelve years of age, although the facilities afforded at the district school were not of very wide scope. His school days closed at that early age; as a matter of fact, young Sandburg had been initiated into the proper method of doing many tasks connected with the farm operation very much earlier in his life, for many little chores were allotted to him for execution before he had reached his seventh year, and his duties became heavier as he grew older, so that he was almost a skilled farm hand when he left school at the age of twelve. Two years later, in 1888, the family removed to Jamestown, and young Sandburg found employment in the worsted mills of that place. Three months later, he took work on the stock farm of A. M. Kent. There he remained for more than three years. Upon returning to Jamestown, he became night clerk at the Greenhurst Hotel on Chautauqua Lake, and later at a Jamestown hotel, for a while, subsequently entering the shoe store of J. F. Peterson, as salesman. As such he remained in steady employment in Jamestown until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he joined the One Hundred and Thirteenth Separate Company of the New York State National Guard. That company was organized in the early spring of 1898, to take the place of the Thirteenth Separate Company, which had been called to the colors with the Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, National Guard. It was expected the One Hundred and Thirteenth Separate Company would be Federalized and used in the national emergency. As there was delay in this, however, young Sandburg and many others resigned and joined the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, which was organized at Buffalo, in July, 1898. Sandburg was assigned to Company K, and sent to Camp Black for training. After training at Athens, Georgia, the unit shipped at Savannah, Georgia, for Havana, Cuba, where it did garrison duty for a short time and was then sent to Guanajoy, Cuba, where it did garrison duty until March, 1899. At that time there were

about 47,000 Spanish troops in the vicinity, but the war was practically over. Eventually he was returned to the United States and discharged April 15, 1898, his entire service having been in the grade of private.

Throughout his life, however, Major Sandburg has manifested a keen interest in military activities. Scarcely a month after he had been mustered out of the Federal service he rejoined the National Guard, and from May 25, 1899, until the unit was mustered into the Federal service in 1917, after the outbreak of war with Germany, Sandburg was one of the most faithful members of Company N, which later became Company E, First Battalion, and later Company E, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, and still later Company E, Seventy-fourth Infantry, National Guard, New York. During the almost two decades of service, he rose from the grade of private to that of captain. As such he saw service with the unit on the Mexican border, during the trouble with Mexico in 1916. He served with the Seventy-fourth Infantry, National Guard, New York, on the Mexican border until February 14, 1917. The company returned to Jamestown on the last day of that month, and from then until March 28, 1917, Captain Sandburg found military matters to completely occupy his time. On the latter date, with the declaration of a state of war looming near, the unit was again mustered into the Federal service and assigned to guard duty on the New York Central Railway and the Pennsylvania road between Westfield, New York, and Buffalo, New York. In this military duty the company continued until August 15, 1917, when it rejoined its regiment, there to become part of the Twenty-seventh Division, which later, in France, became famous. After a winter of hard training and the Federalizing of the troops, most of the organizations, as well as Captain Sandburg's unit, left for Camp Stewart, Newport News, Virginia, and embarked for France. Captain Sandburg sailed on May 18, 1918, and eventually landed at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. At that time the British had, as Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig stated in his historic order, "their backs to the wall," fighting desperately against the wellnigh overwhelming strength of the German attack, and all the troops possible had to be rushed to their aid. Captain Sandburg's regiment was among those sent, and saw desperate fighting in the Arras sector of the British front. Brigaded with the British, the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth American divisions won fame during the next few months at Ypres, Kemmel Hill and other places. Eventually, the Twenty-seventh Division was withdrawn to Doullens for an intensive training of two weeks' duration. Then it was rushed east, into the Betincourt sector, where the battles for Cambrai and St. Quentin were raging. Here the Twenty-seventh Division thrilled the nation and cheered its allies by breaking through the "invulnerable Hindenburg Line," on September 29, 1918.

The intensity of that fighting, and of the part of it borne by Major Sandburg's battalion, may be inferred from the concluding lines of his report, dated September 30, 1918, to his commanding officer. The extract reads: "Unable to give casualty list. Number of men present: Company E, 53, the balance missing in action;

Company G, 24; Company F, 9; Company H, 10; Company B, 17 men. Rush rations, water and ammunition." So that in the five companies there were left only 113 effectives out of a total strength of more than one thousand. The report referred to comes into local record in rather an unusual manner. It was written at 2 A. M., September 30, 1918, and given by Major Sandburg to his orderly, Private Laverne Lindstrom, for instant delivery to the battalion headquarters. Private Lindstrom "became lost in the darkness, and after wandering around all night was impressed into service in the morning with an Australian outfit, and went over the top with them. He did not find E Company until evening, and the message was then too old to deliver." The orderly carried it for a long while as a souvenir and eventually it was brought to Jamestown by the Rev. E. E. Ryden, after a visit to one of the demobilization centers, where he met Lindstrom.

After a rest period of only three days, the Twenty-seventh Division was called to relieve the Thirtieth Division, and on October 5, 1918, Major Sandburg's command was therefore again at the front, this time in the St. Souplet sector. And it was in the subsequent fighting near that place that Major Sandburg particularly distinguished himself, and gained the coveted Distinguished Service Cross. The fighting was heavy, and for a time almost incessant. On October 15th, Major Sandburg was gassed, but held to his post, and on the 17th was severely wounded by shell-fire, also again gassed, notwithstanding which he continued to command his battalion during the stress of the fighting, and would not leave the field until ordered to do so by his superior officer. The official citation by General Pershing, recommending that he be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, states:

For exceptional bravery in action, near St. Souplet, France, October 17. Although severely wounded, Major Sandburg continued with his command until ordered from the field by the regimental commander.

The following is the text of a citation received from the commander of the French Armies of the East, Marshal Petain:

Gen. Headquarters of the
French Armies of the East Staff.
Personal Bureau Decorations.

Order No. 17,999 "D" (extract).

With the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in the order of Army Corps: Mr. Sandburg, Charles A., Captain Company "E" of the 108th American Infantry Regiment.

Although severely wounded he continued to advance with his unit until he received the order to withdraw from the fight.

At General Headquarters, May 26, 1919.
THE MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

Commander of the French Armies of the East,
PETAIN.

For original extract The Lieut. Colonel, Chief of Personnel Bureau.

Major Sandburg passed through several evacuation hospitals, and eventually reached a British hospital in England, later being transferred to the American General Hospital, at Tottenham, England. When convalescent he was sent to Winchester, England, and organized an American casual battalion of officers and men who had been wounded, and sailed for France, arriving December 5, 1918. He would have returned

to the front had it been necessary, but with the signing of the Armistice came the end of the emergency, through which Major Sandburg probably thinks himself fortunate to have passed without permanent injury. He had some miraculous escapes; on more than one occasion a shell exploded in his immediate vicinity, killed persons at his side, and on October 15, 1918, one high explosive shell killed men and prisoners all around him, but he escaped without a scratch. He was formally commissioned a major of the United States army on February 19, 1919, and on the last day of that month sailed for New York, arriving on March 5, 1919. He participated in the parade of the Twenty-seventh Division at New York City, on March 24, 1919, and on the 31st of the same month was discharged from the service. Major Sandburg was a fine soldier and a popular officer. His honors have been many. One citation reads: "For extreme heroism," and his possession of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre indicates that he gave his country and its allies worthy service.

Entering again into civilian occupations, Major Sandburg probably will reestablish himself in the shoe business in Jamestown. Whatever he does, he will probably succeed, for his entire life has been one of activity and industry. As a soldier, he is, of course, esteemed in Chautauqua county, but as a citizen he is also well regarded. Politically he is a Republican; religiously he is a member of the First Baptist Church of Jamestown; and he belongs to many fraternal and patriotic organizations, including Jamestown and Buffalo Masonic bodies, lodge, chapter, consistory and shrine; Spanish-American War Veterans' Association; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion, also the Norden Club.

Of his generation there were seven children, three of whom survive, namely, his sisters, Mrs. Frank A. Johnson and Mrs. John O'Neal, and himself. The deceased children of Lewis and Nellie (Pearson) Sandburg were: Ernest, Amelia, Minnie and Mrs. Oscar F. Johnson.

Major Charles A. Sandburg married, at Jamestown, June 18, 1900, Ella Mary Peterson, a daughter of Albert W. and Ida C. (Carlson) Peterson, of that place. They have two children: Allene May, born September 6, 1904; and Lewis Albert, born June 21, 1914.

LABAN HAZELTINE, M. D.—The life of Dr. Laban Hazeltine, of Jamestown, early obtained a professional bias, although until his fourteenth year there was little to indicate a later medical career, save only the fact that he was a grandson of Dr. Laban Hazeltine, whose practice began in the city of Jamestown, with almost the first settlement of that now prosperous city. It was in 1811 that the elder Dr. Laban Hazeltine began practice in Jamestown, and sixty-nine years later another Dr. Laban Hazeltine arose, who has, in the forty years which have since intervened, attained eminence as a physician, surgeon, and citizen. When fourteen years of age the first promise of a future professional career appeared, and in a drug store in Warren, Pennsylvania, the seed was sown, which, in time, produced the medical graduate and successful practitioner.

Dr. Laban Hazeltine, son of Richard Flagler and Hannah Jane (Sherman) Hazeltine, was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1852. He attended the district school in early boyhood, and slender as were the advantages offered, he widened an interest and determination to acquire knowledge that marked him for future advancement. He advanced from the district school to Warren High School, thence to a boy's position in a Warren drug store, his first start toward a profession. For eleven years he remained in the drug business, becoming thoroughly experienced in pharmacy through a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and in the practical side as prescription and drug clerk. These were eleven busy years, for in addition to his studies in pharmacy, and the acquiring of practical business methods and principles, he completed a course at Pierce's Business College in Philadelphia.

This was the young man's equipment, when, at the age of twenty-five, he began the consummation of a well formed and well considered plan to become a physician. He entered The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in the autumn of 1877, and was graduated M. D., class of 1880, president of his class. His college years were years of determined, persistent effort, and no man could have accomplished more, for in addition to his regular class work, which was so faithfully performed that he was sixth in standing, he took special courses at Johns Hopkins University, and served as interne at Baltimore City Hospital.

With his newly acquired diploma, Dr. Hazeltine determined to again establish the name of Dr. Laban Hazeltine in the city of Jamestown, New York, and there, in 1880, he began practice. Forty years have passed since that event, and Dr. Hazeltine is still in practice, rich in experience and the regard of his fellowmen, and eminent in his profession. For many years Dr. Hazeltine specialized in surgery, winning high reputation, but in 1910 he met with severe injury in an automobile accident, and has since acted only as office practitioner and consultant, his well appreciated skill in surgery causing his advice and aid to be much sought after by his brethren of the profession. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society; Jamestown Medical Society; New York State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association, keeping always in close touch with the work of these organizations and with all advance in treatment, theory, instrument or operation. He is one of the strong men of his profession and has won his high standing through forty years of honorable, enlightened life and practice.

Outside his profession perhaps the chief interest of Mr. Hazeltine's public life has been in his deep interest in the New York National Guard, his active interest extending over a quarter of a century, 1885-1910. He was surgeon, ranking as first lieutenant in the Thirtieth Separate Company, now Company E, of Jamestown, but once the Fenton Guards. He is still carried on the company roll as a reserve officer, and his interest in the "boys" is more than passing. Company E one time dropped to the last place for efficiency in a list of one hundred and fifty-four companies of

the Guard, but Dr. Hazeltine's appointment as inspector of rifle practice wrought a mighty change, and during his inspiring leadership Company E rose to first place in marksmanship and morale. The change took years to effect, but Dr. Hazeltine was himself an expert rifleman; he loved the Guard, and he was ambitious that Company E should excel. His spirit finally imbued the whole company, and the morale then established and the high record made at the ranges bore fruit when "the boys" went "overseas," to fight hitherto invincible foes. Dr. Hazeltine owns many medals won in the United States and State competitive rifle shooting contests, and under his leading, Company E won many brigade, regimental and class prizes offered both by the United States and State governments for superior marksmanship.

In fraternity, Dr. Hazeltine is affiliated with Jamestown Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; and Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a charter member and first exalted ruler of that body. In politics he is a Republican, and with his family attends the First Presbyterian Church. He is a man of progress and public spirit, willing and ready to aid in movements that promise the public good.

Dr. Hazeltine married (first) at Warren, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1876, Stella J. Mann, who died in Jamestown, November 26, 1898, leaving two children: 1. Mabel B., wife of Frank J. Tener, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a brother of Ex-Governor Tener, of that State, they the parents of a son, Richard. 2. Edward L., of further mention. Dr. Hazeltine married (second) December 21, 1906, Gertrude Joubert, of Jamestown, who passed away November 27, 1919.

Edward L. Hazeltine, son of Dr. Laban and Stella J. (Mann) Hazeltine, was born in Jamestown, New York, January 22, 1886, and there attended the public schools, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1904. After finishing high school he "roughed it" amid the mountain regions of Arizona and Colorado for a year, then entered the medical department of the University of Denver, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1909, the fourth Dr. Hazeltine in his family to practice medicine. After graduation he spent two years as interne at the Denver General Hospital, then returned to Jamestown, and in 1910 became associated with his father, Dr. Laban Hazeltine, in the practice of medicine and surgery. He has won the confidence of the public to an unusual degree, and is well established in the regard of his clientele. His practice was interrupted during the World War, when he gave about two and a half years to the service of his country, attaining a captain's rank. In 1916 he entered Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, completed the prescribed course of training, and the day after the United States declared war against Germany he volunteered for service in the Medical Corps of the United States army. He was commissioned first lieutenant in 1917, and shortly afterward was advanced to the rank of captain. Eight months of his two and a half years' service was in the Medical Research Hospital, at Hazelhurst field, Long Island, and in September, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the service. He then returned to Jamestown, and resumed prac-



L. C. Strong

tice in his specialties, mental and nervous diseases and diseases of the chest.

Dr. Edward L. Hazeltine married, November 15, 1911, Katherine Marr, of Washington, D. C.

LOUIE CHARLES STRONG—As a people the Americans are rather disposed to self-complacency, and if we may believe our observers in foreign lands not at all prone to underrate their own achievements; traits not perhaps the most commendable in the world. And yet, when we regard the little short of a miracle through which a vast, uncharted wilderness has been turned in little better than a century or two into the present mighty empire, there seems not a little excuse for a certain amount of satisfaction with what has been done, for truly it would be a difficult thing to overstate so huge a matter. Nowhere than in Western New York and Chautauqua county are the results of this transformation more strikingly seen, if we will but use the eye of fancy to call up to view those gloomy wastes, vague and dim, before the advent of the Holland Land Company, stretching no man knew whither, the dwelling place of savage tribes, and to witness with the eye of flesh, the bustling cities, the prosperous farms, the churches, schools, and universities, symbols every one of civilization, wealth and culture. This work is the work of many. Thousands of heroes have put their shoulders to the wheel and have fallen at the task unremembered by us, the beneficiaries of their efforts; it is the work of the rank and file of our people from whom none shall take the credit. It is for this reason that we honor a host of staunch old New England families, many of whose sons have come West, and generation after generation have striven to further the great work of all our hands in the various communities in which they have located, whose members have been typical of that ideal, crude, perhaps, even a little grotesque, but honest, open-hearted, kindly, with level eye and unfearful spirit, which we delight to think of as the true American. The name of such families is legion if we consider the country or that section of it comprised within the boundaries of a single State, but perhaps if we turn our attention to a more restricted neighborhood, Chautauqua county and Jamestown especially, it will be appropriate to pick out and call by name certain such as have there deserved high regard and honor. There is to-day no more worthy son of a grand old New England family than he whose name is the caption of this article, Louie Charles Strong.

That the Stronges of Ireland, Scotland and England are of a different origin, respectively, would seem to be manifest from the variety of their family crests. The crest of the Stronges of Ireland is a lion rampant azure, supporting a pillar argent; of those of Scotland, a cluster of grapes stalked and leaved; while those of England have three from which to choose. Which belongs to the Stronges of America, Benjamin W. Dwight, the historian of the Strong family, says is a matter of doubt. The Strong family of England was originally of the County of Shropshire. One of the family married an heiress of Griffith, in the County of Caernarvon, Wales, and took up his residence there in 1545.

(I) Richard Strong, of this branch of the family, was born in Caernarvon, Wales, in 1561. In 1590 he removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613, leaving a son John and a daughter Eleanor. The name is said to have been originally McStrachan, passing through the various forms of Strachan, Strachn, becoming finally Strong.

(II) John Strong, son of Richard Strong, was born in Taunton, England, in 1605. He removed to London, and afterward to Plymouth. Having a deeply religious mind, he was in the fullest sympathy with the Puritans, and when in 1630 a company of one hundred and forty were sailing for the new world, he accompanied them, sailing in the ship "Mary and John," landing after a passage of seventy days at Nantasket (Hull), Massachusetts, on Sunday, May 30, same year. They prospected for a location for several days, finally deciding upon a spot he called Dorchester, after the English home of many of the settlers. John Strong was accompanied by his sister Eleanor, who was several years his junior, he being then twenty-five years old. She married Walter Deane, a tanner of Taunton, Massachusetts, previously of Taunton, England, and they are the ancestors of a numerous family. In 1635 John Strong left Dorchester, settled at Hingham, and took the freeman's oath at Boston, March 9, 1639. He tarried but a short time at Hingham, for on December 4, 1636, he is found an inhabitant and proprietor of Taunton, Massachusetts, where he was that year made a freeman, and deputy to the General Court in 1641-43-44. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and in 1659 to Northampton, Massachusetts, of which town he was one of the first and most active founders. Here he lived forty years, becoming a leading man in town and church affairs. He was a prosperous tanner and a large landowner. From the church records of Northampton we quote: "After solemn and extraordinary seeking to God for his direction and blessing, the Church chose John Strong ruling elder, and William Holton deacon."

John Strong married (first) in England, a wife (name unknown) who died on the voyage or shortly after landing, she was the mother of two children. He married (second) Abigail Ford, of Dorchester, with whom he lived fifty-eight years. She was the mother of sixteen children, and died July 6, 1688, aged eighty years. Elder John Strong died April 14, 1699, aged ninety-four years. At his death he had one hundred and sixty descendants—eighteen children, fifteen having families; one hundred and fourteen grandchildren, and thirty-one great-grandchildren. Children of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong: Thomas; Jediah, (of whom further); Josiah; Return, died at the age eighty-five years; Elder Ebenezer, died at the age of eighty-six years; Abigail; Elizabeth, died at the age of eighty-nine years; Experience; Samuel, died at the age of ninety years; Joseph, twin with Samuel; Mary, died at the age of eighty-four years; Sarah, died at the age of seventy-seven years; Hannah; Hester; Thankful; Jerijah, died at the age of eighty-eight years. The oldest and youngest children were thirty-nine years apart in age, the eldest born in England in 1626 and the youngest in Connecticut in 1665. Abigail, wife of Elder Jones, could not have been more than

sixteen at the time of her marriage in 1630, at which time Elder Jones was twenty-five. Two sons and a daughter died young. The daughters all married, one of them twice. The sons all married, and from these fifteen children sprang nearly all the Strong families of the United States.

(III) Jediah Strong, son of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong, was born May 7, 1637, and died in 1733. He married (first) Freedom, surname unknown; (second) Abigail Stebbins; (third) Mrs. Mary Hart Lee.

(IV) Jediah (2) Strong, son of Jediah (1) Strong, was born August 7, 1667. He married Abiah Ingersoll.

(V) Lieutenant Jediah (3) Strong, son of Jediah (2) and Abiah (Ingersoll) Strong, was born January 15, 1700. He married Elizabeth Webster.

(VI) Solomon Strong, son of Lieutenant Jediah (3) and Elizabeth (Webster) Strong, was born October 6, 1730. He married (first) Mary White, and (second) Mary (Willson) Hutchinson.

(VII) Solomon (2) Strong, son of Solomon (1) Strong, was born January 19, 1763. He married Ruth Tracy.

(VIII) Allan Tracy Strong, son of Solomon (2) and Ruth (Tracy) Strong, was born December 16, 1765. Married Mary Hart.

(IX) James Allan Strong, son of Allan Tracy and Mary (Hart) Strong, was born August 1, 1823, at Hartford, Vermont. He married Lorraine L. Randall, who was born May 11, 1823, at Hartford, Vermont, and among whose children was Charles M. Strong.

(X) Charles M. Strong, son of James Allan and Lorraine L. (Randall) Strong, was born in Hartford, Vermont, and was married in Putney, Vermont. He was a farmer and owned a large general store and wholesale produce business, in which occupation he continued for many years, in Hyde Park, Vermont. He was also the first selectman for the town of Hyde Park, which office he held for several terms. He married Hattie Deming, a daughter of Joseph Alonzo and Mary C. (Cushing) Deming. Among their children was Louie Charles, of whom further.

(XI) Louie Charles Strong, son of Charles M. and Hattie (Deming) Strong, was born in Hyde Park, Vermont, September 15, 1873. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and later attended the Lamoielle Central Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. After laying aside his text books, Mr. Strong accepted a position in his father's store as clerk and manager, and there remained for some time, later becoming associated with Adamson's and Richardson's, for whom he acted as salesman and manager. In 1906 he started in business for himself, becoming a business broker with offices in the Gokey building, where he continued for some time. Later Mr. Strong became interested in the real estate, stocks and bonds business, in which he continues at the present time. Mr. Strong is also a successful agriculturist, and has three fine farms, all in Chautauqua county, on which he spends as much of his spare time as possible. Politically, Mr. Strong is a staunch Republican, but never cared for office. Fraternally, he is a member of Union Grange, is a

New York State Granger, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Kiwanis Club.

On August 1, 1912, at Brocton, New York, Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Elsie Ray Kinney, a daughter of Charles and Sarah J. (Wood) Kinney, of whom further.

(The Cushing Line).

Few families in the country have been more celebrated than the Cushings, and probably no other has furnished more prominent men. The derivation of the name is somewhat uncertain. The present form is used by all the American descendants of Matthew Cushing, who came to America in 1638, and was probably the established orthography for several generations before that, as the English and Irish branches use the same spelling. Before the sixteenth century the patronymic was like most proper names written in a variety of ways. In various deeds, wills and charters still extant in Norfolk, England, referring to the direct lineal ancestors of Matthew Cushing we find, Cushingyng, Cushin, Cushyn, Cusshyn, Cussheyn, Cusseyn, Cussyn, Cusyn and Cosyn. Before the fourteenth century it was spelled Cusyn, Cosyn, or Cosseyn. After that time the name was always spelled with a "u" and generally with "sh" as Cussheyn, Cusshyn. The final "g" does not appear until 1500, when we find Cushingyng, though Cushyn and Cushin are still frequent spelling. There are two theories in connection with the origin of the name. The first is that the patronymic is derived from the Anglo-Saxon designation of Cousin (Cosseyn or Cusseyn). The second theory asserts that the name arose in connection with the land title of Cossey. Thus in the Domesday book of William the Conqueror, we find that "the ancient village of Tokethorpe (later Flockthorpe) lying in the Forehoe hundred" was in several parts "two of which belonged to Cossey." The same manor of Flockthorpe was possessed by the Cushings for several generations thereafter.

The original arms of the Cushing family were undoubtedly "gules, an eagle displayed argent." This device was later complicated by quartering, on the occasion of marriage with an heiress, which probably took place not far from 1500. In the Heraldic Visitation of the County of Norfolk, England, which occurred in the year 1563, the Cushing arms are described: "Gules, an eagle displayed argent, quartering gules, three right hands torn from the wrists, a canton chequery or and azure." The form advocated by the late H. G. Somerby, of England, as the result of several years research in the records and deeds of Norfolk county, is substantially the same as this. The Somerby form has a crest: "Two lions' gambes erased sable supporting a ducal coronet or, from which hangs a human heart or." The motto underneath the escutcheon reads: *Virtute et numine* (By valor and divine aid). It may be remarked that the arms just described are substantially the same as those found on the tombstone of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Cushing in the Granary burying ground in Boston, which are dated 1788. These are also given in the Gore Roll, and are especially worthy of note as being

the earliest arms of which we have any record as being borne by an American Cushing. The only important difference between the Granary tombstone escutcheon and that authorized by H. G. Somerby consists in the fact that the American emblem has but two hands, instead of three. It is suggested that this might be the fault on the part of the stone-cutter, which would have been quite natural, as in the English arms the third hand is nearly covered by the canton.

Few families in America can trace a longer pedigree than the Cushings, which includes six generations authenticated English ancestors, and few families can produce more members who have won high places by their own merits. Prominent among Americans of the name have been Chief Justice William Cushing, who administered the oath of office to Washington at the beginning of his second term as president, March 4, 1790. He was the last of the chief justices in this country who wore the big wig of the English judges, and his full biography would fill many pages. Seven years older than Chief Justice Cushing, but, like him, associated with the founders of our government, was Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Cushing, of Massachusetts, himself also a judge, who was born in Boston, March 24, 1725. He was the friend and co-worker of Adams, Otis and Warren, and the intimate associate and counselor of Hancock and Franklin. A little later we have Judge Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, minister to China, and from 1835 to 1837 attorney-general of the United States. Hon. Luther Stearns Cushing, born at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, June 22, 1803, became famous as the author of "Cushing's Manual," and Frank Hamilton Cushing, born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1857, acquired renown from his archaeological researches among the Zuni Indians.

(I) William Cushing (Cussyn or Cusseyne) was born some time during the fourteenth century, and was either the son or grandson of Galfridus Cusyn, of Hardingham, Norfolk county, England, who is mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls for Norfolk in 1327. He added to the estates in Hardingham the estates in Hingham, which were inherited by his son Thomas.

(II) Thomas Cushing, son of William Cushing, was born in Hardingham, Norfolk county, England, in the latter part of the reign of Richard II., 1377-1399. A deed, dated 1466, contains not only his name, but also the name of his son William, who is also named in other deeds and charters dated 1474, 1480 and 1484. Thomas Cushing possessed large estates in Hardingham, Hingham, and other parts of his native country.

(III) William (2) Cushing, eldest son and heir of Thomas Cushing, was born at Hardingham, England, early in the fifteenth century, and lived at Hingham. He died about the time Columbus discovered America, for his long and explicit will was dated September 26, 1492, and proved in the Bishop's Court of Norwich, March 11, 1493. In ancient deeds relating to his estates in Hardingham, Hingham, East Dereham, and other parts of the County of Norfolk, he is styled "Gentleman." William (2) Cushing's wife Emma was executrix of his will; and her own, dated June 16, 1507, was proved July 26, 1507. Eight children were born to William (2) and Emma Cushing: John, see

forward; Robert, of Hingham, whose will was proved July 10, 1547; Thomas, of Hardingham, whose will was proved January 15, 1504; John, Jr., whose will was proved August 1, 1515; Elyne; Annable; Margaret, married Thomas Crowe; Agnes.

(IV) John Cushing, eldest child of William (2) and Emma Cushing, was born at Hingham, England, but he lived in Hardingham, where he possessed large estates. He also owned large properties in Lombard street, London, and was called "Gentleman" in a survey of the manor of Flockthorpe in Hardingham, dated 1512. John Cushing's will was proved March 5, 1523, and in it he mentions his wife and six children. His own name occurs in the Subsidy Roll of Henry VIII. for the year 1523. Eight children were born to John Cushing: John, of Hingham, Lord of the Manor of Flockthorpe in Hingham, Markham's in Titchingham, and Stalworth in Wymondham; Thomas (2), see forward; William, of Hardingham, to whom his father gave a house called Gillbert's; Margaret, Isabell, Margery, Elyne, Agnes.

(V) Thomas (2) Cushing, the second son of John Cushing, inherited the homestead of his father at Hardingham, England, and all the lands pertaining thereto, and died at that place in April, 1558. He had six children: John, of Knapton, Norfolk, whose will was proved November 26, 1586; Ursula, Nicholas, Edward, Stephen, Peter, see forward.

(VI) Peter Cushing, youngest child of Thomas (2) Cushing, was born at Hardingham, England, but moved to Hingham about 1600, and was buried in the latter place, April 26, 1641. He was probably one of the first of the Cushings to embrace the Protestant faith, as the wills of the father and eldest brother are in the Catholic form. Peter Cushing married Susan Hawes at Hardingham, June 2, 1583, and they had seven children: Theophilus, baptized November 4, 1584; Bridget, baptized February 19, 1586, married George More; Matthew, see forward; William, baptized April 1, 1593, married Margery —; Barbara, baptized June 16, 1596, died January, 1632; Peter, of London, married Godly, widow of Simon Payne; Catherine, married — Long, of Carlton Road, near Wymondham in Suffolk; Thomas, of London, baptized May 15, 1603.

With this generation ends the English record of the Cushings. Two of Peter's sons, Theophilus and Matthew, set out for the new world, and it is with the American branch of the family, founded by Matthew Cushing, which we shall hereafter concern ourselves.

(VII) Matthew Cushing, second son of Peter and Susan (Hawes) Cushing, was baptized at Hardingham, England, March 2, 1589, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 30, 1660. For the first fifty years of his life he lived at Hardingham and Hingham, Norfolk county, England, but in 1638, with his wife and five children, his wife's sister, Widow Frances Reicroft, who died a few weeks after their arrival, Matthew Cushing embarked upon the ship "Diligent," a vessel of three hundred and fifty tons, under the command of John Martin. This ship sailed from Gravesend, April 26, 1638, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, August 10, 1638. Matthew Cushing having landed at Boston immediately proceeded to his destination,

Hingham, Massachusetts, so named after the former home of the Cushing family in Hingham, England. At a town meeting held in 1638 a house lot of five acres on Bachelor (Main) street was given to Matthew Cushing, and it continued in the possession of the family until 1887, practically a quarter millennial. Matthew Cushing was early engaged in the affairs of the town, and became a deacon in the church. He had many eminent descendants, for it is now a well established fact that, with the exception of some recent immigrants, all the Cushings of the United States and Canada are his direct lineal descendants. On August 5, 1613, Matthew Cushing married Nazareth Pitcher, daughter of Henry Pitcher, of the famous family of Admiral Pitcher, of England. She was baptized October 30, 1586, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, January 6, 1682. They had five children, all born in Hingham, England; Daniel, born April 20, 1619; Jeremiah, born July 21, 1621; Matthew, born April 5, 1623; Deborah, born February 16, 1625; John (2), see forward.

(VIII) John (2) Cushing, youngest of the children of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, was born at Hingham, England, in 1627, and died at Scituate, Massachusetts, March 31, 1708. At the age of eleven, he migrated to America with his people and he appeared to have remained at Hingham, Massachusetts, until after his father's death in 1660. In 1657 John (2) Cushing, together with Mathias Briggs, purchased for one hundred and twenty pounds the Varsall estate at Bells House Neck, Scituate, which consists of one hundred and twenty acres with the house and barns; but John Cushing did not move there until about 1662. The place derived its name from the fact that for a century, at least, a bell hung at the house there to give alarm to the neighboring country in case of the approach of the Indians. In 1663 John (2) Cushing was surveyor of the highways; in 1667, receiver of excises; in 1674, was deputy to the colony and was often re-elected; in 1673, he was on the committee for dividing the Scituate lands, and in 1676 he was chosen to report to the government a statement of all services of the soldiers of Scituate in the War of King Philip. Mr. Cushing was selectman from 1674 to 1686, inclusive, and county magistrate (Plymouth county), 1685 to 1692. He was assistant of the old colony government of Plymouth colony from 1689 to 1691; representative to the General Court at Boston in 1692 and for several succeeding years; member of the Council in 1796 and 1797; and was colonel of the Plymouth Regiment. On January 20, 1658, at Hingham, Massachusetts, John (2) Cushing married Sarah Hawke, daughter of Matthew and Margaret Hawke, who was baptized at Hingham, August 1, 1641, and died at Scituate, March 8, 1679. Her father was the third town clerk of Hingham. To John (2) and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing were given twelve children: John, born April 28, 1662; Thomas, born December 26, 1663; Matthew, born February, 1665; Jeremiah, born July 13, 1666; James, born January 27, 1668; Joshua, August 27, 1670; Sarah, born August 26, 1671; Caleb, born January, 1673; Deborah, born 1675; Mary, born August 30, 1676; Joseph, born September 23, 1677; Benjamin, born February 4, 1679.

(IX) Matthew (2) Cushing, son of John (2) and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing, was born February, 1665. He served in the town of Hingham as selectman for five years. He married ———, and among their children was Jacob.

(X) Jacob Cushing, son of Matthew (2) Cushing, was selectman of the town of Hingham for four years, a deputy to the General Court for fifteen years, and a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety, at the beginning of the Revolution. Jacob Cushing married ———, and among their children was Charles.

(XI) Charles Cushing, son of Jacob Cushing, was a colonel of the Continental Army, a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety, a representative to the General Court for seven years, and was Senator for one year. Colonel Charles Cushing married ——— and among their children was Edmund.

(XII) Edmund Cushing, son of Charles Cushing, was a representative to the General Court in 1804-06-20, a member of the Governor's Council from 1826 until 1828, a Senator for three years, and a presidential elector in 1824. Edmund Cushing married, and among their children was William.

(XIII) William (3) Cushing, son of Edmund Cushing, was a member of the Governor's Council. He was also a school teacher for some time and a member of the Unitarian clergy. William Cushing married ———, and among their children was J. Stearns.

(XIV) J. Stearns Cushing, son of William (3) Cushing, was born in Putney, Vermont, August 1, 1785, and died November 2, 1868, at Saxtons River, Vermont. He married Deborah Miles, who was born 1781, in Putney, Vermont, and died in 1854. To J. Stearns and Deborah (Miles) Cushing were born eleven children, among whom was Mary C., who married Joseph Alonzo Deming, and they were the parents of several children among whom was Hattie, who married Charles M. Strong, father of Louis C. Strong.

Charles Kinney, father of Mrs. Louie C. Strong, was born in Addison, Steuben county, New York, December 12, 1847, and lived in Pennsylvania before he moved to Brocton, in 1882. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years old, and from 1865 to 1867 he took the elementary and scientific courses in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah J. Wood, at Corning, August 14, 1867, and they were the parents of three daughters: Mrs. Belle M. Smith, of Brocton; H. Mina Kinney, and Mrs. Louie Charles Strong, of Jamestown.

Mr. Kinney began work as a contract builder when but eighteen years of age at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, in which he continued until he was twenty-six; from 1873 until 1883 he was the proprietor of a wheel factory at Kendall, Pennsylvania; then went to Brocton, where he ran a flouring mill and conducted business as a contract builder until a few years ago. He built the Brocton School Dean Hall, the Mericle block, and many houses in Brocton. He has for some time been associated with Jonas Martin and Ernest Buckner in the Brocton Wine Distributing Company, whose "Old Country Wine Cellars" were among the best in the State.

Mr. Kinney was a soldier in the Civil War, having served with the zeal that has characterized his efforts in the business world, in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. His father was also a soldier in the same regiment. He has held a number of elective and appointive offices. He was elected justice of the peace of the town of Portland in 1892; was postmaster of Vineyard from 1898 until his resignation in 1904; was coroner of Chautauqua county for three years and was elected for a fourth term in 1903, but resigned. He was appointed deputy factory inspector, November 1, 1903, which office he held for some time. Mr. Kinney is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Odd Fellows, and the Masonic Order. He was secretary of the New York State Hotel Protective Union, and a member of the National Wine Growers' Association. He was killed on a railroad crossing at Brocton, New York, October 4, 1910.

(The Wood Line).

The origin of the name is the same as that of Bywood, Atwood, etc., all being originally designations of persons from the location of their homes in or near woods, similar in derivation to the name Hill, Pond, River, Lake, Bridges, etc. The medieval spelling of this surname was Ate Wode, afterwards modified to Atwood, and in a majority of cases to Wood, the prefixes Ap, Mc, De, Le, being dropped in other names. Nearly every conceivable wood in England surnamed some family in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. In Domesday Book the name is found in its Latin form, de Silva, in County Suffolk. Some branches of the family have retained the ancient form of spelling to the present time, and the name Atwood is common in the United Kingdom as well as America. Philip Atwood, who settled at Malden, Massachusetts, married Rachel Bacheller, Elizabeth Grover and Elizabeth ———, and Herman Atwood, cordwainer, who came from Sanderstead, County Surrey, fifteen miles from London, to Boston before 1634; deacon of the Second Church; died 1651; and from the several immigrants at Plymouth, many of whose descendants settled upon the spelling of Wood. In fact the Plymouth Atwoods, even the immigrants themselves, used the two spellings interchangeably to judge from the records. Henry Wood, the immigrant ancestor, was in Plymouth as early as 1641. He married Abigail Jenney, and from one of their sons was Mrs. Strong's mother descended.

(The Bixby Line).

The family originated in England, in Suffolk county, prior to 1600; many Bixbys are found there at that early date and in no other English county. The family have long been in America, and have furnished many pioneers and prominent citizens. Members of the family were active in the early settlement of New England, and took an active part in securing for the colonies independence in the Revolutionary War, and later in the settlement of nearly all of the northern United States, and are scattered throughout the entire United States. In the early records of New England the name is spelled Bigsby, Byxby, and occasionally in other ways. With three or four exceptions all the people in the United States and Canada bearing this name

are descended from Joseph Bixby, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and to this line Mrs. Strong traces her ancestry.

(The Lee Line).

Mrs. Strong's great-grandmother was Phoebe Lee, of the celebrated Lee family of Virginia. The Lee family are of English ancestry, and were of good old Revolutionary stock. In fact they have not only taken an active part in the development and progress of America, but have been prominent in its political, mercantile, social and military life as well. Among the Lees whom we might mention as being prominent in affairs of America is Ann Lee, founder of the Society of Shakers; Eliza Buckminster Lee, an eminent author; General Robert E. Lee, General Fitzhugh Lee, George Frederick Lee, the author, and Richard Frederick Lee, the great landscape painter.

To this celebrated family Mrs. Strong traces her ancestry. She is a lady of true refinement and culture, and is very popular throughout the social circles of Jamestown and Chautauqua county.

In concluding this review of Mr. Strong's life, would say that he is a selfmade man in the truest and best sense of the word. His life has always been a busy one; however, he is a great lover of nature and the big outdoors. He finds recreation in the woods, hunting and fishing, and he is considered an expert with both the fly and casting rods. Although his every-day affairs make heavy demands upon his time, yet he never shrinks from his duties or from his obligations to his State and Nation. Always calm and unassuming, never demonstrative, his life is nevertheless a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by publication or spoken word, for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. No man has attained a higher reputation for honorable dealing than he, and in the business world his friends are numberless. His promises or statements can always be relied upon, for he holds his word sacred, and his excellent business judgment often enables others to profit as well as himself.

Mr. Strong has the greatest sympathy for his fellow-men, and is ever willing to aid and encourage those who are struggling to aid themselves, yet in this as in everything else he is entirely unostentatious. To him home life is a sacred trust, friendship inviolable, and nothing can swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor. He is held in the highest of esteem by all who know him, and Jamestown and Chautauqua county can boast of no finer man nor more enterprising citizen.

JOHN WALLACE HALE—Now (1919) an octogenarian living in Jamestown, New York, not far from the place of his birth, Westfield, John W. Hale has watched the progress of Chautauqua county from a frontier community to a political division of wealth and importance, prosperous cities and towns within its borders sending manufactured goods to every part of the vast system of the world's food supply; and within its borders the great Chautauqua Assembly grounds from which radiated a world-wide influence. Mr. Hale's experience carried him far afield, and aside from his journeyings of three years' regular army

service, and later as a soldier of the Union, his duties as traveling salesman carried him far from his home. Many of his experiences in the form of communications to the Jamestown "Journal" have been published, and in them his life on the Western plains as a United States regular, in the Civil War as a volunteer, and after the war as traveling salesman, are interestingly told.

The name Hale has been abundant in Hertfordshire, England, since the early part of the thirteenth century, no evidence appearing that any of the name were above the rank of yeoman earlier than 1560. Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England, was of the Gloucestershire family, and in the history of that county Atkyns says: "The family of Hale has been of ancient standing in this county and always esteemed for their probity and charity." Within the last fifty years after the settlement, at least eight settlers by the name of Hale came to Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the name is also found among the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia. In New England the name is one of unusual prominence, made so by Nathan Hale, the patriot who died the death of a spy, a great-grandson of a graduate of Harvard College; John P. Hale, the New Hampshire statesman; United States Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine; and a host of others.

(I) In this branch the line is traced to Josiah Hale, a cousin of Nathan Hale, the Revolutionary patriot, and great-grandfather of John W. Hale, of Jamestown. Josiah Hale was a soldier of the Revolution, and at an early date left Tyringham, Massachusetts, with his sons, Nathan, James and Abram. Josiah Hale finally made permanent settlement in Chautauqua county in the vicinity of Mayville, and there died. His son, Nathan Hale, settled on a farm on Chautauqua Hill road, and the house he built thereon and in which he died is still standing.

(II) James Hale, son of Josiah Hale, grandfather of John W. Hale, of Jamestown, accompanied his father to Chautauqua county, New York, and after living in several places settled on a farm near his brother Nathan. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was in the attack on Queenstown Heights under "Colonel Scott." In his old age he was granted a warrant for government land in the then territory of Michigan, and settled on an eighty-acre tract there, meeting with accidental death at more than ninety years of age, a runaway team throwing him from his wagon. He was survived by sons, James (2) and Horace Hale, also by several daughters.

(III) Horace Hale, son of James Hale, and father of John W. Hale, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, August 6, 1812. He settled in Westfield, Chautauqua county, when quite young, and later became a well known boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer. He was one of the founders, and a deacon of the First Baptist Church; a Republican in politics; and a resident of Westfield from his settlement until his death, 1895, which resulted from a fall in his own house by tripping over a rug, fracturing his hip bone, an injury from which death resulted soon afterward. He died at the age of eighty-three years, his father also meeting accidental death at the age of ninety.

Horace Hale married (first) in Westfield, July 7, 1833, Sarah Burrows, born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, April 14, 1814, died in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, July 26, 1843, daughter of John and Rebekah (Troso) Burrows. John Burrows was born in the town of Hebron, Windham county, Connecticut, April 12, 1772, and died in Westfield, New York, February 10, 1842. He was a hatter by trade, also a gardener; in politics a Whig, in religion a Baptist. He married, September 15, 1792, Rebekah Troso, born in Spencertown, Dutchess county, New York, February 28, 1772, and died in Westfield, New York, August 18, 1833. They were the parents of seven children: Esther; John R., who died in infancy; Mary; Rebekah; Harriet; John R. (2); and Sarah, the last named the wife of Horace Hale. Mr. and Mrs. Hale were the parents of five children: Loretta, born July 5, 1835, married James Wickham, of Dunkirk, New York; Loraney, twin with Loretta, died in Westfield, January 4, 1851; John Wallace, of further mention; Sarah Augusta, born October 18, 1840, married Sylvester Green, of Dunkirk, New York; Walter Horace, born June 29, 1843, died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, October 8, 1862, death resulting from wounds received and disease contracted in the service of his country while a private of Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. All the foregoing were born in Westfield. Horace Hale married (second) at Ripley, New York, November 15, 1843, Huldah Bandle Morse, born in Winsted, Connecticut, January 6, 1821, died in Westfield, New York, February 13, 1893. Children of second wife, all born in Westfield: Arabella, born November 8, 1847, died in Ripley, New York, January 12, 1874, married Thomas B. Culver, of Westfield; Frances Amelia, born May 29, 1849, died in Westfield, New York, October 12, 1875, married, May 7, 1858, I. S. Larrabee; Emma, born June 4, 1851, married, in 1872, Daniel P. Topliff; Charles W., born April 26, 1853, married Florence Curtiss; George Washington, born January 12, 1856, married, October 16, 1878; Sarah Holland; James C., born July 18, 1857, married, December 11, 1878, Georgia Bronson.

(IV) John Wallace Hale, eldest son of Horace Hale and his first wife, Sarah (Burrows) Hale, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, August 14, 1838, and is now, January 1, 1920, an honored resident of Jamestown, New York, retired from business cares. He attended the public schools and Westfield Academy, and was for a time employed with his father in his shoe business in Westfield. But he left home early in life, impelled by perhaps a wild desire for adventure and a life of freedom. He came to Jamestown, learned marble cutting with Allen Gillett, and while still a minor enlisted in the United States army for a term of five years. He was sent to New York, going thence to St. Louis by rail, and up the Missouri river by steamer to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The train on which he went West stopped at Westfield, and having already repented his enlistment he sent a chum for his father and asked him to obtain his release as the lad was under age. He made promises of future angelic behaviour, but the wise old father said: "No, it's the best move you have made, you are now where you will

go when told and come when called. You will toe the mark and face the music every time. I am really pleased to know you have made so good a selection and will not interfere."

At Fort Leavenworth he was fully equipped and taught a soldier's duties with about fifteen hundred other recruits, and later was assigned to Company D, Tenth Regiment, and in camp, bivouac, and battle shared the fortunes of that command on the western frontier in the Mormon War and Indian troubles. Finally his ordeal was over and he returned home, reaching the paternal home in Westfield at 3 a. m. He made a soldier's bed on the back porch, where his father, an early riser, found him. His welcome home was a royal one, and after his father, who would never tolerate anything dishonorable, was shown his son's honorable discharge from the army (although his five years had not expired) he gave him his hand and took him to his heart. He had been on the frontier in the Indian country, Utah, and the Rocky Mountains, for three years, and supposed his soldier experiences were over.

But when on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon and President Lincoln called for three months' men, he enlisted in Jamestown, in Company B, recruited by Captain James Brown, a veteran of the Mexican War. Mr. Hale was the first man to sign the Company B enlistment paper, E. B. Barber and Delos White soon following his example. The company left Jamestown, May 28, 1861, one hundred and twelve men strong, Mr. Hale probably now the last survivor. The company was a part of the Third Regiment, one-half of that regiment coming from Chautauqua county. The Third was a part of the Excelsior Brigade, and on June 21, 1861, the regiment was sworn into the United States service for three years unless sooner discharged. Colonel Nelson Taylor commanded the Third Regiment, Captain James M. Brown commanded Company B, while the Brigade was commanded by General Daniel E. Sickles. Two months were spent in camp on Staten Island, the regiment moving on July 24, and arriving at Camp Marsh, Washington, D. C., early on the morning of July 26. They were next at Camp Caldwell in Maryland, where they constructed forts Carroll and Stanton, and guarded the roads leading to Washington. He was in skirmish at Boyd's Hole, was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, and with Company B was at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862, and there Captain Darwin Willard, who had succeeded Captain Brown as commander of Company B, was killed. Mr. Hale was wounded in the hand at Williamsburg, and was sent to Patterson Park Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and was there until convalescent and mustered out of the service.

After Mr. Hale was honorably discharged from the United States army he went to Pine Island, Minnesota, where a married sister was living on a farm. There he spent the winter of 1862-63, hunting and trapping along the Zumbro river. In the spring he shipped as second steward on the steamboat, "Frank Steele," a Mississippi river side-wheeler. The Government chartered the steamer as a transport, and for several months Mr. Hale was steward of the "Frank Steele," that

steamer being kept busy in transporting troops south, finally being discharged with all the crew at St. Louis. Later he was employed at the United States Arsenal as foreman of a department, but finally he was given a desk at headquarters, where he was very pleasantly situated. He however, longed for the old scenes, and returned to Chautauqua county, locating in Jamestown.

After the war, Mr. Hale became a traveling salesman, and on January 30, 1870, was in the employ of the Syracuse Nurseries, Smith, Clark & Powell, proprietors, Syracuse, New York. He was sent with a party to the State of North Carolina, going to Smithfield, the capital of Johnson county. Mr. Hale had a series of most interesting experiences in his fruit tree selling campaign in the South, but was uniformly successful until ordered to return North. Later he was traveling salesman for the Jamestown Worsteds Mills, Hall & Turner, proprietors; collector and reporter for the Jamestown "Journal;" agent for the Howe Sewing Machine Company; traveling salesman for the Gokey Boot and Shoe Manufactory of Jamestown; and for the Northwestern Shoe Company of Chicago, Illinois; agent and traveling correspondent for the "Trade Review and Western Machinist" of Cleveland, Ohio; bookkeeper for Wells & Whitcomb, founders and machinists of Jamestown. In politics, Mr. Hale is a Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln, and his ticket ever since having been voted "Straight." He was messenger in the department of the secretary of the interior at Washington, D. C., for four years, and served on the police force in Jamestown for some time. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was secretary eight terms, and is a past noble grand, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Hale married, November 1, 1865, in Jamestown, Eliza Jane Fenner, born in that city, May 11, 1840, daughter of James Robinson and Lovina (Harrington) Fenner, her father a shoe manufacturer and dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are the parents of an only daughter, Helena Josephine, educated in Jamestown grade and high schools, and Collegiate Institute, now residing in Jamestown, a stenographer and typist.

Such in brief has been Mr. Hale's life, beginning as a wild adventurous boy, restive under restraint and discipline, but learning through that hard but capable teacher, experience, a manner and mode of life which has brought him the regard and respect of every community in which he has lived and every firm with which he has been identified.

CHARLES LEONARD CASE—With the marriage of Charles Leonard Case and Marietta L. Gifford several prominent New England and New York State families were blended. Charles L. Case was the only son of Ira Fairbanks and Eliza (Forman) Case, the Case family tracing descent from William Case, of Newport, Rhode Island, who died in 1680, the Formans from William Foreman, who arrived in Maryland, in 1675. John Foreman, of the third generation, married Rebecca Chamberlain, daughter of Richard, son of Nathaniel, son of Joseph, son of Richard (1),

son of Joseph, who is first mentioned in the records of Braintree, Massachusetts, December 19, 1642. The Forman family has produced scholars of note, artists, and authors, Justus Miles Forman, playwright, novelist, and magazine writer, going down with the ill-fated *Lusitania*, after being torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, in 1915. Three generations of Chamberlains, Richard, his son Richard, and grandson Abial, all served in the French and Indian War, while Nathaniel Chamberlain, father of Richard, was a frontiersman, and a son of Joseph Chamberlain, a soldier of King Philip's War. All of the sons of Richard Chamberlain, except the youngest, Eri, served in the Revolutionary War.

Rebecca Chamberlain, daughter of Richard Chamberlain, married, at the age of fifteen, John Foreman, son of Joseph, and grandson of William Foreman, of Maryland. John and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Foreman were the parents of ten children, including a son, John (2), who married Esther Goodwin, and settled in Oneida county, New York. They were the parents of seven children, their eldest a daughter, Eliza Forman (as they wrote the name), born in Newbury, Vermont, March 20, 1800, died in Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, May 15, 1879. She married, in Randolph, New York, September 5, 1831, Ira Fairbanks Case, born in Augusta, New York, died in Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, March 6, 1893. Their only son to survive childhood was Charles Leonard Case, born November 27, 1832, now (1920) a resident of Jamestown, New York.

The line of descent of Charles Leonard Case from William Case, the American ancestor, of Newport, Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary Case, is through their son, Joseph Case, of Portsmouth and Kingston, Rhode Island, and his wife, Hannah Smith; their son, John Case, of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and his wife, Elizabeth Sunderland; their son, John (2) Case, and his wife, Mary Hill; their son, Nathaniel Case, and his wife, Sarah Carr; their son, Esau Case, who died in Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, and his wife, Mrs. Stacy (Witter) Porter; their son, Ira Fairbanks Case, and his wife, Eliza Forman; their son, Charles Leonard Case.

Ira Fairbanks Case, father of Charles Leonard Case, was born at Knoxville, Oneida county, New York, April 13, 1817, and died in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, March 6, 1893. He married, September 5, 1831, Eliza Forman, born at Newbury, Vermont, March 20, 1800, died at Ellington, New York, May 15, 1879. Eliza (Forman) Case, in 1827, taught the first private school in Jamestown, New York, the school located at the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. She taught private school many other terms and in the district schools both before and after her marriage. She was deeply interested in Sunday school work, and was a member of the Congregational church.

Charles Leonard Case, son of Ira Fairbanks and Eliza (Forman) Case, was born at Abbotts Corners, near Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, November 25, 1832. The family home was the usual log house of that day, simple, even primitive, but comfortable, with a huge fireplace, into which were rolled logs

of the finest oak or birdseye maple, priceless to-day, but at that time to be had for the cutting by the pioneer's axe. The family soon moved to another house in the near vicinity on Sample Hill, and here the child, hardly more than a baby, being only three years old, attended school taught by his mother. At the age of seven his parents moved to the southwestern part of the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, his father having purchased a farm from the Holland Land Company. Here the lad developed into the man, attending the district school, enjoying the forbidden pleasures of the "old swimming hole," and knowing the delights of a stony, frozen apple, surreptitiously devoured behind the voluminous covers of the old-time school geography under the very eye of the master and his disciplinary ruler. In 1849 he entered the employ of his uncle, John Forman, in his old-fashioned general store in the village of Ellington Center. Here, too, was located the village post office, through which passed the incoming and outgoing mails, transported by a network of stage lines, embracing a territory as far north as Buffalo and west to Erie, Pennsylvania. Here he spent the greater part of two years.

The decade, 1853-1863, saw the departure of many young men for the West, and among them was Mr. Case. The epidemic of cholera which spread over the country in 1855 caused his departure from Castalia, Ohio, where he was employed as a post office clerk, and during the ten years he also held the position of bookkeeper for the commission house of Hamm & Company, of Toledo, Ohio. Toledo at that time was the usual western town of wooden construction, and consequently there were many fires, some of them most spectacular, while much lawlessness of various sorts was in evidence. Nevertheless there was a finer side to the life of the town, and there was ready and liberal patronage of the West in art and drama, good audiences gathering in the principal opera house to hear such artists as Gottschalk, Thalberg, and Jennie Lind. At this time (1856) he cast his first presidential vote, and during that period, too, he engaged for one season in a fishing expedition on Lake Erie, near Sandusky. He there witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the schooner "Emeline," George Booth, captain and owner, during a violent storm, with high seas running, sailing without difficulty into a cornfield, where she was found high and dry the next morning.

After his marriage Mr. Case purchased a farm adjoining his father's in the town of Ellington, and for forty years engaged in farming. In 1899 he sold the farm in Ellington, the birthplace of his three children, and moved to Jamestown, New York, where for five years he was engaged in mercantile life in partnership with his son, Fred Jay Case. In 1905 he retired, and is now (January, 1920) living at the family home, No. 444 Buffalo street, Jamestown. Mr. Case has always been considered a good judge of property values, and was often appointed by the surrogate or probate judge to appraise estates, and he also served several terms as assessor, fixing the value of farms and other property in his own town. Since early boyhood he has ridden the congenial twin hobbies, numismatics and philately. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles Leonard Case married, January 13, 1859, Marietta L. Gifford, of Poland, Chautauqua county, New York, who died in Jamestown, December 19, 1917, daughter of Elihu and Mehitable (Shearman) Gifford. They were the parents of three children: Fred Jay, Alfred Burnette, and Martha Mary Case; all residents of Jamestown.

MARIETTA L. (GIFFORD) CASE—From long lines of purely American stock sprang Marietta L. Gifford, daughter of Elihu and Mehitable (Shearman) Gifford, and wife of Charles Leonard Case, she now deceased, her husband yet a resident of Jamestown, New York. The lines which united in this descendant of aristocratic New England blood include those leading to Isaac and Mary Allerton, Francis Cooke, and George Soule, of the "Mayflower," and Hon. Philip Shearman, of Rhode Island. Her father, Elihu Gifford, was a personal friend of Henry Clay, whose hospitality he often enjoyed at the former's Kentucky home. It is shown by the records that Benjamin Gifford, great-great-grandfather of Marietta L. (Gifford) Case, served as a member of Colonel Peter Yates' regiment of New York militia, during the Revolutionary War. His name appears only on rolls, showing that he received £1, 18s. 6d., also a note for £1, 12½d.

The Mayflower lines which in Mary Gifford, wife of Isaac Shearman, and mother of Mehitable Shearman, wife of Elihu Gifford, and mother of Marietta L. (Gifford) Case, are traced: I. Isaac Allerton and his daughter Mary, who came in the "Mayflower," in 1620; Mary Allerton, married Thomas Cushman; Eleazer Cushman, married Elizabeth Combes; James Cushman, married Sarah Hatch; Ebenezer Cushman, married Zarviah Shearman; Jedidah Cushman, married Caleb Gifford; Mary Gifford, married Isaac Shearman; Mehitable Shearman, married Elihu Gifford; Marietta L. Gifford, married Charles Leonard Case. II. George Soule, who came in the "Mayflower," in 1620; George Soule; John Soule; Mary Soule, married Adam Wright; Mary Wright, married Jeremiah Gifford; Peleg Gifford, married Alice Cornell; Mary Gifford, married Isaac Shearman; Mehitable Shearman, married Elihu Gifford; Marietta L. Gifford, married Charles Leonard Case. III. Francis Cooke, who came in the "Mayflower," in 1620; Francis Cooke, married Hester —; Hester Cooke, married Richard Wright; Adam Wright, married Sarah Soule (his first wife); Mary Wright, married Jeremiah Gifford; Peleg Gifford, married Alice Cornell; Caleb Gifford, married Jedidah Cushman; Mary Gifford, married Isaac Shearman; Mehitable Shearman, married Elihu Gifford; Marietta L. Gifford, married Charles Leonard Case.

The ancestor of Peleg Gifford, who appears in the foregoing lines as marrying Alice Cornell, was a descendant of William Gifford, who was living in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and a member of the Grand Inquest at Plymouth, in 1650, who may have been the same William Gifford, who was living in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1647. William Gifford continued to reside in Sandwich until his death, with the exception of five years between 1665 and 1670, when he, with George Allen, and the sons of Peter Gaunt, all of

Sandwich, together with others, were first proprietors of and settled Monmouth, New Jersey, having purchased the land of the Indians, and to whom the Monmouth patent was granted April 8, 1665. Being adherents to the Quaker faith, they suffered severely by fines and vexatious suits both in Massachusetts and New Jersey. William Gifford owned land in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. His Massachusetts possessions consisted of lands in Sandwich, Falmouth and Dartmouth. The facsimile of deeds accompanying the record represents a forty-acre parcel purchased of a Suckanessett (Falmouth Indian) named Job Attukkoo, July 24, 1673. He gave by will to his sons, Jonathan and James, lands in Falmouth, Massachusetts. He also deeded to his sons, Robert and Christopher, lands in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, both of whom erected homesteads upon their estates. Robert continued to live in Dartmouth, while Christopher moved later to Little Compton, Rhode Island. Both have many descendants now living in Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. William Gifford probably deeded his Connecticut lands to his son John, who gave by will one hundred acres in the colony of Connecticut to his son Samuel, and two hundred acres to his grandsons.

Robert Gifford, son of William Gifford, was born in 1660, and died in 1730. He lived in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and married Sarah Wing, she born in February, 1668, died in 1724.

Jeremiah Gifford, son of Robert Gifford, was born in 1682, and died January 15, 1771. He married Mary Wright, who died March 12, 1780.

Peleg Gifford, son of Jeremiah Gifford, was born December 1, 1719. He married, February 19, 1740, Alice Cornell, who was born March 14, 1726, and died in 1811, daughter of William and Mehitable (Fish) Cornell.

Caleb Gifford, son of Peleg Gifford, was born October 14, 1764, died January 10, 1832. He married Jedidah Cushman, November 9, 1782. She died October 7 or 8, 1848, daughter of Ebenezer and Zarviah (Shearman) Cushman.

Mary Gifford, daughter of Caleb Gifford, was born March 29, 1792, died June 5, 1865. She married, May 25, 1810, Isaac Shearman, he born February 29, 1788, died October 5, 1860, son of Humphrey and Mary (Lapham) Shearman.

Mehitable Shearman, daughter of Isaac Shearman, was born March 25, 1812, died April 24, 1895. She married, in October, 1829, Elihu (4) Gifford, born July 16, 1808, died March 12, 1879, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Darrow) Gifford.

On the paternal side the record is traced to Benjamin Gifford, the Revolutionary soldier previously alluded to, who died February 26, 1791. He married Abigail Wing, who during the Anti-Rent riots in Dutchess county, New York, in 1766, so greatly sympathized with the colonists in their protest against the tyranny of the English Government that she loaned to her sister, Mehetable (Wing) Prendergast, a gown so that the latter might be pleasingly attired to appear before the Governor of New York and there plead the cause of her husband, William Prendergast, who was under sentence of death for his participation in the

above mentioned riots. Her eloquence and pleasing appearance met with such success that he was pardoned by the English King. This item, as a published fact, is important as it establishes Abigail (Wing) Gifford as a "Recognized Patriot," and as such admits her descendants to the societies of the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, the latter society defining the Revolutionary period as occurring between the dates of 1765, the date of the passage of the Stamp Act, and 1795, the date of the final or "Hay" Treaty of Peace.

Benjamin (2) Gifford, son of Benjamin (1) Gifford, was born March 13, 1758, died February 12, 1821. He married Esther Crandall, born March 13, 1753, died May 31, 1846, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Casey) Crandall.

Jeremiah Gifford, son of Benjamin (2) Gifford, was born in 1787, died January 28, 1816. He married Elizabeth Darrow, born in 1785, died October 15, 1850, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Darrow.

Elihu Gifford, son of Jeremiah Gifford, was born July 16, 1809, died March 12, 1879. He married Mehitable Shearman, born March 25, 1812, died April 24, 1895, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Gifford) Shearman.

The Shearman line is traced from Thomas Shearman, of Suffolk, England, through his son, Henry, of Essex, England; his son Henry (2), of Essex; his son Samuel, of Dedham; his son, Hon. Philip Shearman, founder of the family in New England, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. After coming into conflict with Governor Winthrop over the Anne Hutchinson troubles, he went to Rhode Island, and there acting upon the advice of Roger Williams, he bought the island of Aquidneck (now Rhode Island) of the Indians. The purchase was completed March 24, 1638, and on July 1, 1639, a regular government was established, Philip Shearman, secretary. He became a member of the Society of Friends, was a man of wealth and influence in the new colony, a devout but very determined man.

He married Sarah Odding, the line of descent continuing through their son, Peleg Shearman, and his wife, Elizabeth Lawton; their son, Daniel Shearman, and his wife, Sarah Jenney; their son, Seth, and his wife, Ruth Lapham; their son, Humphrey Shearman, and his wife, Mary Lapham; their son, Isaac Shearman, born February 29, 1788, and his wife, Mary Gifford; their daughter, Mehitable Shearman, and her husband, Elihu Gifford; their daughter, Marietta L. Gifford, married Charles Leonard Case; their children: Fred Jay, Alfred Burnham, and Martha Mary of Jamestown, New York.

Marietta L. (Gifford) Case was born in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, but when she was four years of age her parents moved to the Prendergast farm in the town of Kiantone, Chautauqua county, there remaining seven years, living a life whose glamour tintured with gold all the years of her long and gracious womanhood. The Prendergast farm or estate, consisting of three thousand acres, in the richest part of Chautauqua county, was owned by James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, and a cousin of Elihu Gifford, Mrs. Case's father, who was its manager for several years. In 1848 the family moved

to Poland, Chautauqua county, to the farm Elihu Gifford had purchased the year previous. There Miss Gifford grew to womanhood, enjoying the social life of that day, with its many gatherings of young people, among whom she was known as an expert leader in the dignified and courtly dances of that day. She attended the public schools and the old Jamestown Academy, under the principalship of Professor Dickinson. A contemporary writing many years later referred to her as "Marietta Gifford, a pretty young girl who studied trigonometry." She taught in the public schools for many terms before her marriage, where her fearless adherence to right principles was well known. While a real aristocrat in the truest sense of that term, she conducted herself in a gracious, kindly way, winning hosts of friends to whom she was always ready to render any service. For nearly fifty-nine years (January 13, 1859-December 19, 1917) Mr. and Mrs. Case trod life's pathway together ere the bond was broken, and the gentle wife translated to another sphere. Mr. Case, who has recently (November 25, 1919) passed the eighty-seventh milestone of his life, continues his residence in Jamestown, a man honored and loved by all who know him.

LEVI LEWIS AMIDON, one of the most prominent figures in the industrial life of the prosperous and progressive city of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, is a member of a family which has been settled in this region for many years and resident in the United States since early Colonial times. The Amidon family is of French origin, and the name belongs to that large class of patronymics which have been derived from earlier place names. The early ancestors were French Huguenots, who were compelled to flee from their native country by the persecutions following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. From that country they were spread over a large part of the New World, and we now find their names under such various spellings as Amidon, Amadon, Amedon, Amidown, Ammidon and Ammidown.

(1) The earliest form of which we have record was Amadowne, and it was one Roger of that name who left France for England early in the seventeenth century to seek religious freedom. He resided in that country for a number of years and then, as did so many of his fellow countrymen and the co-religionists, came to America, settling at the Plymouth Colony, at which place, and at Rehoboth, he resided during the remainder of his life. His name first appears in the records of Salem, Massachusetts, where in 1637 he was granted a small portion of land. In 1640 he was at Weymouth, where his daughter Sarah was born, and we next find him at Boston, where there is a record of the birth of his daughter Lydia in 1643. It was in 1648, five years later, that he appears at Rehoboth, where his name is the forty-third on the list of proprietors. He was the recipient of several grants of land, but in spite of this, died intestate, though we have no record of the date of his death. He was buried, however, November 13, 1673, which fixes it with sufficient accuracy. We know nothing concerning his first wife further than that her name was Sarah,



L. L. Amidon.



and that she died at Rehoboth, June 20, 1668. He married (second) December 27, 1668, Joanna Harwood, a daughter of George and Jane Harwood, who survived him, her death occurring July 1, 1711. By his first wife he had the following children: Sarah, Lydia, and Hannah, while by the second three more were born to him, as follows: Philip, of whom further; Henry, and Mehitable.

(II) Philip Amidon, eldest son of Roger and Joanna (Harwood) Amadowne, was born January 26, 1670, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He died at Oxford, Massachusetts, March 15, 1747, having moved to that place in 1717. At Oxford he and his wife became members of the church at the time of its organization, and he took an active part in the general life of the community. He was a farmer and cooper by trade, and held a number of local offices, including that of selectman, to which he was elected in 1730, and constable, to which he was appointed five years later. He married (first) at Rehoboth, May 27, 1698, Mehitable Perry, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Millard) Perry. She, like her husband, was a native of Rehoboth, where her birth occurred, April 30, 1680, and her death July 4, 1699. He married (second) September 16, 1700, Ithamar Warfield, born March 28, 1676, a daughter of Deacon John Warfield, of Mendon, and his third wife, Hannah (Randall) Warfield. By his first wife Philip Amidon was the father of one child, Henry, of further mention; and by his second, of eight children, as follows: Roger, Ichabod, Mary, Philip, Ephraim, Ithamar, John, and Hannah.

(III) Henry Amidon, the only child of Philip Amidon by his first wife, Mehitable (Perry) Amidon, was born February 8, 1699, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and died at Ashford, Connecticut, March 5, 1778. During the major part of his life, however, he lived at Oxford and Dudley, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1744, when he removed to Ashford. He married, March 31, 1718, at Mendon, Melitiah Cheney, born October 14, 1690, died May 17, 1780, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Thurston) Cheney. They were the parents of the following children: Jacob, Mehitable, Joseph, and Henry (2), of further mention.

(IV) Captain Henry (2) Amidon, son of Henry (1) and Melitiah (Cheney) Amidon, was born May 3, 1727, at Oxford, Massachusetts, but early in life removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, where he engaged in the occupation of farming. Still later, some time subsequent to 1752, he went to Willington, Connecticut, where he made his home until the time of his death. Captain Amidon took part in the Revolutionary War, and was one of those who marched on the famous "Lexington Alarm" of April 19, 1775, from Willington, and is credited with nine days' service on that occasion. He was later commissioned by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, March 21, 1777, as captain of the Third Company, Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Militia, and served with that body at New London and elsewhere. He married, September 25, 1751, at Pomfret, Sarah Doubleddee (or Doubleday), who died at Willington, January 8, 1794. They were the parents of the following children: Jedediah, who died in early childhood; Jedediah (2), Moses, Jonathan, Mary,

Jacob, of further mention; William, Henry, Asaryl, and Sarah.

(V) Jacob Amidon, son of Captain Henry (2) and Sarah (Doubleddee) Amidon, was born March 5, 1764, at Willington, Connecticut, and passed his childhood and youth there. In 1805, however, he removed to Onondaga county, New York, and settled near Navarino, where he remained until the time of his death, September 17, 1838. He served as a private in Captain Durkee's company of Connecticut militia from August 12, 1782, to August 12, 1783, during the Revolution, and in 1833 was placed on the roll of pensioners of that war. He married Hannah Pool, of Willington, and they were the parents of the following children: Samuel, Jacob, Elijah, Leonard, of further mention; Hannah, Lewis, Moses, Lucinda, Philoma, and Henry.

(VI) Leonard Amidon, son of Jacob and Hannah (Pool) Amidon, was born February 5, 1799, at Willington, Connecticut, but as a child, accompanied his father to Onondaga county, New York, and made his home at Navarino. Upon reaching maturity, however, he removed to the town of Clymer, Chautauqua county, and still later to Wayne, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred, July 4, 1872. During his entire life he followed the occupation of farming, and in all the communities where he dwelt, won the respect of his fellow citizens for his hard and consistent work, and sterling virtues of character. He married (first) Esther Smith, a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, where she was born June 28, 1799, and who died April 24, 1859. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (Wiggins) Smith. He married (second) in Onondaga county, Cynthia Davis. By his two marriages he was the father of the following children: 1. Rev. John Smith, a minister of the United Brethren Church, at Corry, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred, October 3, 1898; he married, September 4, 1882, Charlotte A. Curtis, and they were the parents of the following children: Eugene C., Nelson J., Charles Fremont, Fannie, and Effie. 2. Lorenzo D., a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, who removed to Brooklyn, Wisconsin, where his death occurred February 22, 1895; he married (first) Olive Starkweather, and (second) Fanny Lord; his first wife bore him seven children, as follows: Henry, William A., Francis Watson Eddy, Wilbur Eddy, Esther A., Ella L., and Emma L.; by his second wife he had two children: Gilbert, and Byron. 3. Lewis, of further mention. 4. Eliza. 5. William Farmer, of Clymer, New York, who enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Heavy Artillery, and lost his life in the Civil War, at Baltimore, Maryland, in November, 1865, and is buried in the National Soldiers' Cemetery, No. 1818; he married Mary Jane Thompson, and they were the parents of three children: Mary Jeanette, Leonard William, and Thompson Smith. 6. George J., a graduate of the Spencerian Business College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and for several years a teacher of penmanship at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; he was later a farmer at North East Pennsylvania, but spent the last years of his life at Brooklyn, New York, where his death occurred, December 27, 1899; he married (first) Isabel J. Adams, and (second) Rosa J. Roberts, and by his two marriages was the father of five children, as fol-

lows: Edwin A., Clark L., Cassius M., Lucy Belle, and Georgia Alberta. 7. Mary A., who became the wife of Chester Adams, to whom she bore two children: Frank E., and Dr. Melvin L. 8. Esther Elmira, who became the wife of the Rev. William H. Hodge, a minister and a veteran of the Civil War, who served in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, in that momentous struggle; they were the parents of three children, as follows: Flora A., Charles, and Byron.

(VII) Lewis Amidon, son of Leonard and Esther (Smith) Amidon, was born June 16, 1825, at Clymer, New York. He continued to reside at that place during his entire life, and there followed the occupation of farming, his death occurring March 1, 1896. He served in the Civil War, enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, Third Artillery, from March 7, 1863, until November, 1865. He married, March 29, 1849, Martha M. Hager, born May 2, 1839, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Backus) Hager. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Arthur A., of further mention. 2. Alice Adell, born September 8, 1852, married, January 1, 1872, George Beebe, of Clymer, to whom she bore two children: Clarence and Arthur. 3. Florence L., born May 18, 1855, and married, January 1, 1880, William Green, of Marvin, New York, born in 1854, and a farmer at that place; they were the parents of five children, as follows: i. Earl L., born April 28, 1881; ii. Forrest, born May 9, 1882; iii. Iva B., born November 29, 1884; iv. Charles, born in December, 1888; v. Ethel, born in March, 1893. 4. Benjamin Moses, born February 7, 1859, died April 27, 1894; married, November 28, 1892, Estella Wallace. 5. Elma Arvilla, born May 25, 1861, and married, April 20, 1879, William Schermerhorn, born September 5, 1855, died June 6, 1886; Mrs. Schermerhorn survives her husband, to whom she bore the following children: i. Lloyd B., born August 25, 1880, and married, October 16, 1901, Edith May Martin; ii. Lyle C., born September 28, 1883; iii. Willard C., born July 18, 1886. 6. Edgar Backus, born July 23, 1863, married, September 4, 1897, Emma Prescott, born at Eldred, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1876, and resides at Findley Lake, New York; they were the parents of the following children: i. Ruth Evelyn, born November 16, 1898, at Findley Lake, New York; ii. Alice Marie, born June 15, 1900, at Findley Lake, New York; iii. Prescott Ulysses, born April 16, 1903, at Eldred, Pennsylvania; iv. Marjorie M., born July 1, 1905, at Findley Lake, New York; v. Jessie Maxine, born September 16, 1907, at Findley Lake. 7. Fred Zacius, born May 2, 1870, and died March 8, 1910, at Clymer, New York.

(VIII) Arthur A. Amidon, eldest son of Lewis and Martha M. (Hager) Amidon, was born May 17, 1850, and educated in the public schools of his native place. Upon completing his studies at an early age, the youth worked in several different localities at farming and lumbering. He was exceedingly enterprising, and when no more than thirty years of age, became a contractor, dealing in live stock, while two years later he rented a farm of one hundred acres, which he cultivated in connection with his other ventures. He continued at the same time dealing in bark, lumber, horses, and real estate, and in 1880 he became hardwood lumber buyer

for Taylor & Crate, the large lumber dealers of Buffalo, New York, with whom he remained until 1900. Prior to this, however, Mr. Amidon had been in the South, locating in 1881 at Jonesville, Virginia, where he was engaged in purchasing lumber. He returned to Clymer in 1883, and in 1884 removed to Jamestown, where he has since resided. At Jamestown, after severing his connection with Taylor & Crate, he founded the wholesale lumber firm of A. A. Amidon & Sons, which continues in business at the present time. He has been largely engaged in the erection of dwellings and flats for renting purposes and has also built a number of handsome business blocks. His contracting business is not confined to the city of Jamestown, however, but extends throughout the surrounding neighborhood, and there is no man who does a larger business or enjoys a higher reputation for the character of his work in this region. Another venture of Mr. Amidon was the opening of a department store at Jamestown, which he continued for three years, but finally gave up on account of the time and attention required by his contracting business. Mr. Amidon has taken a keen interest throughout his long life in the general affairs of the community, and is affiliated with a large number of important organizations here. He is a member of and a staunch supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been a trustee of the local body since it was founded here. He has also held a number of important public offices, has served on the school board of Clymer, was alderman of the Fourth Ward of Jamestown for one year, and was president of the local Board of Public Works for two years. He is a Methodist in his religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at Jamestown, serving therein as a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the promoters of the Jamestown Metal Furniture Company, which has since become the Art Metal Construction Company; was one of the original stockholders and promoters of the Bank of Jamestown, of which he is now a director; was one of the advisory committee in charge of the erection of the Young Women's Christian Association Building; and has in many ways promoted the material interest of this community. He is a member of the Lumbermen's Association, and the Patriotic Order, Sons of Veterans. He is keenly interested in local history and genealogy, and was himself largely instrumental in tracing the line of descent of the Amidons in America and publishing a volume on their genealogy.

Arthur A. Amidon was united in marriage (first) May 29, 1872, with Edith Ida Gron, born May 22, 1851, at Grossfal, Sweden, and died December 11, 1879, a daughter of Peter and Cora (Smith) Gron. He married (second) February 11, 1881, Hannah (Gron) Haven, born October 24, 1851, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Simpson) Gron, and a widow of Jacob Haven, to whom she bore a son, Charles F. Haven. The children of Mr. Amidon by his first wife were as follows: 1. Byron Peter, born July 3, 1873, died July 8, of the same year. 2. Myron August, a twin of Byron P., who died on the day of his birth. 3. Cora Belle, born October 30, 1875, and became the wife of Manfred M. Sadler, of Russell, Pennsylvania, to whom she bore one son, Arthur Amidon, who resides at North Warren, Pennsylvania. Mr. Amidon, by his

second marriage, was the father of the following children: 4. Levi Lewis, of further mention. 5. Otto Melvin, born February 26, 1885, educated at the public schools of Jamestown, the Jamestown Business College, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Buffalo; he became a member of the firm of A. A. Amidon & Sons, and later was associated with Taylor & Crate, of Buffalo; he is a member of the Lumbermen's Association of New York. 6. Pearl Maud, born December 12, 1886, educated at the Jamestown High School, and at present a teacher in the Young Women's Christian Association. 7. Minnie, who died in infancy. 8. Nellie Viola, born December 30, 1894, educated at the Jamestown Public School, and now a member of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Jamestown.

(IX) Levi Lewis Amidon, son of Arthur A. and Hannah (Gron-Haven) Amidon, was born April 17, 1883, at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York. As a lad he attended the Jamestown Grammar and High School, and later took a course at the Jamestown Business College. He then entered Allegheny College, where his education was completed. Mr. Amidon may be said to have been trained from childhood in the lumber business, having taken some part in the work of his father's concern since fourteen years of age. For five years he was a member of the firm of A. A. Amidon & Sons, and later became chief buyer for the Maddox Table Company, a position which he held for thirteen years. In 1919 Mr. Amidon, in association with his brother, Otto Melvin, purchased the Maddox Table Company's wholesale lumber yard, which was at that time owned by the Maddox Table Company. He and his brother deal in all kinds of hardwood, including mahogany, and in pine and other lumbers, and form one of the most important enterprises of the kind in the region. The concern contemplates greatly increasing the scope of its business shortly, and is now the owner of some splendidly equipped mills, where it is going to engage in the manufacturing side of the enterprise. Mr. Amidon is himself one of the most expert judges of lumber in the country, and holds a very high place in the esteem of his business associates. He is a member of the Lumbermen's Association, a Republican in politics, and has held a number of town offices, including that of membership on the town board of Frewsburg, New York, and of the school board at the same place, and was also made an associate member of the Somerville Derby Post, of Frewsburg, New York. In religious belief, Mr. Amidon is a Methodist and attends the Frewsburg Methodist Episcopal Church.

Levi Lewis Amidon was united in marriage, December 24, 1903, with Eva M. Schopp, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred, December 18, 1884, and a daughter of William and Barbara (Steller) Schopp. They are the parents of the following children: Dorothy Eva, born June 11, 1906; Eugene Levi, born October 5, 1908; Jeannette, born in 1913; and Catherine, born in 1917.

EMMA L. (PIERCE) JORDAN, M. D.—Dr. Jordan comes from a family of professional men and women, and from a distinguished New England an-

cestry, a president of the United States belonging in the family. As teachers, physicians, and members of the bar, many of the name had won fame, and in her was early developed an ambition for one of these professions. Her opportunity did not come until after her marriage, when she felt free to follow her own ambitions. She persevered until obtaining her degree, then began practice in Corry, Pennsylvania, one of the first woman physicians there. In 1902, she located in Jamestown, where she has built up a good practice.

Dr. Jordan is a daughter of John Pierce, born in New Hampshire, who when a young man lived for a time in the province of Quebec, Canada, engaged in teaching. Later he lived in Derby and Newbury, Vermont, but the latter years of his life were spent in Natick, Massachusetts, where he died and was buried. He married Abigail W. Fisk, also of New England ancestry, who survived him, and died at the home of her daughter, Dr. Jordan, in Corry, Pennsylvania. She was a woman of rare refinement, a devoted wife and mother. John and Abigail W. Pierce were the parents of seven children: John S., who was a well known educator of the State of California; George A., also an educator in California; Henry K., a lawyer of Los Angeles, California; Charles A., a practicing physician of Natick, Massachusetts; Horace A., an agriculturist, residing in California; Clara C., deceased wife of Charles Hanson; Emma L., of further mention.

Emma L. Pierce was born in Derby, Vermont, and there spent her girlhood years. She attended school in Newbury, Vermont, was a special course student at Newbury Theological Seminary, and later attended the Allen School at West Newton, Massachusetts. She then began teaching in the Newbury public school, and continued an instructor of the young in Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire until completing eighteen terms. She then married Albert Jordan, a harness maker of Newbury, Vermont, and a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until his health gave way, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jordan moved to Pennsylvania, locating in the oil region, residing in Corry, and Russell, Mr. Jordan being employed at his trade. He died in Russell in 1902.

Prior to the death of her husband, Mrs. Jordan had read medicine under the preceptorship of her brother, Dr. Charles A. Pierce, of Natick, Massachusetts, and under other physicians, and was duly admitted to practice. She practiced in Corry, Pennsylvania, and in Russell and vicinity, beginning in 1887. After Mr. Jordan's death in 1902, Dr. Jordan located in Jamestown, New York, where she has since made her home. She has not practiced continuously during those years, but has taken frequent periods of rest and recreation, during which she has toured the United States thoroughly. She spent some time in San Francisco, California, being connected with St. Luke's Hospital. Returning to Jamestown, New York, she became resident physician of The Bergman Sanitarium, an institution with which Dr. William M. Bemus, of Jamestown, was connected. She has now practically retired from prac-

tice, but for twenty-two years gave much of her time and ability to the profession she loved. She is a deep student and thinker, and has devoted much thought, time and study to the problems, social and otherwise, which confront the public-at-large. She is a willing worker in the cause of the public good, and truly has the welfare of the people at heart. A firm believer in the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, she lends her aid to all social uplift movements; advocates government ownership of all necessities of life, in short, is a Christian Socialist. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and true to the tenets of that church. She preaches equality of the sexes in all things, and has decided opinions on all grave questions of public policy, opinions arrived at through careful study, and these opinions she defends with knowledge and vigor. She orders her life by the Golden Rule, and is a woman highly esteemed and respected by a wide circle of friends. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. Dr. Jordan has no living children. Her first born, Susie Ethel Jordan, an accomplished girl, died in youthful womanhood; Lucia Josephine, the second child, died in infancy; and her only son, Charles A., died in young manhood. Her adopted daughter, Vera Valentine Jordan, resides in Jamestown with her mother.

HARLEY NUTTING CROSBY, surrogate of Chautauqua county, residing at Falconer, New York, and one of the most influential citizens of this place, was born at Parish, Oswego county, New York, June 25, 1873. Mr. Crosby is a son of Solomon Hakes and Celia Ann (Nutting) Crosby, old and highly respected residents of Oswego county, where the former was engaged in the occupation of farming and was prominent in local affairs, having held the office of town assessor for a number of years.

Judge Crosby was a student at the public schools of his native place, and later attended the Parish Academy, from which he was graduated in 1891, and was at the same time prepared for college. He then entered Cornell University, where he took the usual Classical course and was graduated with the class of 1896. He studied further at Cornell Law School, and in 1897 took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately upon completing his studies, Judge Crosby came to Falconer, New York, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously since March 1, 1898. During that time Judge Crosby has made a place for himself among the leading attorneys of the county, and has handled much of the important litigation in these parts. Judge Crosby has confined his activities to the practice of his profession, excepting in so far as he is interested as a stockholder in a number of industrial concerns in this region and in the Bank of Jamestown of Jamestown, New York. He has, however, taken a very conspicuous part in the public life of the community, and is one of the leading Republicans of the region. He has been elected to a number of town offices, including that of village clerk of Falconer, a post which he held from 1898 to 1907. He was also supervisor of the town of Ellicott from 1904 to 1907, and has been surrogate of Chautauqua county from 1906 to the present time, his term expiring

January 1, 1925. During the time that the United States was engaged in the great World War, Judge Crosby was exceedingly active in war work here, and occupied the post of chairman of the draft board for Division No. 3 of Chautauqua county. He is also prominent in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having taken the third degree in Free Masonry. He is also a member of the Delta Chi, college fraternity, and of the University Club and Kiwanis Club of Jamestown. Although not a formal member of any church, Judge Crosby is a regular attendant at the Methodist Episcopal church here, and has taken a prominent part in the activities of the congregation, being a devoted worker in the Sunday school.

Judge Harley Nutting Crosby was united in marriage, November 30, 1899, at Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, with Helen Inez Howe, a daughter of Squire and Emma (Conklin) Howe, of that place. To Judge and Mrs. Crosby two children have been born, as follows: Barbara Conklin, February 4, 1910, and Margaret Inez, October 4, 1915.

HENRY W. ODELL—The settling and development of this great continent have brought to the fore a remarkable number of brilliant and courageous men, pioneers in many different directions, whose names stand as symbols of strength and capability in most of the departments of human endeavor. Not less deserving of reverence and admiration than the first hardy colonists, who actually cleared the ground for our first towns and villages, are those other pioneers who followed them and overcame the countless difficulties in the way of building up an adequate industrial and financial system in the new land. From one or two central points, which have since become the great metropolises of this hemisphere, they spread out, launching their enterprises in every direction, until there are but few parts of the world where their influence does not penetrate. Especially is this true of those remarkable men who, seizing upon a new idea, an enterprise of which their fellows were still skeptical, risked great sums of money and their business reputations to establish and extend the vast system of petroleum production. In this vast achievement the State of New York has not been behind the remainder of the country in the enterprise displayed by her citizens or in the number and quality of the notable men she has produced. Among these the name of Henry W. Odell is prominent as that of one whose long life was devoted uninterruptedly to the development of the resources of his county, State and Nation, and whose death, December 17, 1919, in Jamestown, New York, deprived not only that city of one of its most influential and highly respected citizens, but the entire State of New York as well.

Henry W. Odell was a descendant of a very old and distinguished family of Bedfordshire, England, which bore arms, as follows:

Arms—Argent, three crescents gules.
Crest—An eagle displayed gules.
Motto—*Fac et spera.*

(1) William Odell, the emigrant to America, was at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639, removed to South-



Henry W. Odell

ampton, Long Island, in 1642, and was of Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1644, where his will, dated June 6, 1676, was proved June 12, 1676. He married, in England, and brought his wife and children with him to America. His will mentions sons, William and John, and daughter, Rebecca Morehouse, wife of Samuel Morehouse. A son James, born January 2, 1640, died in infancy. He mentions also grandchildren, Samuel and Thomas Morehouse, son of John Odell.

(II) William (2) Odell, son of William (1) Odell, was born in England about 1634, and was one of the first settlers of Rye, New York, where he owned a large estate, and died about 1700. In 1681, he appears on a list of inhabitants of Fairfield, Connecticut, as the owner of three hundred and sixty-two acres. In 1684, he gave a deed of land to his "son Samuel, living in the same county." In 1697, as a resident of Rye, he gave deed to Stephen Sherwood. While an inhabitant of Rye, he signed a petition as William Woodhull. He married a daughter of Richard Vowles, of Fairfield, representative, 1665-68-69.

(III) John Odell, son of William (2) Odell, married Johanna Turner, and was the founder of the Tarrytown branch.

(IV) Jonathan Odell, known as the "Patriot," son of John Odell, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was taken prisoner and confined in New York City. He lived at the "Old Stone Inn," which was used as headquarters by the French general, Rochambeau, and was the place where Washington first met the French commander. The old "Inn" yet stands, and has been suitably inscribed and marked by the Sons of the Revolution. This old Odell Inn at Abbottsford, just below Irvington, was erected by Captain John Harmes probably as early as 1693. It is noted as having been the building in which a session of the Provincial Assembly was held, August 31, 1776. Jonathan Odell served in Samuel Drake's regiment, Westchester county militia, as did many of his sons and nephews. He was held a prisoner in the Old Sugar House in New York City, and suffered much loss of property from the depredations of the British general, Vaughn, and his troops. Jackson Odell, also a soldier of the Revolution, was probably a brother of Jonathan Odell, and to this line of descent Henry W. Odell traces his ancestry.

The birth of Henry W. Odell occurred in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, July 6, 1852. He was the son of John P. Odell, who was born in 1818, and removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he engaged for many years in the grocery, oil and lumber business. In politics, Mr. Odell for some time supported the Republican party, but later joined the Prohibition party, to which he gave his support until his death. He married, September 30, 1847, Kezia Hodges, born in Vermont, April 11, 1828, daughter of John Hodges, born September 5, 1787, and Theodosia (Alford) Hodges, born January 3, 1790. She was a granddaughter of James Hodges, born November 1, 1757, and Abigail (Coble) Hodges, born April 28, 1766, who were married in November, 1785. John and Theodosia (Alford) Hodges were the parents of twelve children: 1. John Orville, born April 5, 1809, married, February 16, 1837, Louise Rockwell.

2. Theodosia Lorraine, born December 11, 1810, married, September 15, 1835, Cooper Mitchell. 3. James Marshall, born January 19, 1813, married, May 5, 1842, Lucinda M. Nichols. 4. Harriet Lovina, born April 22, 1816. 5. Loyal Oliver, born December 11, 1818. 6. Royal Freeman, born February 15, 1821. 7. Mary Letitia, born March 18, 1823, married, November 12, 1844, James B. H. Jones. 8. Platt Delavan, born March 26, 1826, married, February 22, 1849, Eunice Henry. 9. Kezia, previously mentioned. 10. Lucia, born November 21, 1830, married, December 26, 1848, Seth C. Peck. 11. Wells Bushnell, born March 8, 1833, married, October 25, 1854, Adaline Gray. 12. Matthew Stanley, born October 4, 1838, married, September 17, 1868, Jennie Hodges. John P. and Kezia (Hodges) Odell were the parents of three children: 1. Alfred, married, and was survived by three children. 2. Henry W., of whom further. 3. Theodosia, who is the wife of Eugene Pearce, a merchant and coal dealer of Olean, New York.

Henry W. Odell received his early education in the public schools of Busti, and also attended the Normal School of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. Upon leaving college, he engaged in carrying mails from the Tar farm to Plummer, the penny post, receiving remuneration of five cents per letter and paper. He then went to work for Charles Devoe on Tar farm, boating on Oil creek, for which he was paid five dollars per week. At this he continued two years, and then engaged in pumping, at which he received three dollars per day. After continuing in this for two years, he accepted a position with Isaac Reinman, a producer at Oil City, and continued with him for three and one-half years. He then, with Mr. Reinman's aid, started in contracting for himself, taking as a partner George Selby, and under the firm name of Odell & Selby began contracting and producing in Butler, Clarion, and McKean counties, taking leases and interests with other people, the firm doing the contracting. In 1880, Mr. Odell went to McKean county, Bradford, and was engaged in drilling a well, in which he had a one-fourth interest. He then went to work contracting for Brooks & McCormack. Later he became interested with T. J. Vandergrift and Frank Wright at the State Line, drilling nine wells on the property, all of which were good producers. In 1884, Mr. Odell interested himself with T. M. Barnsdall, George Sill, and Peter M. Smith, purchasing the Johnson tract in Warren county, upon which property they operated and drilled seventeen wells, from which they had a production of twelve hundred barrels per day. When the "shut-down" movement was inaugurated, Mr. Odell went to Wood county, Ohio, where he was interested in the Amazon Oil Company, the first company to open oil fields in Ohio, and of which he was general manager. At the time of his demise, Mr. Odell, in conjunction with Charles O'Day, of New York, owned and operated the holdings of the Cairo Oil Company of West Virginia. For some years prior to his oil operations in West Virginia, Mr. Odell owned and operated a stock farm near Lakewood, and made a specialty of breeding racing horses. He had a well equipped stable filled with blooded stock that was well known throughout

the country. In politics, Mr. Odell was a Republican and had always been a staunch supporter and contributor of the party, but never cared for the emoluments of office. Fraternally, he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Jamestown Club.

On January 29, 1889, Mr. Odell was united in marriage in Portage township, Wood county, Ohio, with Lenna Carr, a daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Osborn) Carr, her family of Scotch origin, early settlers in Wood county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Odell are the parents of a son, Henry L. Odell.

In concluding this review of Mr. Odell's life it should be stated that he was a man of much force of character and a very winning personality, a man who at once inspired respect and affection on the part of all with whom he came in contact. He was possessed of a broad and tolerant outlook upon life, and entered readily and with sympathy into the feelings and beliefs of others. His public spirit was most notable, and no pains or efforts were too great for him to take in the interest of the community or the welfare of those about him. The same feeling of sympathy with them made him also a delight in intercourse with his fellows, and he was always quick to enter into the informal social gatherings of his friends. Mr. Odell was a man of noble and commanding presence, and exhibited in his bearing and manner a graciousness and dignity combined that both won affection and inspired respect. Strength, culture, and intellect were written on his face. He was a man of unyielding determination and an immense capacity for accomplishing what he set out to do. Mr. Odell was a man of no pretensions, and one who suffered none to go unchallenged on the part of others; charitable in the best sense of the word, he never withheld aid from such as needed it, and the memory of him as a benefactor is cherished by many who alone are aware of the assistance rendered. Devoted to his own family, he spent as much time as possible in its circle. He was a definite force for good in the community, and one whose life story is inseparably interwoven with the history of its development.

GLENN RUSSELL FISH—The twentieth century is reaping the benefit of many new scientific ideas which were formulated in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Among them is optometry, the present method of examining the eyes and the proper grinding of lenses. The office of an optometrist presents somewhat the appearance of a doctor's office in the matter of instruments and other paraphernalia, and a certain amount of medical training is a part of their course. The subject of this sketch, Glenn Russell Fish, is an optometrist of Dunkirk, New York, and his office is one of the best in the country in that line, his stock being large enough to supply the optical needs of an entire community.

Glenn Russell Fish was born in West Valley, Cattaraugus county, New York, July 18, 1882. He is the son of Dr. Elbert L. Fish, a practicing physician of West Valley, where he has followed his profession for forty years. Though not a native of that town (having been born in Centerville, New York), Dr. Fish is one of the leading citizens. He is a graduate of the

Medical College of Cincinnati. The mother of Glenn Russell Fish was, before her marriage, Mary Stewart, born in Hume, Allegany county, New York. Both parents are living at the present time.

Mr. Fish, when a boy, was a pupil in the district school of West Valley, and after exhausting the studies provided there, went to the Springville High School; after graduating from this institution he took a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business School of Buffalo, New York. He then decided to become an optometrist and entered the School of Optometry at Rochester, New York, graduating in the class of 1903, in May of that year. At this time the young man was only twenty-one years of age, very young to start upon his career. He returned to Buffalo, opened an office, and began the practice of his profession; he remained in that city for about five years, when he determined to make a change of location, Dunkirk being the town selected. He has been in active practice there for the last eleven years, is a leading resident of the town, is married, and has his home there. In politics Mr. Fish and his father, Dr. E. L. Fish, are of one mind, both being Republicans, though not caring to hold any public office. In the matter of religion they differ, the younger man being a member of Grace English Lutheran Church, serving on the church council; the elder man belongs to the Methodist church. Mr. Fish is a Free Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is affiliated with several societies in connection with his profession, the New York State Optical Association, the American Optical Association, and the Buffalo Optometrical Association. Dr. Fish is also a Free Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The mental trend in the case of Dr. Fish and his son must be nearly identical, as both have made their life work the relief of ailing and distressed humanity. Heredity is after all a very potent factor in every man's life.

Mr. Fish married Dena Westfall, in Buffalo, June 27, 1909. She was born in Machias, New York, the daughter of German parents, Joseph C. Westfall and his wife Dora, who emigrated to the United States many years ago, settling in Machias, New York, some time later moving to West Valley, New York, where they now reside, engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Fish have no children.

ALLEN A. GOULD, owner of a good farming property of about one hundred and sixty-five acres in Kiantone township, Chautauqua county, New York, author of a reliable history of that township, and for many years prominent in the public affairs of that place, and in the administration of justice thereat, is representative of a worthy generation of Chautauqua county agriculturists and public men. He has made himself a man of monetary substance by his own individual efforts, by hard work, and intelligent enterprise; he has reached a wealth of respect among the people of his native place by his upright mode of life; and he has unselfishly given much of his time to the administration of those public affairs which demanded the close attention of a man of reliability, impartiality,



W. Prudden M. D.

and sincere public interest. And he has been prominent in many other activities; he is the oldest director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown; was justice of the peace at Kiantone for thirteen years, resigning that judicial responsibility to take office as supervisor of the township; he is a prominent Mason; and is the only living charter member of the Union Grange of Jamestown, which was organized in Jamestown, October 19, 1874. Altogether, Mr. Gould has reached a definite place in the history of his generation in Chautauqua county.

Mr. Gould was born in Kiantone township, April 11, 1848, the son of Otis S. and Julia E. (Seymour) Gould. His father was a farmer in the township, and the family has had long associations with the township, as the very interesting history written by Allen A. Gould records. Part of his schooling was obtained in Ohio, for it is on record that Allen A. Gould graduated from Bartlett's Commercial College, Samantha, Ohio, in 1867. He engaged in the gas producing business near Pittsburgh, and also traded the produce from his own farm. He is a stockholder of the Empire Worsted Mills in Jamestown, New York. He has been a staunch Democrat in politics, and has closely followed the activities of the party through many presidential and minor elections. In his district, and in local affairs, generally, his influence has been a factor of consequence, and his opinions upon certain questions have more than once been sought. And his moral standing among his fellows gained him preference for the judicial office of the township, and maintained him in office as justice of the peace for thirteen years, or until such time as he resigned to take another public responsibility, that of supervisor. His record as justice of the peace is a good one, such as one would expect from a man of the type and stability of Mr. Gould. His findings, as justice, were based upon a clear understanding of the fundamentals of law, and were rendered with fearless impartiality. In Masonic affiliations, Mr. Gould belongs to Jamestown lodge, chapter, and commandery, and is well known to prominent Masons throughout the county.

Allen A. Gould married (first) Amaretta A. Weisz, in Richwood, Ohio, December 9, 1869. She was the daughter of Reuben W. and Amanda (Abbott) Weisz, and was born on March 11, 1850. She died February 3, 1888, having borne to her husband two children: Ransford Ray, born October 27, 1882, and Neata W., born January 27, 1888. Mr. Gould married (second) April 6, 1892, Mary E. Weisz, a half-sister of his first wife.

The Goulds have been associated with prominent affairs in Kiantone township for so long that reference to it could hardly be made without making note of Mr. Gould's part in its affairs.

WILLIAM PRENDERGAST, M. D.—The historic spirit, faithful to the record, the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by undue enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual person as in writing the history of the people. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in the well chosen words of biography. The

State of New York has been the scene of events of vast importance, and the home of some of the most illustrious men of the Nation, and what is true of the Nation is especially true of the county of Chautauqua. Her sons have shed luster on her name in every profession and calling. Their achievements constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation has entered, and the advantages secured from so great a bequeathment depend largely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of lives of those who have transmitted so precious a legacy.

There are no traditions of which this county has more just reason to be proud than the Prendergast family, with its long list of illustrious names, its brilliant record of high achievement and lofty service rendered to humanity. Typical of these men who have collectively written this magnificent record, none are more worthy of mention in a work of this character than he whose name is the caption of this article.

(I) The Prendergasts of to-day can trace their descent from one Thomas Prendergast, who resided in County Waterford, Ireland, and was of mixed Scottish and Irish parentage. Here Thomas Prendergast was known as Lord Gort. He and his wife Mary were parents of a number of children, one of whom, William Prendergast, who was born in Waterford, February 2, 1727, was the founder of the family in America.

(II) William Prendergast was a man of great enterprise, and upon coming to this country settled at Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, where he resided for many years and followed the occupation of farming. Some of his sons moved to Rensselaer and Washington counties, and to the former region he followed them, when at an advanced age. Yet later, when seventy-eight years of age, he went to Chautauqua county, being even then energetic enough to be a pioneer, and settled in the town of Chautauqua, he and other members of his family taking up in the aggregate some thirty-five hundred acres of heavy timber land in separate grants, all contiguous to one another. William Prendergast had not originally intended settling in this region when he left Rensselaer county in 1805, Nashville, Tennessee, being the proposed destination. How extraordinary was the feat accomplished by William Prendergast for a man of seventy-eight may be faintly realized when we consider that he led a party of twenty-nine persons, traveling in canvas-covered wagons, across the unbroken wilderness of Western New York, through Pennsylvania to Wheeling, West Virginia, and thence by flat-boat on the Ohio river to Louisville, Kentucky, from which point they again proceeded overland to Nashville. In the party were six of his sons, five daughters with their husbands, several grandchildren and a slave. They were all well provided for, the old people riding in a covered wagon, which was the first ever seen in Chautauqua. However, on one occasion, an accident occurred which very nearly culminated in disaster. En route, one of the sons walking behind the wagons found several silver dollars strewn along the road, and upon investigation it was shown that a box in which they had kept their money had broken open and had been leaking dollars. Mr. Prendergast's courage upon this occasion was marked, but it was even more conspicuously shown in

his behavior upon reaching the place where he had intended to locate, the conditions being other than he had in any way anticipated. He determined at once upon further journey, and in spite of the weariness of the entire party they started North again. The following winter was spent by him and his sons in Canada, from which country they returned, however, and finally settled in Chautauqua.

William Prendergast was united in marriage with Mehitabel Wing, born March 20, 1738, died September 4, 1812, a daughter of Jediah and Elizabeth Wing, of Beekman, New York, and they were the parents of the following children: Matthew, mentioned below; Thomas, born September 15, 1758, died June 3, 1842; Mary, married William Bemus, of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York; Elizabeth, died unmarried, August 20, 1824; James, the founder of Jamestown, New York; Dr. Jediah, born May 13, 1766; Martin, born April 12, 1769; John Jeffrey; Susanna, married Oliver Whitside; Eleanor, died aged thirteen; Martha, died unmarried; William, a major in the War of 1812; and ———, who married Elisha Marvin.

In the spring of 1806, James and William Prendergast went from Canada to the land office at Batavia, bought the Mayville tract and then proceeded thither to put up a log house. The remaining members of the family followed soon and joined the work of clearing up a farm. A span of horses which had accompanied all their wanderings, and which had been turned loose to shift in the woods that year, failed to return to the clearing. It was not until the season's work was done in the fall, that any effort was made to find them. James then went after their trail, equipped with a bridle, and a knapsack of provisions. Following down the west side of the lake to the outlet, he traversed the present site of Jamestown, the first white man's visit of which we have any record. Following the outlet to the Conewango he turned down stream until he met Kiantone creek and saw the heavily timbered bottom lands there. His quest then took him up the Conewango and he finally captured the runaways in Rutledge, in (now) Cattaraugus county. Thus again chance led these settlers in the choice of location.

On that memorable search James Prendergast found not only his beasts, but his fortune and fame. All his acts from that time indicate that the inspiring idea of founding a city was then born in his brain. He had traversed unbroken miles of as magnificent pine forests as ever stood. He reasoned that the first and for many years the only remunerative industry of the settlers on these headwaters must be lumbering; that the first mills and best water privilege would inevitably be the center of trade and population for this entire section. He therefore selected Chautauqua Lake as his mill pond, the nearest point to the lake, where the outlet broke into a ripple, as the site of his mills and city. The prophetic sagacity of this location, as well as the subsequent management of the enterprise, stamps James Prendergast as the most marked character of this family of able men.

At that time James Prendergast did not have the means to begin such extensive operations, but he had good prospects in a double sense. There was a thrifty Scotch lassie waiting for him back in Old Rensselaer.

In order to secure the first power on the outlet ahead of all comers his brother Matthew took up for him one thousand acres of land at the Upper Rapids, as it was called. This done, James Prendergast returned to Pittstown, and in the spring of 1807 was married to Agnes Thompson, and the shamrock and thistle were again crossed on the family escutcheon.

More than a casual reference should be made to this lady, who in an unpretentious, but important, manner aided all her husband's enterprises, and established the fortunes of Jamestown. She was born in Galloway, Scotland, November 18, 1771, and came to this country with her parents, who settled in Rensselaer. By Scotch thrift they were enabled to leave her a handsome fortune, and she brought as her dower about \$17,000 in property. With this and their joint efforts, all the Prendergast undertakings became a success. She was a lady of literary tastes and a notable housewife. When their home burned at Jamestown in 1812, among their most serious losses were the stores of linen of her spinning and a large library which she had taken with her to the settlement. People yet living remembered her for her kindness and hospitality. It was her custom to have the family of every newcomer take their first meal in Jamestown with her, and she always sent them a loaf of bread and a pail of soft soap as the first requisites to beginning pioneer house-keeping.

It is not within the purview of this sketch to closely follow the career of this remarkable pioneer and his family, that would be to write a history of Jamestown, it is merely to recall such incidents as illustrate his character and perhaps serve to recall the personal influences that gave Jamestown its early bent as well as its name, and laid the foundations of its moral characteristics and material advantages. After the death of James Prendergast, grandson of the pioneer, James Prendergast, that founded Jamestown, there were found among his papers brief memoranda regarding his affairs, with directions to aid those upon whom might fall the settlement of his estate. He left no will; he once began the preparation of one, but never completed it. Among these directions was a request that the property at the corner of Main and Third streets, the Prendergast block, might be made available as an endowment for a free public library for the benefit of Jamestown. This wish was immediately acted on by his father, Alexander Prendergast, the son of the pioneer, James Prendergast, in whom was the title of the property in question. They secured, by special act of Legislature, passed January 29, 1880, the incorporation of "The James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown, New York." This association was duly organized under its charter, January 31, 1880, and on the same day the Prendergast block was deeded to them, and their successors in office, in trust for the Association and the people. At this time Alexander Prendergast concluded to precipitate matters, and so bought a lot and built the library, donating it to the Library Association. After the death of Mrs. Alexander Prendergast, her will disclosed that she had made provision for the building of a beautiful memorial Episcopal church. This was done at an expense of \$130,000.

(III) Matthew Prendergast, eldest child of William and Mehitabel (Wing) Prendergast, was born August 5, 1756, at Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, and died at Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York, February 24, 1838. He participated in the travels of his father, living for many years in Washington county and at Pittstown, Rensselaer county. He later settled on the west shore of Chautauqua Lake, six miles from Mayville, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the region. At Mayville the Prendergast family built warehouses and stores, and engaged in the mercantile trade. They also built boats for transportation and traffic across the lake. Matthew Prendergast was the first supervisor of the town of Chautauqua after the organization of the county in 1811, serving in that office many years, and was also associate judge of the county. He married (first) Abigail Akin, in Eastern New York, and the children by this union were: Lillian, who married Jared Irwin; Dr. William, of whom further. He married (second) Anna Hunt, and the children of the second marriage were: James and Arthur.

(IV) Dr. William (2) Prendergast, only son of Judge Matthew and Abigail (Akin) Prendergast, was born February 28, 1791, at Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, and died at Chautauqua, March 11, 1857. His childhood was passed in Washington county, and in 1807, at the age of sixteen, came to Chautauqua county. He studied medicine, and when a mere youth served as a surgeon in the American army during the War of 1812. He later practiced his profession at Mayville, and was one of the most respected physicians of his day in this region. He was very prosperous, and at the time of his death owned about one thousand acres of valuable farm land. He was a Whig in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church. He married, in 1815, Elizabeth Prendergast, a daughter of Martin Prendergast. One child was born of this union as follows, Martin, mentioned below.

(V) Martin Prendergast, only child of Dr. William (2) and Elizabeth (Prendergast) Prendergast, and father of the Dr. William Prendergast of this sketch, was born at Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York. For a number of years he occupied a clerical position in the locality, and later, upon inheriting the old family homestead, turned his attention to agriculture and continued to farm for the remainder of his life. He was a prominent figure in the life of Mayville, and held the office of supervisor of the town for fifteen years. He married Phoebe Holmes, born March 3, 1823, died January 3, 1899, a daughter of Seth W. Holmes, a descendant of the same family as Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Oneida county, New York, who later emigrated to Erie county, in the same State, and settled near the city of Buffalo. Still later he came to Mayville, where he remained until 1849, when he went to California; subsequently, he returned and taking his family moved to Illinois, locating near Aurora, where he made extensive land purchases and there died. Martin and Phoebe (Holmes) Prendergast were the parents of the following children: Martha, born August 25, 1842, who became the wife of William M. Wallon; John H., born November 5, 1844, now a resident of Chautauqua, where he owns a farm; William, born May 13, 1848, died April 21, 1852; Helen, born June 4, 1850, died unmarried, May 2, 1911; Dr. William, mentioned below.

(VI) Dr. William (3) Prendergast, youngest child of Martin and Phoebe (Holmes) Prendergast, was born March 20, 1854, at Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York. He passed his childhood in his native town, and as a lad attended the local public schools. After graduating from the high school, where he was prepared for college, he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, having determined to follow the profession of medicine as a career. From the last named institution he was graduated with the class of 1883, at the same time taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He then went to New York City, where he passed the examinations of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Returning to Chautauqua county, he settled at Mayville and there engaged in the practice of his profession with a high degree of success, continuing the same until his retirement in the autumn of 1910. During that time he made an enviable place for himself in the confidence and affections of his fellow citizens, and gained a reputation as one of the leading physicians of the region, on account of his knowledge and skill and of the high sense of professional ethics he always exhibited. Dr. Prendergast has always been keenly interested in the affairs of Mayville; he is a Republican in politics, but has never been ambitious to hold office, however, and has confined his activities in connection with politics to carefully and intelligently performing his duties as a private citizen. Dr. Prendergast is still in the vigor of manhood, and it is hoped will be spared many years to witness the prosperity of the county he has already done so much for. His life record finds embodiment in the words of Pope:

Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title, lost no friend.

SAMUEL ARTHUR BALDWIN—A patent attorney who, during twenty-five years of successful practice, has won and kept the entire confidence of the legal fraternity and the public-at-large. That this is a correct description of Mr. Baldwin his fellow-citizens of Jamestown would unanimously bear witness, and they would also testify that he is a public-spirited member of the community, ready to coöperate in all that he deems calculated to further its advancement, and that he is, moreover, a most enthusiastic religious worker.

(I) Samuel Baldwin, grandfather of Samuel A. Baldwin, lived at Atwater, near Ravenna, Ohio, and was a farmer and carpenter.

(II) Rev. Curtis C. Baldwin, son of Samuel Baldwin, was a pastor of a Congregational church at Ridgeville, Northern Ohio, and subsequently spent eight years in a pastorate at Sullivan, Ohio. He had grown to manhood in that State, receiving a preparatory academic education, and then teaching for ten years in different schools. For three years he studied theology under the preceptorship of Dr. Walker, of Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Baldwin married Martha J., daughter of Samuel Smith, a farmer who lived near Mansfield, and their children were: Samuel Arthur, mentioned below; Ella B., wife of Garret A. Johnson, of Sullivan, Ohio; Emily B., wife of Edward T. Huntington, a merchant of Benzonia, Michigan; and

Jeannette B., wife of William S. Jeffries, of Jonesville, Wisconsin. Mr. Jeffries is president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and he and his wife are the parents of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington also have three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had twelve children born to them, only two of whom have died, rearing to manhood eight sons. The death of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin occurred in 1884, and was mourned as that of a man whose example had always given added force to his pulpit utterances.

(III) Samuel Arthur Baldwin, son of Rev. Curtis C. and Martha J. (Smith) Baldwin, was born December 24, 1859, at Ridgeville, Ohio, and attended the Benzonza Academy, afterward entering Oberlin (Ohio) Academy, and graduating in 1884. He took a select course in college. In 1890 he received from the theological department of the university the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, specializing for Young Men's Christian Association work. In 1891-92 he held the position of general secretary at the Warren (Pennsylvania) Association, and was the originator of a canvass for the erection of a new building, the plan of which he designed. In 1892 he was secretary at the Middletown (Ohio) Association, and there he succeeded in rearing and completing a new structure. His devotion to the work, however, impaired his health and he was forced to seek restoration in change of occupation amid new scenes.

In 1894 Mr. Baldwin became a patent attorney, being already a competent draughtsman and adding to this qualification the large amount of special study required for success in the new business. In 1894 he opened an office at Jamestown, where he has ever since continuously practiced his chosen profession, not only acquiring a lucrative clientele, but also, at the same time, building up an enviable reputation. In taking up his residence in Jamestown, Mr. Baldwin had in view the restoration of his health for which the elevated situation, the purity of the water, and conditions in general seemed peculiarly favorable. The selection proved to be equally fortunate for his health and his business. Not only has he saved many patents for inventions of different clients, but his advice in regard to placing patents on the market and to financing them is extremely valuable and much sought. Throughout these many years his practice has steadily augmented and is still on the increase. As an Independent in politics, Mr. Baldwin fought valiantly for prohibition. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, in which he has for eighteen years held the office of deacon. Since 1912 he has served as clerk of the church, having previously, for a number of years filled the position of assistant clerk.

Mr. Baldwin married, June 5, 1894, at Jamestown, Lizzie M., daughter of Joseph and Lucy Eddy Thomas. He was, for an extended period, engaged in foreign work at the Young Men's Christian Association, and during the last twelve years he and his wife have conducted studies and lectures for the benefit of the Albanians, a people in whom Mr. Baldwin has long taken a special interest. The man whose career we have endeavored, in this very imperfect outline, to delineate, possesses unusual energy and initiative combined with great strength of purpose, and to these

qualities, which render success almost a "foregone conclusion," may undoubtedly be traced the abundant fruition of his labors.

FRANK EDWARD SHEARMAN—The title of "an upright manufacturer" is one of the most honorable that can be borne by any business man. It is a distinction won in a warfare, and against temptations that exist only in the career of a manufacturer. Not many come through a protracted course unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that the commercial history of Jamestown shows a long list of merchants who have honored their occupation by pure lives and honest dealing. The instances are not numerous in which the man of birth is also a man of business; seldom do we find the distinctive traits of an old, illustrious line combined with the typical attributes of the modern, progressive man of affairs. That this rare union of qualities exists in the personality of Frank E. Shearman, a prominent manufacturer of Jamestown, New York, his fellow-citizens can testify.

The name Shearman is a synonym for intellectual power, political honors, glory in war and high achievement in constructive statesmanship. It is derived from the original occupation of the family, when they were cloth dressers, or "shearers" of the cloth, and the family which was located in Dedham, Essex county, England, as early as 1635, continued the family occupation. The name was also given to sheep shearers, and thus the name has another derivation. In New England there are two distinct families of the name, one descended from William Sherman, and the other Henry Shearman, to the latter of which F. E. Shearman traces his descent. The arms of this family are:

Arms—Or a lion rampant sable charged on the shoulder with an annulet for difference, between three oak leaves vert.

Crest—A sea-lion sejant argent guttee de poix fumes or.

Frank E. Shearman was born in Jamestown, New York, December 12, 1857, a son of Rufus Pratt and Sophronia M. (Neff) Shearman, well known residents of Chautauqua county, New York. Rufus P. Shearman was a harness maker by trade, but later in life became a furniture manufacturer, at which occupation he continued until his demise, which occurred in September, 1894. Frank E. Shearman received his early education in the Jamestown public schools, and after laying aside his text books, made his debut in the business world as a shipping clerk, in the Jamestown Bedstead Works, serving from 1874 to 1877, then spent thirteen years in the Bradford, Pennsylvania, oil district. In 1880 he became associated with the Shearman Brothers Lounge Factory, as shipping clerk. By hard work and perseverance he gradually worked his way up until in 1892 he was made a partner in the firm. In 1901 the company was incorporated and the name changed to the Shearman Brothers Company, manufacturers of upholstered furniture. Mr. Shearman became president of this company in 1902, and continues in that position up to the present time.

In political affiliations Mr. Shearman is a staunch Democrat, but has never held office with the exception of chairman of the Democratic County Committee of

this county in 1890-91-92. He was also a member of the Municipal Hospital Commission in this city for two years. Fraternally Mr. Shearman is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus Council, of which he was grand knight for three terms. Mr. Shearman is also a devoted member of Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church of Jamestown, New York, in which he and his family are active in all matters pertaining to its support and benefit.

In Jamestown, on June 20, 1883, Mr. Shearman was united in marriage with Catherine Derry, a daughter of William and Catherine (McGurn) Derry, prominent residents of Jamestown, New York. To this union were born seven children, as follows: 1. Lulu Cleveland, born May 23, 1884; married, September 28, 1909, Louis M. Partridge, resided in Jamestown, and they are the parents of two children: Althea M. and Catherine S. 2. Frank E., Jr., born September 26, 1886; married, October 19, 1914, Hazel Griffin; resides in Jamestown. 3. Florence Mary, born September 15, 1888. 4. John Carlisle, born August 16, 1892; married, September 5, 1916, Florence Johnson; resides in Jamestown. 5. William Roger, born July 2, 1896. 6. Catherine, born August 16, 1900. 7. Richard, born March 27, 1902.

In concluding this article will say that Mr. Shearman is one of the best known and most popular men in the community. He is a man of the most genial and open nature, and that sort of cheeriness which one instinctively turns to and feels that it flows from a charitable heart, a manly, courageous and gentle heart. It has been said of him by a friend that people turn naturally to his kindly, sympathetic personality as flowers to the sunlight, and this indeed is an apt illustration of the manner in which strangers are impelled to make his acquaintance and this acquaintance is speedily turned to friendship that does not fail. Charitable out of all proportion to his means, many people have cause to bless him. Never has he failed to give a helping hand to those who stumble on the rocks of discouragement and failure along the path of life.

The occupation that Mr. Shearman has engaged in has brought him into contact with a great number of men in every station in life and has acquainted him with the motives that spring from human natures beyond the range of many, making him at once tolerant of his fellows and filling his memory with a thousand tales and episodes that are ever at his tongue's end and makes him a most delightful comrade. His home life too is an ideal one, and he has proved himself no less a loving husband and father than a true friend, a good neighbor, and a model citizen.

JAMES IRVING FOWLER—Jamestown, New York, suffered a loss that is without remedy in the death of James Irving Fowler, the dean of the bar of that city. He passed into life eternal, October 21, 1918, while still in the full possession of his faculties, even at his advanced age of eighty years, his death having come suddenly from heart failure at his home on Mechanic street. Mr. Fowler's personality was an unusually attractive one, impressing all with whom he came in contact with a sense of his high ideals and

loyalty to his chosen profession. His home life was a most beautiful one, his devotion to his wife being frequently commented on; his friendships were sincere and lasting, for, though a genial man, he never rushed into an intimacy until well assured of its trustworthiness. A striking feature of his temperament was his love of children, and he almost always carried a supply of candy as gifts to those who were fortunate enough to be acquainted with him; many of them will recall little favors that from time to time he had bestowed upon them, his generous nature prompting numerous acts of this kind, unknown to the public. Mr. Fowler's character is well described by a poem written by John Greenleaf Whittier, "In Memory of J. T. F.:"

IN MEMORY OF J. T. F.

Small respect for cant and whine
Bigot's zeal and hate malign,
Had that sunny soul of Thine.

But to thee was duty's claim
Sacred, and thy lips became
Reverent with one Holy Name.

Therefore, on thy unknown way,
Go in God's peace! We who stay
But a little while delay.

Keep for us, O friend, where 'ere
Thou art waiting, all that here
Made thy earthly presence dear;

Keep the human heart of thee,
Let the mortal only be
Clothed in immortality.

James Irving Fowler was born at Chestertown, Warren county, New York, April 15, 1838, the son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Baker) Fowler, of that village. Here he lived during his childhood, evincing even in those early days a fondness for study, seeing which his parents sent him to Fort Edward Institute, near Saratoga, where he acquired the preliminary foundation for his later efforts. This was followed by a course in the law school of Oberlin College in Ohio, from which he graduated. But even though he had obtained an education which most young men would have deemed quite sufficient, Mr. Fowler further developed his mental capacity by continued reading, of which he was extravagantly fond. His friends frequently went to him for information upon some abstruse subject, knowing full well that his deep reading would make him an authority worthy of consideration. His library is quite extensive; among his many books may be found works upon art, science and subjects of a highly intellectual degree, some of them being masterpieces of standard authors, his taste in literature being of a very high order. His knowledge of fine bindings led him to make a collection of some rare and unusual editions, some of them showing the selection of a connoisseur. Mr. Fowler was a constant reader upon many subjects, and notwithstanding his age his eyesight was remarkable.

Shortly after graduating from Oberlin College, Mr. Fowler went to Jamestown, obtaining a position as clerk in the law offices of Cook & Lockwood, at that time the leading legal firm of the town. Subsequently, about 1866, he entered into partnership with the late Edward R. Bootey (afterward District Attorney of Chautauqua county), the firm becoming known as Bootey & Fowler. Both were men of ability and the

partnership proved to be a great success, continuing for nearly twenty years. Then, in 1884, James L. Weeks was admitted into the firm, the name being Bootey, Fowler & Weeks, and it became one of the most widely known and prosperous law firms in Chautauqua county at that period. In 1896 Mr. Bootey retired from the firm to enter into partnership with Frank S. Wheeler, but this only continued four years, as Mr. Bootey died in 1900. Mr. Fowler and Mr. Weeks continued their associations until 1906, when the firm of Fowler & Weeks dissolved partnership. Mr. Weeks died in 1917, leaving Mr. Fowler the last surviving member of the former active firm. A year later, Edward R. Bootey, Jr., the son of Mr. Fowler's first partner, became associated with him, their offices being in the Arcade building, removing in January, 1918, to the Wellman building. Mr. Fowler had given up active practice, but continued to retain his desk in their office, where he highly valued the friendship of his young colleague, without any professional cares whatever. While he had been regarded by the legal fraternity as one of the ablest lawyers in that section of the State, he very seldom appeared in court, preferring to act in the capacity of counsellor to his clients. Mr. Fowler was one of the charter members of the New York State Bar Association and of the Jamestown Bar Association. He was not a seeker for public office of any kind, and concerned himself but little with politics, though frequently urged to do so by his confreres in the earlier years of his career. In the last few years he preferred to pass the evening of his life in the full enjoyment of his home and the companionship of his cultured and devoted wife, Mrs. Laura (Wheeler) Fowler, to whom he was married in 1864 at Schroon, New York.

After Mr. Fowler's death a meeting of the Jamestown Bar Association was called to take appropriate action upon the passing away of a member so highly regarded and respected. The following tribute to his character was unanimously adopted:

James I. Fowler was a citizen of sterling character and worth, a lawyer of high integrity and a man of stainless honor. He embodied in his personality and practice the highest ideals of the legal profession, and left a memory and reputation which will ever be a source of inspiration to his brethren of the bar. Not only was Mr. Fowler an able and upright lawyer, but he took an intelligent interest in public affairs; not only was he learned in the law, but he had an intimate acquaintance with the best in the literature and philosophies of the world; and most pleasant are the recollections of many of the younger attorneys of Jamestown of the days when it was Mr. Fowler's habit to read and often to recite some of the best passages of poetry and forensic eloquence. Independent in thought and action, kind and generous at heart, loyal to his clients and his convictions, James Irving Fowler reflected honor on the profession to which he devoted the active years of his life, and leaves an untarnished name.

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading;
Lofly and sour to them that loved him not;
But, to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.

A man of high intellectuality and broad, charitable mind, Mr. Fowler was the finest type of citizen; honest, never self-seeking, generous and kindly in his views, a liberal contributor to local charities, though never permitting his beneficence to be blazoned forth to the public, preferring to abide by the command, "when thou

doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Mr. Fowler was a member of the County Historical Society from its organization, as is also Mrs. Fowler.

Mr. Fowler's death removes the last connecting link between the firm of Bootey, Fowler & Weeks, of several decades ago, then lawyers of prominence, with the legal profession of to-day. At his funeral services the legal profession was largely represented, his fellow-townpeople being present in large numbers to show their respect to Mr. Fowler's memory. At the close of the services a beautiful poem by James Russell Lowell was read by Dr. Taylor, an old friend of Mr. Fowler, indicative of the sweet character of Mr. Fowler:

The longer on this earth we live
And weigh the various qualities of men,
Seeing how most are fugitive,
Or fitful gifts, at best, of now and then,
The more we feel the high stern-featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty.

Steadfast and still, nor 'fraid with mortal praise,
But finding amplest recompense
For life's ungarlanded expanse,
In work done squarely and unwasted days.

His was the true enthusiasm that burns long,
Domestically bright,
Fed from itself and shy of human sight,
The hidden force that makes a lifetime strong,
And not the short-lived fuel of a song.

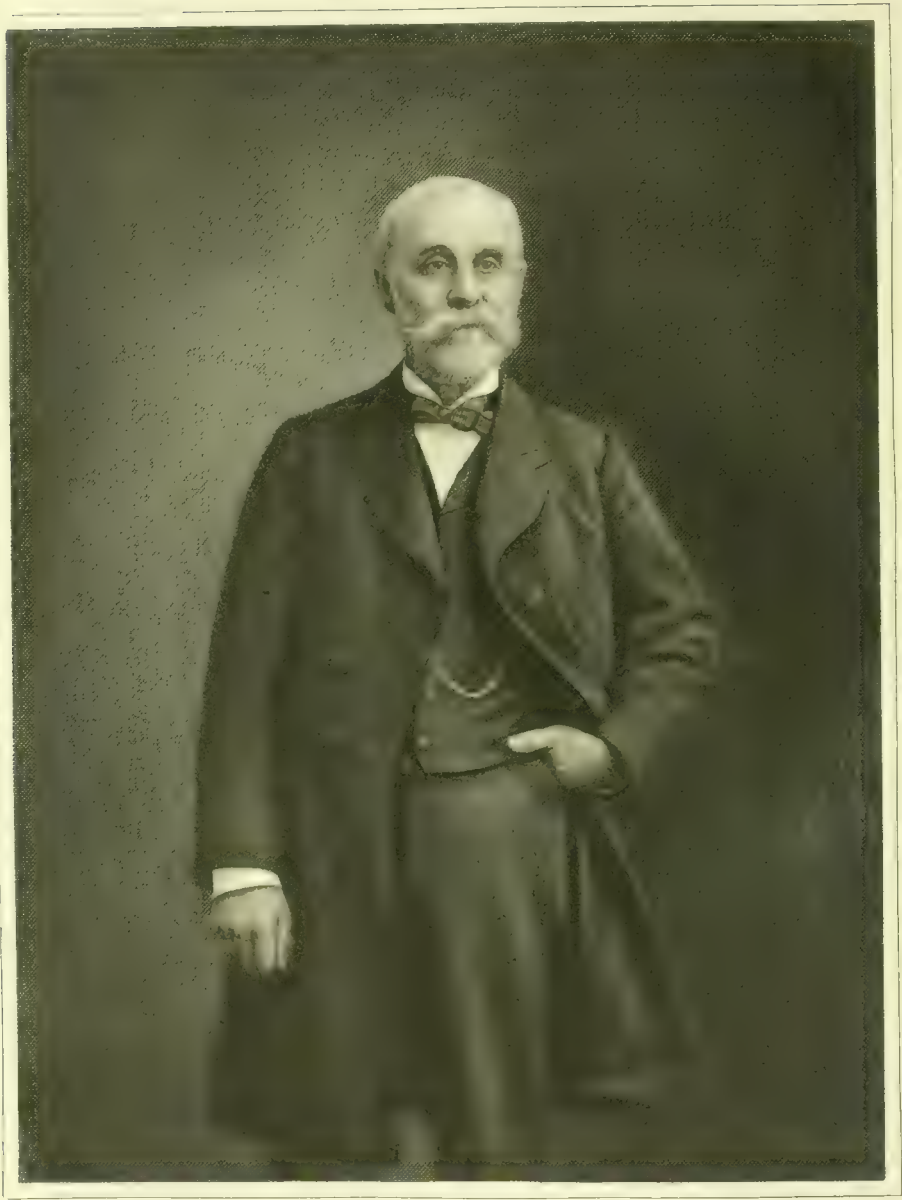
Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed
Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;
Never seduced through show of present good
By other than unsetting lights to steer
New-trimmed in Heaven, nor than his steadfast mood
More steadfast, far from rashness as from fear,
Rigid, but with himself first, grasping still
In swerveless poise the wave-beat helm of will.

Quiet completeness, life without a fall
From faith or highest alms, truth's breachless wall,
Surely if any fame can bear the touch,
His will say "Here" at the last trumpet's call,
The unexpressive man whose life expressed so much.

HARRY BENJAMIN LYON, D. D. S.—The appearance of the name of Dunkirk's newly elected mayor is sure to be greeted with enthusiasm by his loyal fellow-citizens. This is the more confidently to be expected by reason of the fact that this is the second time that Dr. Lyon has filled the office of the city's chief executive, his election now constituting a striking proof of the trust and approval inspired by his former administration.

Harry Benjamin Lyon was born March 15, 1873, on a farm in Angelica, New York, and is a son of Willard and Jane (Hooker) Lyon, the former a farmer on a small scale but a printer by trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are now deceased. The earlier education of Harry Benjamin Lyon was received in local district schools, and when he was eight years old his parents moved to Dunkirk. After passing through the public schools of that city he graduated from the high school, in 1891, and then, having been employed for two years, he entered the dental department of the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Entering at once upon the practice of his chosen profession, he has continued in the same up to the present time (1920).

In 1893 Mr. Lyon (as he then was) enlisted in the State National Guard at Olean, New York, becoming



—A. K. Fowler

a member of the Forty-third Separate Company. In June, 1912, a division of the Naval Militia was organized and he was placed in command. At this post of duty he continued to serve until the outbreak of the recent war, when he at once volunteered, receiving his commission on December 1, 1916. On April 7 of the following year he was called into service and was attached to the battleship "Wisconsin" for about a year. After that he rendered detached service as teacher and lecturer at the naval school at Hampton Roads, giving instruction in navigation and on similar subjects until May 10, 1919. His name is still on the reserve list, and on reaching home he returned to his position in the State Naval Militia.

In the sphere of politics Mayor Lyon gives his allegiance to the principles advocated by the Republican party, and for a number of years has been an influential factor in local affairs. At one time he represented the Second Ward in the Common Council, and served several terms on the Water Board. In 1911 he was elected mayor, serving through 1912-13, and in 1919 he received the tribute of a reelection for the term of 1920-21. Among other offices which he has held is that of State committeeman.

Among the professional organizations to which Mayor Lyon belongs are the National Dental Society, the State Dental Society, and the Eighth District Dental Society. He affiliates with the Masonic order—chapter, council, commandery, consistory, and shrine, and is past master and past deputy of his lodge. His religious affiliation is with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mayor Lyon married (first) April 25, 1899, Marjorie Alling, daughter of Dr. David G. and Juliette (Colman) Alling. Mrs. Lyon passed away on July 10, 1902, and Mayor Lyon married (second) April 9, 1917, Jane C. Connolly, of Gowanda, New York.

Both as soldier and citizen, Mayor Lyon has proved himself a loyal American, and he enters for the second time upon the duties of the mayoralty possessing the full confidence and staunch support of his friends and neighbors of Dunkirk.

GEORGE JOHN CORNELL, who for thirty years operated, with marked success, an ice business of such considerable proportions as to need a cutting force each year of one hundred and fifty men, is one of the representative successful men of Chautauqua county, New York, and although he has now retired altogether from business, his labors for thirty years brought much money and employment into the county. And his interest in the affairs of his home town, Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, has been so marked, and of such long standing, that he is highly regarded by the majority of the people of that section of the county.

He was born at Bemus Point, New York, February 8, 1854, on the ancestral homestead. His parents were John W. and Ann (Durfee) Cornell, and his genealogy, in both paternal and maternal lines, connects with old pioneer families of New York State. His father was a farmer, as was his grandfather, W. E. Cornell, who was, in fact, one of the pioneer settlers in that section of Chautauqua county. W. E. Cornell, paternal grandfather of George J. Cornell, first settled in Washington county, New York, in 1808, and about 1850 John W.

Cornell came to Chautauqua county, taking up an undeveloped tract of land at Bemus Point. Since that year the Cornell family has been prominently identified with the development of that section of the State.

George John Cornell attended the district school nearest to his home, and eventually became a student at the Mayville High School, from which in due time he graduated. He then began to assist his father in the operation of the home farm, and continued steadily in farming operations until he was twenty-five years old, when he became connected with boating and steam-boating enterprises on Chautauqua Lake. He was so employed for almost thirty years, and had also entered into the ice business at Mayville. That enterprise, which ultimately became his chief business, he began in a small way, selling the ice he had cut in Mayville and the vicinity. In course of time his business had so developed that he was supplying a considerable quantity of ice yearly to distributors in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where in course of time Chautauqua Lake ice came much into demand. Of late years, the business found work during the cutting season for about one hundred and fifty men, and the property of the company included several very large ice houses along the lake side. His success in the ice business was so substantial that when he retired from active business in March, 1919, he found that his financial interests were many, his investments including many tenements in Mayville and other places in New York State, and some farming properties in addition. Mr. Cornell is a Republican, but has not taken active part in political affairs, being too closely tied to business to have been able to afford time for such activities. But he has long been connected with two of the principal fraternal and benevolent organizations, the Masonic order and Elks. He is a member of the Mayville Blue Lodge of Masons, and belongs to the Jamestown lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Cornell married, July 30, 1879, Ida L. Wilcox, of Mayville, New York. Their only child, John George, who was born on October 4, 1892, and whom they had reared through a creditable youthdom, and commendable adulthood, to an energetic, useful manhood, succumbed to the ravages of influenza in 1918, his demise occurring October 14, 1918. He had been well educated, passing from the Mayville Grammar School to the Mayville High School, and from these to the Jamestown Business College, after which he entered with a zest into the affairs of his father's business, proving himself to be a business man of distinct capability, and a tactful, respected handler of men. He was the superintendent of his father's business, and gave promise of being able to efficiently continue it when the time came that his father would hand over to him the full direction of its affairs. But such was not to be, and his passing for ever from all the affairs of this life was a crushing calamity to his father and mother, who had centered their love in the life and wellbeing of their only child. Some solace, however, is still theirs in their grandchild, Madeline E., daughter of their dear deceased son and his wife, Edna (Hall) Cornell, of Mayville. And in their grandchild they see their son, which is wealth and comfort greater than all their material possessions can bring them.

ARTHUR H. GREENLUND—There is no name more closely associated with the business interests of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, than that of Arthur H. Greenlund, who for many years was closely identified with the life of this community and whose death here, October 14, 1917, was felt as a severe loss by his fellow citizens and a great host of personal friends.

Mr. Greenlund was born December 24, 1862, at the town of Randolph, New York, but came as a child with his parents to Jamestown, where he made his home up to the time of his death. He attended as a lad the public schools of Jamestown, but abandoned his studies at the age of seventeen, in order to begin his business career. Upon leaving school, Mr. Greenlund took up the study of furniture carving and designing, and after a number of years of apprenticeship secured a position as traveling salesman in the eastern territory for a number of local furniture firms. In 1888 he became an employee of the Jamestown Lounge Company, which was founded in that year by the late H. L. Phillips, the late T. D. Hanchett and L. F. Cornell. For some time he acted as traveling salesman in New England for this concern, and made so great a success in this line that he was eventually called to the central office to superintend the manufacturing end of the business. From that time until the close of his life he was closely identified with the Jamestown Lounge Company, and it was due in no small degree to his unusual executive and organizing ability that the concern has reached its present large proportions and occupies so important a place in the business interests of the community. Indeed he was possessed of a most extraordinary capacity for practical affairs in every line, and it is often stated that no manufacturer of this community was ever more widely or favorably known than Mr. Greenlund during the days when he represented the firm as a salesman. He was popular with furniture manufacturers throughout the country, and continued to hold their friendship after his retirement from the road and his devotion to the industrial aspect of the business. In 1901 the Jamestown Lounge Company was incorporated with Mr. Greenlund as vice-president, an office which he continued to hold until the spring of 1914, when the death of Mr. Hanchett, up to that time president of the concern, left that post vacant. Mr. Greenlund was immediately elected president and continued to fill that office with the highest degree of ability and efficiency until his untimely death. Another concern with which Mr. Greenlund was intimately connected was the Youngsville Manufacturing Company, of Youngsville, Pennsylvania, in the management of which he took a prominent part for a quarter of a century. It was he who was largely responsible for the development of its great business, it being his function to look after the marketing of its products, and although he was never a stockholder in the concern, he was more intimately connected with it than any one man.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Greenlund was always actively interested in the public life of the community, and was justly regarded as one of the leading Republicans in this region. He was, however, quite indifferent to public office of any kind and refused

to be a candidate for any office, though he served for a number of terms on the water and lighting commission, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, and at one time served as its president, in which capacity he did a great deal to promote the material advancement of the community. He was also a director and treasurer of the Union Trust Company, and was one of those who promoted the furniture exposition building here. For a number of years Mr. Greenlund suffered from ill health, but this fact did not interfere to any extent with his varied activities until about nine months before his death. He was prominent in social and fraternal circles here, and was a member of the Sportsman's Club of Jamestown, the Jamestown Club, the Lakewood Country Club, and many similar organizations. He was also a conspicuous figure in Masonic circles and was affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple, Boston, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and other Scottish Rite bodies. He was a member of Jamestown Tent, K. O. T. M. He was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church, and served as usher there for a number of years.

Arthur H. Greenlund was united in marriage, June 28, 1894, with Jessie Ormes, a daughter of Dr. Francis D. Ormes, a prominent physician of Jamestown. They were the parents of one daughter, Leona Ormes Greenlund. It will be appropriate to close this sketch of one of Jamestown's most prominent citizens with a number of tributes which were paid to him at the time of his death in the local press of Jamestown. In the course of a long obituary article on Mr. Greenlund, in the Jamestown "Evening Journal," the following occurs:

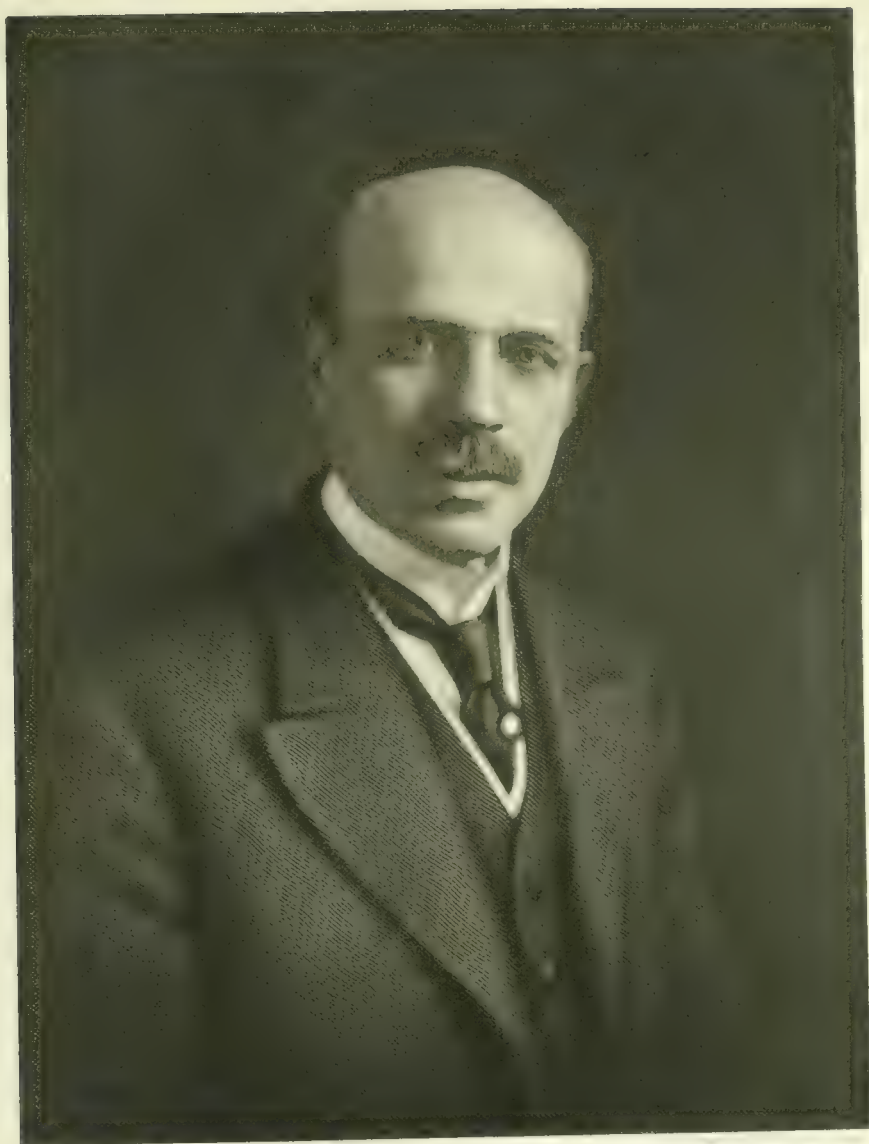
With the demise of Arthur H. Greenlund, Jamestown has lost one of the most conspicuous figures in its industrial life, one of the most popular members in its fraternal circles, and one of its best citizens. Mr. Greenlund was a self-made man and he enjoyed a phenomenal success from the beginning of his career.

It has been said that no manufacturer in the City of Jamestown ever has been more favorably or more widely known than Mr. Greenlund was in the days he traveled. All the trade knew him and many outside. When he retired from that work he fostered the acquaintance of his fellow manufacturers by attending the Grand Rapids market and keeping in touch with his customer friends.

It is a noteworthy fact that while he was helping make a world-wide reputation for the Jamestown Lounge Company, Mr. Greenlund always found time to listen to the news of his employees. Without ostentation, he helped every workman in need of assistance. The men associated with him in business have said that his liberality and generosity were remarkable, and that always he was the loyal friend of those in his employ.

Inquiry as to Mr. Greenlund's chief characteristics bring forth the response that he was the sort of man who never seemed so happy as when he was providing pleasure for his friends.

Mr. Greenlund had suffered a number of years, but only a few months before his death gave up hope of recovery from the fatal illness. His sunny disposition asserted itself through all his great suffering, and he maintained his good cheer until the end. Certainly Mr. Greenlund was one hundred per cent. optimist. With his family he had returned to town just four days before his demise, from his summer home on the shores of Chautauqua Lake.



A. J. G. and



F. D. Ormes M.D.

Mr. Greenlund was a lover of nature and of every kind of athletics. In his young manhood he was a noted performer both on ice and roller skates. He hunted, fished, bowled, played baseball and engaged in other sports, in all of which he distinguished himself. He had the ability to mix business and pleasure in such proportion that each only added to the zest of the other.

In the "Evening Journal" also appeared the following editorial:

It is seldom that a death has left a greater vacancy in the life of this community or greater sorrow in more hearts than came with the death of Arthur H. Greenlund early Sunday morning, and it is hard to feel that the kindly friend, the capable business man, the genial host and ideal husband and father, has passed on. Spending most of his fifty-five years in this community, he was long an active part of its best life. A real lover of his fellowmen, kind-hearted and genial, he won a host of true friends, who watched without fear or jealousy his steady rise to positions of business success and personal influence in the affairs of this growing city.

As one of the organizers of the Jamestown Lounge Company, when he had scarcely reached his majority, he had long taken a leading part in the industrial development of Jamestown, and from a small beginning he saw the plant to which he and his companions devoted their best thought and energy and hard work develop from a small shop to one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, an establishment that has done much toward advancing the name of Jamestown as a furniture center, and to raise the standard of business integrity and honest workmanship that has made this city famous in the furniture markets of the world.

Full of life and energy, full of the high spirit of youth, he was one of the leaders of his school and boyhood days in amateur athletics of Jamestown, and the Chautauqua Lake region. He was a lover of all honest sports and this kept his heart young as the years advanced. Up to a short time before his death, nothing delighted him more than a day at the Sportman's Club, or in fishing or hunting with clean heart and cheerful companions. He was one of the few men who could mix business and pleasure, without dulling the edge of either. He entered into every form of clean sport with the enthusiasm of business, and he enjoyed his business with the enthusiasm of the pursuit of pleasure. His clear business judgment did much toward the development of his own manufacturing establishment, of which he was the president for some years before his death.

But there was nothing selfish about Arthur H. Greenlund. He gave freely of his means and his talents for the good of the community. He served as president of the Manufacturers' Association; he had been for some years a member of the Jamestown Municipal Water & Lighting Commission; he had been a director and treasurer of the Union Trust Company, a member of the Jamestown Club and the Sportman's Club. He was deeply interested in Free Masonry, and had advanced through the lower branches of the Order, through the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite to the 32nd degree in this great order. But best of all, he was the ideal friend, husband and father, and it is in the home circle where his cheerful spirit will be most greatly missed. In times like these it is hopeful to recall that "Death is but another life." We bow our heads at going out and enter straight another golden chamber of the King's, larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

FRANCIS DENMAN ORMES—Dr. Francis D. whose name heads this biographical record, devoted his life to his profession, and he has been deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. He was born in the village of Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, April 2, 1838, a son of Dr. Cornelius and Angeline J. (Moore) Ormes. The American ancestor so far as known at present of the Orms or Ormes family of Jamestown, New York, was John Orms, of Watertown and Spencer, Massachusetts. The name has been spelled in different ways by his descendants, Orme,

Ormes, and Orms. This family has furnished the world with many noted physicians, beginning with the second generation, continuing up to the present. Dr. James Orms, who lived in 1709-85, was the first practicing physician of Spencer, Massachusetts. Dr. Cornelius Ormes, for thirty years a practicing physician of Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, is credited with being the first surgeon in the United States to successfully operate on and remove the ovaries and uterus.

(I) John Orms settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1706. He bought land in Spencer, Massachusetts, where he moved, and in this town he died in April, 1755. He was united in marriage, March 20, 1705, with Elizabeth Philipps, who survived him thirty-nine years, and died May 19, 1785, at the age of one hundred years, five months and nine days. To this union were born six children: 1. John, born October 16, 1706, died July 16, 1715. 2. James, born October 19, 1709, died 1785; he was the first practicing physician of Spencer, Massachusetts; married (first) 1733, Frances Hinds, (second) 1736, Rachel How, (third) 1742, Tabitha Wright. 3. Jonathan, see forward. 4. John, born July 24, 1716. 5. Sarah, born February 24, 1721. 6. Elizabeth, born February 2, 1725.

(II) Jonathan Orms, son of John and Elizabeth (Philipps) Orms, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 27, 1712. He settled in Spencer, Massachusetts. He married and among his children was a son Jonathan, see forward.

(III) General Jonathan (2) Orms, son of Jonathan (1) Orms, was born October 20, 1764, at Windham, Connecticut. He was a carpenter and millwright. He settled in Fair Haven, Vermont, in 1788, stopping for a time at Pittsfield, Vermont. He was engaged by Dr. Simeon Smith in building a forge on the west side of the falls, which he afterwards owned, and on which he built the saw and grist mills, so long known as "the Orms Mills." After his marriage he settled on the West Haven part of town, afterwards lived for many years south of the highway, in Fair Haven. He filled many town offices, and was general-in-chief of all the militia in Vermont during the War of 1812, and had his headquarters in Bennington. He moved to Castleton Corners in 1842, and died there August 4, 1850, aged eighty-five years. He married (first) 1790, Eunice Hines, who died in West Haven, March 27, 1824, aged fifty-five years; married (second) a widow, Annah (Doyle) Gaines, who died January 14, 1837; married (third) a widow, Lura (Lyman) Weston, who survived him. Children by first wife: 1. Pamalia, born 1792. 2. Allen, removed to Northampton, Iowa. 3. Sophia, married Alanson Loveland. 4. Alanson, died aged three years. 5. Betsy, married John Ransom, of Poultney, Vermont, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio. 6. Caroline, married Ezra Greenough. 7. Dan, born February 13, 1804; married (first) Amelia Gaines; (second) Mrs. Sarah S. Cook. 8. Jonathan, removed to Whitehall, New York. 9. Cornelius, see forward).

(IV) Dr. Cornelius Ormes, son of General Jonathan (2) and Eunice (Hines) Orms, was born at West Haven, Vermont, August 4, 1807. After receiving a thorough academic education, he entered upon the

study of medicine with Professor Theodore Woodward, at that time the most noted surgeon of the Eastern States, receiving his degree of M. D. from Castle-ton Medical College in 1832. After practicing for a time with his preceptor, he removed to Chautauqua county and opened an office in Panama, February 13, 1833. In that early day the inhabitants of this portion of the county and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania were largely engaged in lumbering, and Dr. Ormes' surgical experience, obtained under Professor Woodward, peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies constantly arising in that occupation. His practice soon extended into Northern Pennsylvania, then almost a wilderness, and his duties entailed upon him great hardships from the bad roads which he was compelled to traverse, and the severe exposure to which he was frequently subjected. The success which attended his practice, however, soon gained for him a high reputation, which was unceasingly enhanced down to the time of his death. During his life Dr. Ormes made a special study of ovarian diseases, and soon established a national reputation for the treatment and removal of ovarian tumors.

In 1863 Dr. Ormes removed to Jamestown, and the better field greatly enlarged his already extensive practice. In 1872 he was called to the Chair of Obstetrics and Uterine Surgery in the Detroit Homoeopathic College, and discharged its duties with marked ability, and advantage to the cause of homoeopathy. Dr. Ormes was at the time of his death, and had been for many years, president of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, he was also one of the physicians from Western New York who assisted in reorganizing the state society in 1861, and in which he was a permanent member at the time of his decease. Dr. Ormes was a member of the new Homoeopathic Medical Society of Western New York, and "Senior" in the American Institute of Homoeopathy, he having been elected a member in 1856. In all these societies he occupied a prominent place, and in all was the frequent recipient of positions of responsibility and of honor. Few physicians have acquired as extensive and enviable a reputation, and none will be more missed by the profession for those genial and excellent qualities of manhood which shed an additional lustre upon the achievements of an intellectual life. Dr. Ormes died April 20, 1886.

Dr. Ormes married, May 4, 1835, Angeline J. Moore, born September 15, 1814, died August 13, 1893. Children: 1. Francis Denman, see forward. 2. William H., born January 11, 1843, died July 4, 1854. 3. James C., born August 15, 1845, died January 16, 1870. 4. Julia E., born December 23, 1846, died April 19, 1888; married David N. Marvin; children: Isabelle and Maud.

(V) Dr. Francis Denman Ormes, son of Dr. Cornelius and Angeline J. (Moore) Ormes, received his preparatory education in the schools of Panama, and in 1853 entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, completing his studies in Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, at Fort Edward, Saratoga county, New York. He returned to Panama and began the study of medicine with his father, entering the Homoeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862. He graduated

from that institution in 1863, and after practicing one year in Panama removed to Jamestown, New York, where he soon built up a good practice, which has continued to increase ever since. Dr. Ormes is physician and surgeon for the Jamestown Street Railway Company, and also for the Chautauqua Traction Company. He holds a membership in the following national, state and county homoeopathic societies: The National Society of the United States, the American Institute of Homoeopathy, Western New York Society, and Chautauqua County Society. Dr. Ormes has served on the Board of Health, and has served as a physician to the poor. Dr. Ormes is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons, for which he was secretary twenty-six consecutive years; Royal and Select Masters; charter member of Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; Ismalia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Buffalo. He was one of the members of the board of managers for Gowanda State Homoeopathic Hospital for several years. In politics Dr. Ormes was a Republican until the formation of the Liberal Republican party, which nominated Horace Greeley for president, and since then has been voting the Democratic ticket.

In Franklin, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1864, Dr. Ormes was united in marriage with Leona Glidden, who was born May 28, 1843, and died April 30, 1898, a daughter of Daniel and Almira (Steward) Glidden. To this union were born four children, as follows, all residing in Jamestown: 1. Jessie, born February 22, 1866, wife of Arthur H. Greenlund, and they are the parents of one child, Leona Ormes. 2. Dr. Cornelius Frank, born July 27, 1874, a physician; married Pauline Backus. 3. Grace, born February 17, 1878, wife of Joseph W. Graff; they are the parents of two children, Dickson and Helen. 4. Leona, born January 6, 1882, wife of Herbert Goodwill, parents of one child, Francis.

In conclusion will say that Dr. Ormes' social standing is of the highest, and only equaled by his professional standing. Affable and genial in his nature, he is ever a welcome guest in Jamestown's highest circles, where he is respected and honored for his professional skill, candid, sincere, attractive manner. By his brethren in the medical fraternity he is highly esteemed and is frequently consulted, in the most cases they relying upon his sound judgment as well as medical knowledge. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, personally liked by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

FRANK HENRY MOTT—The present work would be incomplete if it failed to make a record of the lives of those men who have risen to professional eminence in Chautauqua county, as well as those, who by a series of successful efforts, have gained a position in the first rank of our citizens, as manufacturers, bankers, merchants and business men, or who have attained great wealth, or contributed to the material advancement of their city and county in the purely

business walks of life. No state in the nation can furnish the same long list of distinguished names in the professions of men who have achieved distinction as New York State.

Speaking of achievement, the man who attains success solely by the well directed efforts of his own natural ability and character is a type which has ever appealed with peculiar force to the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the ocean. Among those of Chautauqua county's professional men, who belong to this honorable class, is Frank H. Mott.

Frank Henry Mott, the son of Aaron Van Renssaler and Flora (Russell) Mott, was born February 9, 1873, in Russell, Warren county, Pennsylvania, a village deriving its name from his great-grandfather. A great-grandfather upon his father's side was a captain in the Colonial Wars, before the Revolutionary period; another was a soldier of the Revolution, and an earlier forefather was a Colonial governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. Still another was one of the Mayflower signers of the Plymouth Compact, and farther back one was among the men of Runnemede who wrested the Magna Charta from King John, while a collateral branch settled and became distinguished in Virginia. The Motts were among the earliest settlers of the Hudson River Valley and Long Island, and were prominent in the early annals of New York City and of Dutchess county, New York.

John Russell, an ancestor on his mother's side, was born in Ireland. He came from County Down to the United States about 1788. In 1800 he explored the wilderness country along the upper Allegheny and Conewango. Later, the same year, before there were any white settlers in Chautauqua county, he and his family left his home on the north branch of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania to lead a party of emigrants, mostly his neighbors, up that and the Sinemahoning rivers in a boat of his own construction. This boat was carried across the portage to the Allegheny and again launched on that river, which was in turn descended to the mouth of the Conewango. Mr. Russell ascended the latter stream to a place near the State of New York, where he settled the same year. A portion of his party became pioneers of Sugargrove and Farmington, in Pennsylvania, and Kiantone and Carroll in New York. His son, Thomas Russell, and John Frew, a kinsman, some years later became the founders of Frewsburg in Chautauqua county. Another son, Robert Russell, the great-grandfather of Frank H. Mott, became afterwards a prominent pioneer of the town of Kiantone and later the founder of Russell, Pennsylvania, and was for many years one of the most successful lumber men and leading citizens of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Frank H. Mott received his early education in the village school of Russell. At the age of fifteen he entered the High School in Jamestown. Later he became a student at law in the office of Cook, Fisher & Wade, long the leading law firm of Chautauqua county. He completed his studies in the Buffalo Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1899. After his admission to the bar, he began the practice of law in Jamestown, and is now in active practice in that city, professionally representing some of its largest interests.

While pursuing his law studies, he was engaged for two years in newspaper work for the Jamestown "Morning News," and again during the presidential campaign of 1900 he was the political editor of the Buffalo "Times."

Mr. Mott has a striking personality. His refined, dignified, courteous and democratic ways have made him universally popular. In early life, before he reached his majority, he developed a marked ability for public speaking which was assiduously cultivated and reinforced by the reading of history, and the study of the best literature. This accomplishment has gained him wide renown as a popular orator. His reputation as an eloquent speaker extends far beyond the limits of his county, and his services are in constant requisition at distant places and upon important occasions.

As an attorney, Mr. Mott is perhaps more generally distinguished. In the trial of jury cases, he is earnest and resourceful; there is no sign of uncertainty as to the soundness of his positions in respect either to the facts or the law of his cases. Opposition stimulates him, difficulties seem to delight him. No sudden turn of the conflict confuses, complexes or discourages him. His cases are always well prepared. His perception, swift and keen, is regulated by vigorous reasoning powers. Whether examining a witness, arguing a point of law to the court, or addressing the jury, his manner is always assured.

In addition to his legal acquirements, he possesses a remarkable aptitude for business, which enables him to readily understand the complication growing out of commercial affairs, and especially commends him to clients engaged in mercantile pursuits. As a counselor, he exhibits boldness and sagacity, with kindness and tact, but no man has ever been able to command his services for the accomplishment of wrong or the perversion of justice.

Mr. Mott has always been a Democrat. He has always given his ability and the influence of his character in his party's support. The Democrats of Chautauqua county owe much to him. Although a young man he is a sagacious leader. At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held in the summer prior to the National Convention at Kansas City in 1900, notwithstanding a strong effort to prevent expression of a choice for a presidential candidate, he introduced and secured the passage of a resolution significantly expressing the existence of a sentiment in the committee favorable to William J. Bryan. At the State Convention held at Saratoga in 1904, he was one of those who organized and led a movement that resulted in the nomination of Judge Herrick for governor.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City in 1900, and represented the State of New York upon the committee appointed to notify William J. Bryan of his nomination for the office of president. At the Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga in 1902, when but twenty-nine years of age, he was chosen the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. On his return from the convention to his home in Jamestown, he was given a public reception at which speeches were made in his honor by the leading citizens of the city without the distinction of party. In the election that followed he

carried that Republican stronghold by nearly three hundred majority, and ran several thousand ahead of his ticket in Chautauqua county, thus showing his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. In every political campaign since he attained his majority, he has been one of the ablest champions of the principles of his party, and during the presidential campaign in 1904, in a continuous tour, he addressed large assemblies in many of the principal cities and towns of the State from Buffalo to Brooklyn, rendering valuable aid to the cause he served. Mr. Mott has served as a member of the Board of Education of Jamestown, New York, for two terms; he has been deputy attorney-general of New York State for one term. He served two years as secretary of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of New York State, and six months as acting counsel of the same commission.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler; of the Eagles, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Phi Delta Phi, and Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he is regent. He is a member of the Jamestown Club, a former president of the Jamestown Bar Association, and also a member of the New York State Bar Association.

In closing this article we may say that Mr. Mott is a lawyer of unusual ability and marked attainments. He is an indefatigable worker, his energy is untiring, and he is thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles of the law, with their origin, their history, their development and their adaptability to new and changing conditions. His arguments are graceful, lucid, cogent, and always to the point. He has both technical and a general knowledge acquired by assiduous study and research, but most admirably trained and cultivated in the line of his professional work. He is not a case lawyer, who seeks parallels and precedents to rely on. He goes to the root of a question and grasps its underlying legal principles, driving them home with skill, discrimination and effect. He takes a high rank at the New York State bar, engaging in corporation law, criminal law, and general practice.

J. DELEVAN CURTISS—The present work would be incomplete if it failed to make a record of the lives of those men who have risen to professional eminence in Chautauqua county, as well as those who by a series of successful efforts have by their own individual energy and ability, unaided and alone, gained a position in the first ranks of our citizens. Throughout the length and breadth of our country we find men who have worked their way unaided from the lowest rung of the ladder to positions of eminence and power in the community, and just credit is due them for the additional obstacles they have been obliged to overcome and the indomitable courage with which they have been possessed. An example in point is the life of J. Delevan Curtiss, a distinguished member of the Chautauqua county bar. Mr. Curtiss is a lawyer of unusual ability and of a high order of attainments. He is an indefatigable worker. His energy is untiring. He is thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles of the law, with their origin, their history, their

development, and their adaptability to new and changing conditions; and his strong reasoning faculties, coupled with his great power of analysis, his mental alertness, his quick perception and his vigorous physique, enable him to present with force and clearness, to court and jury, the legal propositions and the conclusions of facts which he may be called upon, in his varied engagements, to maintain. His arguments are graceful, lucid, cogent, and always to the point. They give convincing evidence that he has an intellect, not only well stored with both a technical and general knowledge acquired by assiduous study and research, but most admirably trained and cultivated in the lines of his professional life work. He is not a case lawyer who seeks parallels and precedents to rely on. He goes to the root of a question and grasps its underlying legal principles, driving them home with skill, discrimination and effect. He takes a high rank at the New York bar.

The family of which Mr. Curtiss is a member is a very large one and of very ancient origin. The name, which is derived from a Norman French word, *Curteis* or *Curtois*, meaning civil, gentle and courteous, was brought into England with the Norman Conquest. The family is of early Saxon origin, and the name is found in old records spelled, *Curteis*, *Curties*, *Curtice*, *Curtis* and *Curtiss*, as well as many other ways. The earliest families recorded in England settled in the counties of Kent and Sussex. Stephen Curtis lived in Appledore, Kent, in 1450, and several of his descendants were mayors of Tenderdon. The records show that John (who spelled his name Curtiss) married Elizabeth Hutchins at Nazing, Essex, England, April 10, 1610, and had children, as follows: John, baptized at Nazing, February 26, 1614; William, baptized at Nazing, June 21, 1618. John, Sr., was brother of William Curtiss, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, whose wife was Sarah Elliot, sister of the Apostle to the Indians. John and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Curtiss, with their sons, William, John and Thomas, came over in the ship "Lion," William Pierce, master, with William Curtiss and Sarah (Elliot) Curtiss, his wife, in the company of Governor Winthrop, and landed in Boston in the summer of 1632. William Curtiss settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and John Curtiss, Sr., probably died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1635. His son, John Curtiss, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the ship "Lion," as stated in 1632. He later removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where the records show him to have been a landowner. His children were: John, William Thomas and Mary, and of this line of descent J. Delevan Curtiss traces his ancestry.

J. Delevan Curtiss was born in Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, New York, April 13, 1860, a son of Edward J. and Elizabeth (Eaton) Curtiss. Edward J. Curtiss was a son of John Curtiss, a native of Massachusetts, who married Minerva Montague, and came with his wife to Chautauqua county in the early part of the nineteenth century, locating in the town of Carroll. He became prominent there, and was one of the founders of the Baptist church at Frewsburg, New York. Minerva Montague was a lineal descendant from an old and prominent family who trace their ancestry to William the Conqueror of England. Ed-

ward J. Curtiss, father of J. Delevan Curtiss, was a prominent citizen of Frewsburg, New York; both father and mother died at an early age.

J. Delevan Curtiss was left an orphan when three years old, and lived for a time with his aunt. Early in life he demonstrated his ability to take care of himself by working on the farm for his board and lodging in the spring and summer, and attending the district schools in winter. He continued in various employments, and managed by his own individual efforts to acquire his supplementary education in the public schools of Carroll and Frewsburg, and he later attended the High School of Jamestown, New York. After laying aside his text-books, he took up the study of law in the office of John G. Wicks, of Jamestown, New York. He remained there three years, and was admitted to the bar, October 5, 1883, and at once began the general practice of law in association with Mr. Wicks. This partnership continued for one year, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Curtiss has practiced alone ever since. He has been a director in various financial and business institutions of Jamestown among these, a director of the Bank of Jamestown, of which he was one of the original organizers, and a director of the Empire Case Goods Company. Politically, Mr. Curtiss is a Republican. He was alderman of the first ward for two years, and corporation council for two years, and he is attorney for many corporations. Fraternally, Mr. Curtiss is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was elected exalted ruler three times of Jamestown Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Jamestown Club and Moon Brook Country Club, recently organized. Mr. Curtiss was a member of the New York National Guard for five years.

J. Delevan Curtiss was united in marriage with Caroline Stratton, a daughter of Charles and Rose (Taylor) Stratton. They have a daughter, Caroline, who has gained a national reputation as a vocalist and whose biography appears upon other pages of these volumes.

Mrs. Curtiss traces her ancestry* to one of the oldest

*Lauriston Castle, the home of the Strattons for more than four hundred years, is in the Parish of St. Cyrus, in Kincardineshire, Scotland. The name in this instance originated from the lands of Stratton near Edinburgh, which was granted by David I. to Alexander, filius Roberti, in the twelfth century. The records begin with this Alexander, son of Robert, about eleven hundred (1100) and some branches are traced down to the present generation (1907).

It was to this line that the Charles Stratton belonged who brought to the king the news of the surrender of Edinburgh Castle. To this line belonged, also, "our trusty and well beloved captain Robert Stratton" to whom King Charles' letter was written in 1655; Walter Stratton, who was murdered at Perth while defending his sovereign in 1437; and David Stratton, the martyr of Edinburgh.

Note—From "Fox's Book of Martyrs:" David Stratton, the martyr:

Several others were brought into the Bishop's Court, among them Norman Gourlay and David Stratton. They had said that there was no purgatory, and

and most distinguished families of New England. The Stratton coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent four bars, embattled, counter-embattled sable an escutcheon, gules in center.

Crest—An eagle or, wings inverted, standing on a man's hand in armor, couped at the wrist argent.

Motto—Surgere, tento. (Strive to rise).

The family was founded in this country by one Samuel Stratton, a native of England, in which country he was born in 1592, and who came to the New England colonies with his wife and family, prior to 1647, in which year we first have record of him here. His wife, whom he had married in England, probably died shortly after their arrival in the colony, and comparatively little is known concerning her.

(I) Samuel Stratton was a surveyor at Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and took the oath as free-man there, May 18, 1653. His home was situated in that part of Watertown which has since become Cambridge, in the neighborhood of the present Lowell Park and adjacent to the estate of James Russell Lowell. Samuel Stratton, after the death of his first wife, married, August 28, 1657, Mrs. Margaret Parker, the widow of William Parker, of Boston. By his first marriage he had two sons, by the second union the following children: Samuel, Jr.; John, and Richard.

(II) John Stratton married Elizabeth Traine, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, died in infancy; John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Samuel, Rebecca, Ebenezer, died in infancy; Ebenezer, and Jonathan.

(III) Joseph Stratton was born and lived all his life at Watertown, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Howe, and they were the parents of a large family of children of whom one was Jonathan.

(IV) Jonathan Stratton was born at Weston, Massachusetts, in the year 1714, and took part in the Revolution. He served as a private in the company of Colonel Lamson, and marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775, upon receiving the alarm. He married Dina Bemus, of Waltham, Massachusetts, November 1, 1738, and among their children was Jonathan, Jr., born March 8, 1746. He served in the Revolution, as did his father, his name appearing upon the muster and pay-rolls of Captain Jonathan Fiske, as one of Colonel Brooks' troops which were called out March 4, 1776, for five days service, and stationed at Dorchester Heights. He also performed other military services at various times during the war. He married, Septem-

that the passion of Christ was the only expiation for sin, and that the tribulations of this world were the only sufferings that the saints underwent. These two, although greatly solicited by the Archbishops and others of the clergy, refused to recant, and were accordingly condemned as obstinate heretics and sentenced to be burned upon the greenside between Lerth and Edinburgh, with a view to strike terror into the surrounding country. In the afternoon of the same day (August 27, 1532, under the reign of Henry the VIII.), they were taken to the place of execution, and kneeling down, they prayed with great fervency for some time. Then Stratton, addressing himself to the spectators, exhorted them to lay aside their superstitions and idolatrous notions and employ themselves in seeking the true light of the gospel. He wished to have said more but was prevented by the officers. The sentence was then put into execution and the Martyrs cheerfully yielded up their bodies to the flames, commending their souls to the mercy of their Heavenly Father and hoping for immortality through the merits of their blessed Redeemer.

ber 20, 1768, Sarah Childs. The Stratton and allied families have been prominent in all the great periods in the history of America, and Mrs. Curtiss is a worthy representative of this grand old family. She is a true home-maker, possessing splendid musical attainments, is a charming hostess, and a woman whose mental endowments have well fitted her to be the trusted confidant and sympathetic counselor of her distinguished husband.

In conclusion we may say of Mr. Curtiss that at all times throughout his career he has stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, and in the wise use of his limited opportunities. Prompt and decisive in character, but always considerate of others and exceedingly generous, the number of those he has aided by kindly words of advice drawn from the storehouse of long experience, or by the helping hand of material assistance, is large indeed; aye, larger, perhaps, than will ever be known, exemplifying in his daily life an intensely earnest disposition to serve his fellowmen. He practically adopts his own motto: "None too high to face, and none too low to help." A man who has the courage of his convictions to dare and to do!

One of the best known and most highly honored of Chautauqua county's professional men, Mr. Curtiss' career has been rounded with true success. He is preëminently a man of action, one whose plans and theories, deeply conceived and deliberately matured, speedily crystalized into realities. The efforts and accomplishments of such men benefit not alone their own cities and counties, but the entire State and Nation, furthering the progress of civilization and ministering to the happiness and welfare of humanity.

CAROLINE CURTISS—With the awakening of a national consciousness in America has come the first real opportunity for our native musicians to assert their talents and to challenge the world with the significance of their ability free from prejudice and the fetich of "foreign atmosphere." Among the great American singers of astonishing powers is the young lyric soprano of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, Miss Caroline Curtiss. Although Miss Curtiss has been only a short time before the public, her career has been the concentrated essence of spectacular success. This is not only due to her wonderful talent, but to the systematic and careful training she enjoyed since her earliest childhood, and not a little of her success may be credited to her cultured and talented mother, who, possessing exceptional musical ability, has been able to encourage her daughter toward the musical career which she has attained.

Caroline Curtiss was born in Jamestown, New York, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Delevan Curtiss. She received her early education in the Jamestown public schools. She demonstrated her musical talent at the age of five years, attracting the attention of a noted musical critic who recorded that she sang "clearly, sweetly and with great expression, showing decided musical talent." Two years later she played her first operatic role, that of Little Bo-Peep in a fairy operatta for children. Again at the age of twelve she took a leading part in an operatic performance in

her native city, where "her pleasing soprano voice found a responsive chord in the audience and she was heartily encored again and again." After several years of study in the famous Washington Girls' School, "Fairmount," Miss Curtiss had not only gained the general intellectual background so necessary to the true artist, but also achieved the unusual honor of graduating from the vocal department of the institution, an event which had not been duplicated in thirteen years. At this time her teacher pronounced her ready for the concert stage, but before making a public appearance she received additional instruction from such famous masters as Otto Torney Simon, of Washington, D. C., and from Parisian Jean Criticos, teacher of Jean de Reszke and other great artists. Two of the most famous musicians in the world had also, by this time, given the young singer their unqualified approval. Shortly before her graduation she had an opportunity to sing for Madame Emma Calve, and the French diva expressed the greatest enthusiasm over her voice, predicting a most brilliant future. Not long after this the great Belgian violinist and conductor, Eugene Ysaye, had Miss Curtiss sing for him the famous "Aria" from Massenet's "Herodiade." When she had finished he sprang from his chair, kissed her upon the forehead, and exclaimed: "My child, you have God's gift."

Through diligent work and steady development, Miss Curtiss has mastered a large repertoire in a wide variety of styles, being made familiar with the literature of music from earliest childhood through the splendid assistance and encouragement of her parents. She is equally familiar with the requirements of oratorio and those of song interpretation. Miss Curtiss' personal beauty, united with distinction of manner and personality, her emotional understanding with her marvelously even voice of highly sympathetic qualities, has made her the interpreter par excellence of many and varied selections. Her absolute sincerity, her ability to forget self in her art, has won for her a unique place in the hearts of the music loving public. This is evidenced in the many testimonials which she has received. Quoting from an article which appeared in the "Musical Courier," April 3, 1919, speaking of her New York debut recital at Aeolian Hall, March 25, 1919, it said: "In conclusion, Miss Curtiss has a soprano voice of much clarity and sweetness which she uses with skill. Her interpretations showed serious purpose and intelligence and held her audience interested to the finish of the program. One looks forward to a second recital. Her future is assured and she is a most attractive addition to the concert field."

Miss Curtiss has been paid many tributes by the press and critics in many of the large cities of the East where she has appeared in concert. One particularly noteworthy, of local interest, is that of the Jamestown "Morning Post" relative to her recital appearance at the Samuels Opera House, Jamestown, New York, January 9, 1919; it said in part that her recital was not only a distinguished musical event but one of civic pride as well. "The concert program of Caroline Curtiss, the young prima donna soprano, was one of chaste beauty, a collection of rich musical gems, distinctively of the modern cult, and happily



N. E. V. Porter

fitted to the voice and temperament of the gifted artist. Miss Curtiss possesses a voice singularly pure, unfailingly true to pitch and of real exquisite quality, her pianissimo an achievement of real vocal command."

The Jamestown "Journal" on that occasion in an editorial said in part: "Miss Caroline Curtiss, the young and most pleasing soprano soloist, in beginning her professional career will have the good wishes as she has the love and admiration of the people of Jamestown and Chautauqua county generally. A girl with charm of character and person, a voice of singular beauty and culture, Miss Curtiss will surely win the hearts of the people wherever she appears." On the occasion of the recital last spoken of, a telegram sent to R. E. Johnston, her concert manager in New York City, by William L. Foster, manager of the Samuels Opera House, said: "Caroline Curtiss scored triumph last night, exceeded all expectations."

In closing this review of Miss Curtiss' life will say that when the next history of Chautauqua county shall have been written we predict that Miss Curtiss will have achieved a place among the noted artists of the world, and will not only be a source of credit and pride to her city and county, but to her State and Nation as well.

HUBERT ELMER VOLNEY PORTER—As president and principal of the Jamestown Business College Association, Ltd., Mr. Porter has long been numbered among the leading educators of Western New York. He has, also, for some years, been actively associated with the political life of his home city and now (1920) fills the office of acting mayor. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been intimately and influentially identified with the religious interests of his community, taking a leading part in the various activities of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(I) John Porter, founder of the American branch of the family, came from Dorset, England, to the American colonies, and in 1637 was at Hingham, Massachusetts, settling in 1644 at Salem, Massachusetts. He was constable and deputy to the General Court at Hingham, established the first tannery in New England, and was reputed to be the largest landholder in Salem Village.

(II) Samuel Porter, son of John Porter, married Hannah Dodge.

(III) John (2) Porter, son of Samuel and Hannah (Dodge) Porter, married Lydia Herrick.

(IV) Samuel (2) Porter, son of John (2) and Lydia (Herrick) Porter, married Sarah Bradstreet. Samuel (2) Porter held the rank of sergeant in the Colonial forces.

(V) John (3) Porter, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Bradstreet) Porter, served as sergeant in the Continental army, participating in the battle of Bennington, and being present at "Burgoyne's surrender" at Saratoga. He was commissioned captain in 1779. Captain Porter married Mary Kimball.

(VI) John (4) Porter, son of John (3) and Mary (Kimball) Porter, was a major in the Patriot army of the Revolution, serving with the Thirteenth Regiment, under Colonel Edward Wigglesworth, under whom he

also held the rank of brigade inspector. Major Porter married Lydia Baker.

(VII) Israel Porter, son of John (4) and Lydia (Baker) Porter, was one of the founders of Gouverneur, New York. He married Hannah Belknap, and settled at Gouverneur, where he established the home-stead and engaged in the milling business. In 1835, accompanied by his eldest son, Israel Washington Porter, he journeyed to the wilderness of Wisconsin, west of Milwaukee, where he laid out farms for his three sons.

(VIII) Israel Washington Porter, son of Israel and Hannah (Belknap) Porter, was one of the pioneer settlers of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he built and operated the first saw mill and the first grist mill established in the territory of Wisconsin. He married Lydia Harris, and they became the parents of ten children. Shortly after the Civil War he disposed of his interests in Wisconsin and retired from active life to devote his declining years to fruit culture in Vineland, New Jersey. Mr. Porter was a man of much force of character, and it was generally felt that any interest with which he was identified possessed in him a wise and vigorous promoter.

(IX) Volney Homer Porter, son of Israel Washington and Lydia (Harris) Porter, married Adelia E. Jackson, and served through the Civil War in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being appointed sergeant in 1864. After the war he engaged in horticultural pursuits in New Jersey.

(X) Hubert Elmer Volney Porter, son of Volney Homer and Adelia E. (Jackson) Porter, was born November 21, 1861, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and in 1885 graduated in the scientific department of Pennington (New Jersey) Seminary Collegiate Institute. Later he attended Dickinson College, and also the Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, receiving from the latter institution, in 1887, the degree of Master of Accounts.

For some time, thereafter, Mr. Porter taught in the public schools of New Jersey, and at Baptist College, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. In 1892 he was elected president and principal of the Jamestown (New York) Business College Association, Ltd., and has since received, annually, the tribute of a reelection to that important and responsible position. The institution was founded in 1886, and in 1889 was incorporated as a business college, with authority to issue diplomas to its graduates. The splendid structure which is now its home was erected in 1910 and the institution is now one of the best appointed business colleges in the United States. The school is co-educational, and its patronage is chiefly from Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1919 two hundred and sixty students were in daily attendance, and the faculty was composed of seven members. How much of this growth and prosperity is attributable to the far-sighted sagacity and wisely directed aggressiveness of its president and principal it would be impossible to say, except by declaring that he has been from the day of his installation the guiding spirit and controlling mind of the entire institution, inspiring, with his own vitalizing energy and indomitable perse-

verance, his official associates and the constantly increasing body of students.

Not even the leadership of such an institution as we have most inadequately described can supply sufficient employment for Mr. Porter's versatile talents and inexhaustible energy. He is secretary of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, and in 1918 was elected president of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, thus giving to business interests a portion of his attention. With public affairs he has for a long period been actively associated, and for three years served as president of the Jamestown Civil Service Commission. He has also served four terms as alderman, in which capacity he has been three times elected president of the board. By virtue of this he becomes acting mayor whenever the city's chief executive is obliged to be absent from his post of duty.

Since 1891 Mr. Porter has been a director of the Jamestown Young Men's Christian Association and at different intervals has, for several terms, filled the office of president. While thus serving, in 1900, the sixty thousand dollar home of the association was erected. In 1897 he was ordained an elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for three years he served as president of the Erie Conference Epworth League. For two years he was president of the fourth general conference of the league, embracing seven conferences. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Porter enlisted in the 113th Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York, serving as corporal and later as sergeant. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Porter married, Jan. 26, 1893, Grace Estelle, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Jennie (Stevens) Townley, and they are the parents of two children: Carolyn Margaret, and John Townley.

Mr. Porter is a descendant of ancestors who, in their successive generations, were among the foremost in the upbuilding of their communities. He has exceeded their traditions in that his work has been and is not the upbuilding of his own community alone, but also that of many in various and distant parts of the land by the training of citizens who are to make the history of the nation.

CHARLES HENRY BROWN—Shortly after the settlement known as the "Rapids" or "Prendergast Mills" had been renamed Jamestown, Samuel A. Brown, grandfather of Charles H. Brown, came to the new village, then containing a few unfurnished houses amid a forest of tall timber and without mail facilities. Samuel A. Brown was a son of Col. Daniel Brown, of Hebron, Conn., and a brother of Judge Henry Brown, a graduate of Yale College, class of 1808, a lawyer and the first judge of Herkimer county, New York. Another brother, Daniel Bishop Brown, a graduate of Yale, class of 1800, settled in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, and became one of the leading lawyers of Western New York. Samuel A. Brown studied law under his brother, Judge Henry Brown, while the latter was practicing in Springfield, N. Y., and practiced in the justices' courts, but had not been admitted to any court of record when he came to Jamestown. The

County Court was then in session at Mayville, twenty-two miles away, and applying at once for admission, he passed the required examination tests, was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar, and was the first lawyer to settle in Jamestown. His first office was in the lower northeast room of the unfurnished two-story house on the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, and became very popular, "Squire Brown," as the law "oracle" of the village, gaining considerable business in the Justice's court and usually being counsel in most of the villager's cases in the Court of Common Pleas. He frequently traveled to neighboring towns on horseback, carrying a few law books in his saddle bags to attend suits in the Justice's courts, and was reputed fairly successful. The career of the first lawyer of Jamestown is of deep interest, and will be further outlined in connection with a review of his ancestry and descendants.

(I) Charles Henry Brown, of Jamestown, N. Y., is of the eighth American generation of the family founded in New England by Edward Browne, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1654, as he was marshal there from 1654 to 1659. By his wife, Faith, he had sons: Joseph, John, Thomas, and Bartholomew, and became the head of a large family now widely scattered. In this branch the line is traced through Joseph, the eldest son of Edward and Faith Browne.

(II) Joseph Brown (he dropped the final e), son of Edward Browne, was born about 1639, and was a farmer of Ipswich, Mass., where he died Sept. 30, 1694. He married Hannah Asselbie, who survived him, the mother of five sons and three daughters.

(III) Sergt. Thomas Brown, son of Joseph Brown, was born in Ipswich, Dec. 26, 1678, died June 27, 1767. He married Abigail Jacobs, and among their children was a son, Thomas.

(IV) Thomas (2) Brown, son of Sergt. Thomas (1) Brown, was born in Ipswich, July 7, 1707. He left Ipswich, and located in Windham, Conn., where he engaged in farming until his death, Jan. 10, 1773. By his second wife, Sarah (Bishop) Brown, he had three sons and three daughters, descent in this branch coming through their son, Daniel, a patriot of the Revolution.

(V) Col. Daniel Brown, son of Thomas (2) Brown, was born in Windham, Conn., Jan. 13, 1747, died at his estate near Hebron, Conn., June 18, 1832. At the time of the Revolution he gave up a successful mercantile business to serve as deputy commissioner under Gen. Jonathan Trumbull, which station he held to the close of the war, ranking as colonel. He then retired to his farm, near Hebron, Conn., his home until his death. "The public securities," which he received from the Government in pay for his services, greatly appreciated in value, and not only provided for the ample education of his five sons, but guaranteed a competence for his old age. Col. Daniel Brown married, in 1771, a daughter of Captain Ichabod Philips, who survived him until Aug. 10, 1837, residing at the family mansion with her son Thomas, who remained at the home farm and cared for his aged parents after all the others had removed to Western New York. Mrs. Brown spent the last twenty years of her life in darkness, losing her sight in 1817. Their children were: Daniel Bishop, a

lawyer, previously referred to as of Batavia, N. Y.; Henry, the first judge of Herkimer county, New York; Thomas, a farmer at the old homestead, which he owned and passed on to his son, Thomas L. Brown; Samuel A., of whom further; Ephraim, a physician of Batavia, N. Y., where he died aged thirty-nine years.

(VI) Samuel A. Brown, son of Col. Daniel Brown, first of this branch to settle in Chautauqua county, New York, was born at the farm near Hebron, Conn., in 1795, died at Jamestown, N. Y., on Sunday, June 7, 1863. He was well educated, proficient in Latin and surveying, and was well equipped for the battle of life when, in Aug., 1813, he left home to join his brother, Henry, in Springfield, N. Y., his parents yielding a reluctant consent to his going, as they intended him to have the home farm. Besides studying law in Springfield, he taught the district school for three months, and in 1814 marched with the Otsego militia to Sackett's Harbor, but was not called into action. In October, 1816, with a cash capital of eighty dollars, he left Springfield on horseback, visited his brother, Daniel Bishop Brown, in Batavia, N. Y., then journeyed as far west as Painesville, Ohio, returning to New York, and locating in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, in Nov., 1816.

His early life in Jamestown has been referred to, and as the first settled lawyer in that village he possesses a peculiar interest to those of a century later who now populate that prosperous city. On Oct. 31, 1818, he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court, and on April 27, 1827, his counsellor's license was granted. He purchased from his early friend and patron, Judge Prendergast, five lots on the west side of Main street, and there built his first law office, and later a dwelling, occupying both until his death. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1818, was the principal magistrate of the village, and gained high reputation for administering justice honestly and impartially. In 1824 he was licensed a counsellor in the Court of Equity; on March 28, 1825, was appointed master in chancery, holding that office about twenty years; appointed brigade judge advocate under Gen. Horace Allen, in March, 1825, resigned in 1828; admitted a counsellor in the Court of Chancery in 1827; appointed district attorney in 1828, holding this ten years; appointed agent of the Cherry Valley Land Company in 1828; and in 1858 was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county. He probably drew more pension papers, revolutionary and others, than any other attorney of the county, and lived to see all of that class of his friends pass away. During his many years of law practice he had as partners Richard P. Marvin, later a judge of the Supreme Court; George W. Tew; and in succession his sons, Charles C., Levant B. and Theodore Brown.

He first entered public life in 1824, as a nominee of the Clinton party for the Assembly. He came within two votes of being elected, although his party was in a decided minority. In 1826 he was again nominated, winning by seventy votes. In 1828 he was elected a village trustee, and chosen president by the board. He was elected superintendent of the poor for Chautauqua county, in 1838, serving five years, and in 1843 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Whigs

for the Assembly. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1844, and as chairman of the committee on aliens rendered important service to the State. He was elected a director of the Chautauqua County Bank at its organization in 1831, and until his death, thirty-two years later, was a director and attorney for the bank. He was an incorporator of Jamestown Academy, and a trustee of that institution as long as he lived, serving during his later years as president of the board. He was one of the incorporators of the First Presbyterian Church, frequently serving as trustee, and from Feb. 9, 1849, until his death in 1863, was an elder of that congregation. He represented the Buffalo Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church on several occasions, and was a special commissioner of Auburn Theological Seminary. He was treasurer of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, for many years, beginning with 1820; was a member of the First Independent Rifle Company, organized in Jamestown, in 1818, and on April 24, 1818, was elected its captain. He wrote a brief history of Chautauqua county, which appeared first in the Jamestown "Journal," and later was published in book form. In 1847 he delivered a series of lectures on the history of the town of Ellicott, before the students of Jamestown Academy, and was a strong advocate for the cause of temperance, delivering many public lectures in its support. From 1840 he was a life member of the Chautauqua County Bible Society, and held life memberships in all the county's benevolent societies. He prepared his legal causes with the greatest care, and was always fortified behind an authority, his library the best in the town. He was originally a Federalist in politics, then later acting with the Clinton, Whig, and Republican parties, casting his last presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Samuel A. Brown and Prudence Olivia Cotes were married, March 7, 1819, she was born Jan. 18, 1799, daughter of John Cotes, an inn keeper and farmer of Springfield, N. Y. Their first home was in Jamestown in the rear room of Mr. Brown's law office, their kitchen by the side of a large stump in the back-yard covered by a temporary board roof. There Mrs. Brown did her cooking, and had, in addition to her own family, several mechanics who were erecting their dwelling house. This stump was long preserved by Mr. and Mrs. Brown as a memento of the past, and he was fond of exhibiting it to his friends as their first kitchen. Mrs. Brown was a devoted and efficient member of the Congregational church, and later of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown. The Brown home was the abode of hospitality, and a welcome haven for visiting ministers. She was a woman of practical sense and clear judgment, firm in purpose, and a tower of strength to the church. During the great fire in Jamestown, Jan. 31, 1861, Mrs. Brown over-exerted herself in the endeavor to save their household goods and never recovered her health, dying Aug. 31, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of eleven children, six of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Charles C., a lawyer, associated with his father in practice until his death in 1847, aged twenty-six; Levant B., a lawyer of Jamestown until his death, in 1875; Theodore, also a lawyer of Jamestown; Henry E., of

further mention; Margaret, married Salathiel Batchelder, and moved to Victor, Iowa; and John T.

(VII) Henry E. Brown, son of Samuel A. Brown, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1826, and there died Jan. 13, 1897. He was educated in the city schools, and became a partner of the firm, Crosby & Brown, who in 1851 established a tannery in Jamestown. Later he was proprietor of a general store at Clear Creek, Chautauqua county, which he sold in 1855, and the same year went West, locating in Iowa City, Ia. He was assistant county clerk until 1860, then was elected county clerk, resigning to enter the Union army in the quartermaster's department, serving with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He then returned to Jamestown, where he continued active until his death, thirty-two years later. He was a Republican in politics, in religious preference an Episcopalian, but very liberal in his views.

Henry E. Brown married, in Jamestown, Jan. 21, 1852, Helen Sprague, born at Fly Creek, Otsego county, New York, June 10, 1828, who survives him, now (1920) a resident of Jamestown, her home with her only son, Charles H. Brown, No. 59 Prospect street. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of James L. and Mary Maria (Badger) Sprague, who were married at Fly Creek, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1827, and after residing in Rochester and Westfield, N. Y., settled in Jamestown, N. Y., about 1844. James L. Sprague, as a member of the firm of Sprague & Steele, owned and operated a foundry and machine shop in Jamestown, one of the first operated in the village. He was an ardent admirer of the New York "Tribune," and its editor, Horace Greeley, his files covering the numbers from almost its first weekly issue until the number of the week of his death, Sept. 22, 1867. His wife, Mary Maria (Badger) Sprague, died Jan. 1, 1888. Mrs. Helen (Sprague) Brown traces descent from the Angell and Sprague families of Rhode Island, both families prominent in the early and subsequent history of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Brown were the parents of a daughter, Agnes, who died in infancy, and of a son, Charles Henry, of further mention.

(VIII) Charles Henry Brown, son of Henry E. Brown, was born in Iowa City, Ia., Jan. 31, 1861. After his father's return from the Union army in 1865, the family moved to Jamestown, N. Y., and there Charles H. was educated in the public schools, and has ever since resided. He embraced journalism at an early age, and has been connected professionally with the reported staffs of the local newspapers, and as correspondent with the papers of New York City, Buffalo, and Cleveland. He was one of the earliest among the stenographers of Jamestown, and taught the first class in stenography at Jamestown Business School. In 1889 he entered the office employ of the American Aristotype Company, and has continued with that company until the present, 1920, the company now being a division of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, Mr. Brown being office manager. He is a Republican in politics, and at the time Jamestown became a chartered city he was holding the office of town clerk. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Congregational Church.

GERALD GILMAN GIBBS, of Westfield, N. Y., law graduate of Cornell University, 1902, with the degree of LL. B., and in successful professional practice in Chautauqua county since 1902, and since that time a factor of guidance and consequence in many phases of the public affairs of Westfield, is a native of Chautauqua county, and in the paternal line comes of a family which has long been resident in the county, and which, in fact, may be placed among its pioneers. Erastus Gibbs, grandfather of Gerald G. Gibbs, was an industrious farmer in or near the town of Chautauqua at the time of the Civil War, and like a true patriot was desirous of serving on the side of the Union, in military capacity, but on account of his age he was rejected. In the maternal line, Gerald Gilman Gibbs has an ancestor, Charles Stanton, who saw considerable service during the Civil War and was a member of the Ninth New York Cavalry, and in one engagement was wounded in the left arm. He later had connection with oil properties in Pennsylvania, and eventually settled upon a farming property, and to some extent dealt in farm implements and fertilizers.

Gerald Gilman Gibbs was born in the town of Chautauqua, that county, New York, Aug. 25, 1876, the son of Charles F. and Mary (Stanton) Gibbs. His father, Charles F. Gibbs, was a farmer, and later in life became a travelling representative of the International Harvester Company, succeeding well in the sale of agricultural machinery. Gerald Gilman is one of four children born to Charles F. and Mary (Stanton) Gibbs, three sons and a daughter; his sister Sophie is now Mrs. Harvey, of Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, and his two brothers are: Glen S., who lives in Westfield, and is electrician for the Lake Erie Traction Company; and George D., who is a merchant at Sherman.

Gerald G. Gibbs received his elementary and high school education in the Sherman schools. He did some further private study, and then proceeded to Cornell University, to take the law course. Eventually, in 1902, he was graduated, and gained the degree of Bachelor of Law. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the Chautauqua county bar, and soon thereafter became professionally associated with James H. Prendergast. This law partnership was not of long duration, and soon after its dissolution Gerald Gilman Gibbs became associated in practice with Henry C. Kingsbury, at Westfield, that law partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Kingsbury. A new law firm was constituted in 1905, Gerald G. Gibbs and Harry C. Williamson joining forces and connections, for the joint general practice of law, and also in a minor degree to enter into writing of insurance. That law partnership has continued to mutual satisfaction until the present. Mr. Gibbs is well regarded by his professional confreres, and has a growing clientele, which indicates that in his profession he is capable.

In public affairs he has taken much part, and has been honored by election to many responsible offices in Westfield; he was the president of the Council in 1905-06, and was supervisor of the town in 1915-16-17. He is the chairman of the Board of Electric Light Commissioners; and during the war he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board. He was very



Eli W. Norton,

active in the various public movements of National and patriotic aspect during the years of war, and had appreciable part in the raising of the town's quota of the various funds raised for war purposes. Mr. Gibbs is a man of fine professional type, distinguished presence, intellectual bearing, and cleanly cut. He has the reputation of being an assiduous law student, well founded in the law, and a conscientious and able guardian of public interests.

Mr. Gibbs married (first) Nellie L. Herron, who died on Nov. 25, 1914, leaving one child, Stanton Wood Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs was a widower for almost five years, his second wife being Ethel B. Herron, and their marriage date being Sept. 4, 1919.

REV. LEVI WARREN NORTON, who came to Jamestown in 1853 to become the first rector of St. Luke's Church, was for many years a resident and commanding figure in the affairs of early Jamestown. By his unflinching loyalty, breadth of charity, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of others, his character was clearly demonstrated. A man of impressive personality, clear visioned, rigid in his integrity of purpose, willing and eager at all times to contribute his full strength and ability in every helpful way towards the comfort, happiness and welfare of the people of his church and community, he was eminent in that special loyalty which entitled him to the esteem and love of those who followed and benefited by his leadership. As a minister of the Gospel of Christ, he never faltered in his duty, and as chaplain during the Civil War he gave all that was in him in undimmed courage and unstinted effort for the benefit, consolation and comfort of those soldiers with whom he was associated.

He was born Oct. 17, 1819, at Attica, Wyoming county, New York, the youngest child of Elijah and Mary (Moore) Norton. He was educated in the academies in Cherry Valley and Lowville, N. Y.; was a graduate of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., with the class of 1843; and the General Theological Seminary in New York City in 1846. He was baptized in the Old Episcopal Church at Monticello, Otsego county, New York, by the Rev. Daniel Nash, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was confirmed when sixteen years of age in Lowville, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. William Heathcote DeLancey, first bishop of Western New York, being the only person confirmed at the time. He was ordained deacon in Zion Church, Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson county, New York, by Bishop DeLancey, July 26, 1846, with William A. Matson, Orlando F. Starkey, T. F. Wardwell, and Benjamin Wright. He was ordained to the priesthood in Trinity Church, Watertown, New York, July 21, 1847, by Bishop DeLancey, with his brother, Rev. Samuel Hermon Norton, and Rev. Benjamin Wright. His first parochial charge was Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y., which he assumed in 1846, and was its faithful rector for seven years. During his rectorship the old church building was entirely destroyed by fire and a new one erected. In 1853 Mr. Norton received a call to St. Luke's parish, Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, to become its first resident rector.

He arrived in Jamestown, in May, 1853, and preached his first sermon in the old academy at the corner of Fourth and Spring streets, there being at that time no church building. In a letter to his wife, dated Sunday, May 29, 1853, he writes: "I preached from the text, 'I have set the Lord always before me,' Psalms 16-8;" and at the afternoon service he says: "We had very beautiful singing. It is strange but true that there are some beautiful voices here in these back woods." He found here a few earnest communicants, seven women, who were anxious to have the church in the little back woods village, far from other towns or railroads. From other letters written soon after coming to Jamestown we learn that Mr. Norton often officiated in the villages in this section, for he says in one letter, "I married a couple at Ashville and have been down to Randolph to baptize a sick woman and child;" and in still another letter, "I go to Carroll for a third service next Sunday. I preached to a large congregation last Sunday evening at Frewsburg." In one letter he writes: "I expect to go to Mayville to-day, having been sent for to visit a young lady at the point to die. It is twenty-three miles." And a few days after he writes: "I reached home yesterday noon, having gone completely around Chautauqua Lake. I rode thirty-six miles the first day, reaching Ashville at ten P. M.," and still another he writes, "I rode twenty-three miles in the rain with an umbrella only, reaching Mayville at six P. M. This makes the second jaunt around the lake in less than a week." He soon succeeded in establishing the church in Jamestown, purchasing the property of William H. Tew, on Main and Fourth streets, for \$2,000. The house was used for a rectory; the cornerstone of the church laid Sept. 27, 1854. The building was erected at a cost of \$6,500, and consecrated free from debt by Bishop DeLancey, May 8, 1856. This edifice was destroyed by fire, Sunday, Dec. 21, 1862, the fire originating from a defective flue. Nothing daunted, the little parish fitted up a store in the Hall block on West Third street, where they worshipped until the new church was erected in 1865. A second church was built on the reconstructed walls, and was consecrated free from debt by Bishop DeLancey's successor, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, May 20, 1865. Upon the death of Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, widow of Alexander J. Prendergast, in 1889, a bequest of \$125,000 was left to St. Luke's Church to erect a fireproof building in memory of their only daughter, Catherine M. Prendergast, whom Mr. Norton baptized. The cornerstone of this new and beautiful edifice was laid by Mr. Norton, Nov. 29, 1892.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Norton, with the consent of St. Luke's vestry, enlisted as chaplain in the Third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, 72nd New York Volunteers, and was located with his regiment under command of Col. Nelson Taylor at various places in Maryland and Virginia. Being attacked with camp fever he was sent home on furlough, but later returned to the army, but because of continued ill health he was obliged to resign in April, 1862. In Aug., 1870, Mr. Norton resigned as rector of St. Luke's Church at Jamestown to accept a call from St. Luke's Church, Metuchen, N. J. He remained there until March 1, 1882, when he became rector of St. Paul's

Church, Rahway, N. J. His health breaking down in 1892, he resigned the rectorate of St. Paul's Church at Rahway, at Easter, and with his family returned to Jamestown, in July, 1892, living a quiet and retired life, but ever ready to assist his brother clergy, as his strength permitted, until his sudden death at Bemus Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1900, where he had gone with his son and daughter and friends for a day's recreation. He was buried from his home on Crossman street, Jamestown, Aug. 26, 1900, and his remains interred in the family lot in Lake View Cemetery.

Mr. Norton was for several years a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, New York City. He was secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of Western New York, in 1869, while in the Diocese of New Jersey he was secretary of the standing committee for a period of thirteen years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, taking his first degree in Masonry in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, in Jamestown, later becoming a Sir Knight and member of St. John's Commandery of Olean, N. Y. Mr. Norton's mother died in 1837, and is buried at Cherry Valley, N. Y. His father, a soldier of the War of 1812, died in 1839, and is buried in the town of Gerry, N. Y.

Mr. Norton was married, Oct. 15, 1846, to Elizabeth Proudfit Leonard, daughter of Stephen and Jane (Martin) Leonard, of Lowville, N. Y., by Rev. Edward A. Renouf, rector of Trinity Church, Lowville. Their children were: Frederick Leonard Norton; Frank Beardsley Norton, M. D.; Jane Martin Norton; Levi Warren Norton, Jr.; and Lucy Seymour Norton; the last-named surviving. He had four brothers and three sisters. His brother, Merritt Milton Norton, a merchant of Lowville, N. Y., died in 1846. Morris Norton was known as "Squire" Norton, and was a popular resident of Ashville, N. Y.; he died in 1878. Sullivan Sedgwick Norton, died in infancy. Rev. Samuel Hermon Norton was rector of Trinity Church, Fredonia, N. Y., and died there in 1864. Of his sisters: Eunice Beardsley, died in youth. Fanny Malvina, wife of Dr. Nelson Potter, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., died in 1895. Mary Moore Norton, married Robert J. Merrell, and lived to the good old age of ninety-eight years, retaining her mental faculties to the last, passing away April 21, 1913; she was a well known resident of Jamestown for many years of her married life. Mr. Norton's second son, Dr. Frank B. Norton, married Emily Mockridge, of Metuchen, N. J., in 1875, and died there in 1890, leaving three children by this union: Grace Warren Norton; Charles Leonard Norton, of Newark, N. J.; and Warren Mockridge Norton, of Los Angeles, Cal. The keynote of this useful and stirring life may be shown by one of Mr. Norton's favorite verses:

We can never be too careful
What the seed our hands shall sow;
Love from love is sure to ripen,
Hate from hate is sure to grow.

ALVIN JOHNSON STEWART, M. D.—A young, talented physician, full of ambition and the love of his profession, is the best description that can be given of Dr. Alvin Johnson Stewart, one of the leading prac-

tioners of Falconer, N. Y. He worked to earn the money to finance his college career, so values the education thus gained more highly. Dr. Stewart's ability as a surgeon is somewhat an inherited gift, for his father, Alvin D. Stewart, was a physician and surgeon before the young Dr. Stewart was born. The elder man had a fine reputation for great ability and many successful cures are ascribed to him. He practiced in Port Byron and was greatly beloved by his patients.

Alvin Johnson Stewart was born Sept. 7, 1886, in Port Byron, N. Y., his mother before her marriage to Dr. Stewart being Emma Johnson. Dr. Alvin D. Stewart and his wife had two children: Alvin Johnson, and his sister who is now the wife of Allen Johnson.

Alvin J. Stewart was educated in the public schools of Port Byron, graduating from the high school in 1903. Being very young to begin the study of medicine, and wishing to earn the money to defray the expenses of a college course, the lad obtained employment with the New York Central Railroad as librarian in their offices in New York City. For three years he remained in this employ, and in the fall of 1906 entered the medical school of the University of Syracuse, from which he graduated in 1911 with the privilege of writing M. D. after his name. This was followed by a year of hospital experience as interne in the City Hospital of Rochester, New York, after which he passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners, June 30, 1912, at Syracuse. Young Dr. Stewart went to Falconer that same year and opened an office for the general practice of medicine, though inclining greatly to specializing in surgery. He has been very successful since locating in Falconer, and now that he has been given his discharge from the army he has returned to that place and resumed his practice.

Dr. Stewart volunteered for service in the war with Germany, gaining his commission as first lieutenant on October 5, 1918, spending six weeks at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, in the Medical Officers' Training Camp, after which he was assigned to escort detachment duty at Hoboken, N. J. He has visited every camp in this country in connection with his work on hospital train service, meeting the incoming transports laden with sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, relieving their sufferings while en route to the hospital camps or the nearest discharge point. It was a wonderful field of service for a man of Dr. Stewart's ability and kindness of heart, giving him a great opportunity for further experience. He was discharged from the service, June 18, 1919.

At Port Byron, N. Y., in 1911, Alvin Johnson Stewart married Elizabeth K. Hest, a resident of that town. They have one child, Jean Katherine.

Dr. Stewart is a member of the Medical Association of New York State, and of the Greek letter society, Alpha Kappa Kappa, a college fraternity. He is also a Free Mason. He is one of the rising young men of his time, well regarded by other physicians, and with the prestige of his father's ability and success, in addition to his own army experience, there is no doubt that Dr. Alvin Johnson Stewart has a brilliant career opening up before him.

ERIE HALL—The Hall family of Westfield to which Erie Hall belonged was founded in Chautauqua county, New York, by Asa Hall, who came from New England in 1811, the Halls settling in that section at a very early period of our country's history. The members of this branch of the family were hardly seated amid their new surroundings ere they were disturbed by reports of a second war with Great Britain, and when it became a certainty, Asa Hall and his two sons, George, and Asa, Jr., marched to the defense of the border and did their share. On West Main street, in the village of Westfield, is a stone monument erected to the memory of early settlers of Portland, Westfield and Ripley, and on it the names of Asa Hall and sixty-one others are engraved. Erie Hall was a descendant of Asa Hall through his son, George Hall, and his wife, Sally Hutchins.

(I) Asa Hall, the founder, was born in Thompson, Windham county, Conn., June 20, 1767, and died in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, March 15, 1832. After leaving Connecticut, Asa Hall settled in the State of New Hampshire, there remaining until the year 1811, when he came to Chautauqua, accompanied by Mrs. Hall and their six children. He settled on land in the town of Westfield, and with the aid of his sons conducted as successful farming operations as were possible under pioneer conditions. Asa Hall and his sons, George, and Asa, Jr., enlisted in the American army during the war of 1812-14, and were present at the capture and burning of Buffalo in 1814. Asa and his sons were returning home under parole and had reached Mack's Tavern on Cattaraugus Creek when all were stricken with fever and ague and were unable to proceed. Mrs. Hall was sent for and came, nursing her husband and sons back to health, then sickened herself, and died Sept. 18, 1814. She was buried in Westfield Cemetery, and eighteen years later her husband, Asa Hall, was laid by her side. They were married at Douglass, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 5, 1789, and were the parents of six children, as follows: Sophy, born Dec. 5, 1791; George, of further mention; Harriet, born Oct. 11, 1794; Asa, born Dec. 26, 1796, a soldier of the War of 1812, and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church; David, born Oct. 29, 1798; Silas Foster, born July 24, 1800.

(II) George Hall, eldest son of Asa Hall, the founder, was born at Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, April 16, 1793, and died at his farm in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, April 24, 1863. He was eighteen years of age when the family came to Chautauqua county, and a year older when with his father and brother, Asa, aged sixteen, he enlisted in the American army. He was his father's helper in clearing a farm from the wilderness, and later learned the carpenter's trade, and also was a capable millwright. He settled along Chautauqua Creek within the present bounds of the village of Westfield, and owned the land along South Portage street to the creek. About 1830 he erected the first building on the now county poor farm in Dewittville, and also built the Hall grist mill on Chautauqua Creek. That mill he operated for a time in partnership with Mr. Campbell, and Mr. McClurg. He cultivated his farm in

Westfield, and late in life retired from all outside business and spent the remaining years of his life at the farm. Like his father, he was a man of strong, upright life and character, a man to be trusted and relied upon.

George Hall was married, April 27, 1817, to Sally Hutchins, who survived him seventeen years, dying April 10, 1880, and they are both buried in Westfield Cemetery. Children: 1. Phoebe, born Feb. 2, 1818; married Allen Mallory. 2. George Foster, born July 14, 1820. 3. Archelaus, born Oct. 20, 1823. 4. Viola, born April 8, 1824; married William Hewitt. 5. Byron, born Oct. 1, 1828. 6. Erie, of further mention. 7. Niagara, born Nov. 21, 1834. 8. Lydia, born Feb. 2, 1837; married Giles P. Buck. 9. Miami, born Oct. 28, 1830.

(III) Erie Hall, son of George and Sally (Hutchins) Hall, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, Dec. 24, 1830, and died Sept. 15, 1908, and is buried in Westfield Cemetery. He was educated in the public schools and at Westfield Academy, his early life being spent as his father's assistant on the farm and in the grist mill, principally the latter. After becoming an expert miller he took the management of the mill for his own account, having as a partner Mrs. McClurg, whose husband, a former partner with George Hall, had left her an interest in the mill. Later, for a few years, J. G. Harris was a partner with Erie Hall in the mill. Finally Mr. Hall withdrew from milling and devoted his energies to grape cultivation, having a vineyard on Chestnut street and another on West Main road, Westfield. He was a successful business man, influential in his community and highly esteemed wherever known.

Mr. Hall was physically disqualified for military service, but was accepted in the home guard, and during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, was called out for service. He was a Republican in politics, but held no public office, his business and his home filling the measure of his happiness.

Mr. Hall married, Sept. 23, 1853, Eliza Ann Cosgrove, born at Mayville, Chautauqua county, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Willing) Cosgrove. Mrs. Hall, a devoted Christian wife and mother, died Feb. 3, 1901, and is buried in Westfield Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Erie Hall were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Elfreda Elizabeth, died young. 2. Leon Asa, died in childhood. 3. Adele H., wife of Hugh W. Thompson, editor of the Westfield "Republican;" Mrs. Thompson died June 15, 1896; she was a missionary teacher in the West and South in the service of the American Missionary Society. 4. Jessie E., of further mention. 5. Roy C., died in 1912. 6. James E., a resident of Westfield; he married, April 21, 1897, Lottie Taylor, and they are the parents of: Harold Taylor, and Josephine Eliza Hall.

(IV) Jessie E. Hall, youngest daughter of Erie and Eliza Ann (Cosgrove) Hall, was born in Westfield, N. Y., and there educated in the public school. For years Miss Hall was a great sufferer from bodily ills. The benefit Christian Science would be to her was advanced by a friend, and as a result Miss Hall went to Boston, and during a course of reading and study of "Science and Health," as presented by Mrs. Mary

Baker Eddy, was effectually cured and restored to complete health. She finished her course of study, became a qualified practitioner and returned to Westfield.

The Church of Christ (Scientist) in Westfield was founded through her efforts and she became its First Reader. She is a practitioner of the Christian Science method of healing all ills, mental or physical, and a loving devoted follower of the faith which brought to her its healing power. She is a lady genuinely respected and loved for her womanly grace, charity and kindness.

ARTHUR C. WADE—The personality of Arthur C. Wade was built upon such an exceptional number of talents and abilities that to choose one in particular as being the one in which he shone brightest would be a difficult task. In his profession, the law, he was so able and masterly that he was considered one of the foremost lawyers of that section of New York where he practiced, indeed, one might say of the whole State, his fame having extended far and wide. As a business man he seemed to have acquired an insight into the details of administration, and it would seem as though that should have been his chosen field of labor. In a professional man that is a very rare quality, as few of them are successful business men. While not a trafficker in politics, he yet was an able politician of a high, idealistic character, and if he had chosen he might have attained almost any position in the gift of the people. As an orator he was most convincing and versatile, having the power of stimulating the mental qualities of his hearers, or perhaps, appealing forcefully to the emotional side of an audience. In whatever position it was his good or evil fortune to be placed, he met it with calmness and with a power adequate for any occasion.

Arthur C. Wade was born in Charlotte, Chautauqua county, New York, the son of George L. and Jane E. (Pearson) Wade. George L. Wade was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823, but went to Charlotte while still very young, remaining there until his son, Arthur C., was several years old, when the family moved to Ellington. He was a farmer by occupation and also considerable of a mechanic; a Republican in politics, and a Methodist in religion. He and his wife had eight children: 1. William, a resident of Cherry Creek. 2. George, died in infancy. 3. Jane E., married Henry Erwin, of Warren, Penn. 4. Charles E., who lives in Jamestown. 5. Alfred E., who died in California, in 1904. 6. John L., living in Jamestown. 7. Lillian A., married Bert Willis, of Jamestown. 8. Arthur C., of further mention. Arthur C. Wade's paternal grandfather was George Wade, born in Massachusetts, but moved to Chautauqua county about 1840, where he continued to reside upon his farm until his death. He married a Miss Brown, of Tioga county, and they were the parents of eight children. Arthur C. Wade's mother, Jane E. (Pearson) Wade, was born in England, in 1822, but came to the United States at the age of six years, her father, Mr. Pearson, emigrating to this country in 1828 and settling in Charlotte, where he died.

The education of Arthur C. Wade was extensive and comprehensive, the foundation of it being gained

in the small district school of his neighborhood, as he lived at that time on his father's farm. After a few years he attended the Ellington Academy and from this institution went to Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph. Here he decided upon his future vocation, that of the law, his selection of that profession perhaps being determined upon owing to the fact that in his boyhood he had met with a very serious accident while temporarily engaged in work in a local saw mill, the result being the loss of his left arm. A young man so handicapped would naturally choose some employment where his loss would not be felt so greatly, but his mental attributes giving evidence of his ability, he began his career by entering the office of Theodore A. Case, of Ellington, a successful lawyer of that town. He studied under the direction of Mr. Case for nearly two years, when, in 1876, he entered the Albany Law School, graduating from it in May, 1877. A month later he and Mr. Case formed a partnership which lasted six years, the firm name being Case & Wade. Here his skill in conducting the various cases which came to him attracted considerable attention, and eventually came to the notice of ex-Judge Orsell Cook. He suggested to the aspiring young lawyer that it might be to their mutual advantage to join forces, so in 1883 the firm of Case & Wade was dissolved and a new partnership was formed, of which Judge Cook, Jerome B. Fisher, a prominent lawyer of Jamestown, and Arthur C. Wade were the members. For twelve years this continued, when Judge Cook died in July, 1895, and Mr. R. Stevenson joined the remaining partners. The new firm was known as Fisher, Wade & Stevenson, but its duration was for a short period only, as Mr. Fisher withdrew in 1897, Wade & Stevenson continuing the business until 1910, at which time Mr. Stevenson withdrew also. A few years later, Mr. Wade formed a partnership with Louis L. Thrasher and M. L. Clapp, under the name of Wade, Thrasher & Clapp, and this firm continued until the death of Arthur C. Wade, Aug. 22, 1914. The many successful suits gained by him had made him one of the foremost lawyers of his time, and his reputation for sagacity, extreme justice, and his power of cross examination brought him many tempting offers from legal firms in various parts of the country. He at one time refused an offer from a New York concern to go to that city and locate. It was financially a great opportunity, but Mr. Wade clung to his home and friends in Jamestown and he decided to remain there. He was continually called, however, to other large cities to take cases of the greatest importance, one being the case of Roland Molineaux, whom he was asked to defend at his second trial, but refused to do so. A case which was one of the most difficult that was ever brought to a successful issue by Mr. Wade, and which brought him into nation-wide prominence, was the Benham murder trial. A man in Erie county, named Benham, had been tried and convicted for the murder of his wife by prussic acid, and the Court of Appeals had confirmed the decision. The mother of the defendant came to Mr. Wade and besought him to reopen the case. At first he declined, but later yielded to her importunities. He asked for a new trial on the ground of new evidence. The plea was at first refused,



Arthur C. Wade

but Mr. Wade's powers of persuasion were so great that at last Supreme Court Justice Hooker granted another trial, this being the only case on record at that time in which a new trial was granted under similar conditions. Mr. Wade ferreted out the fact that many of the witnesses in the former trial had testified falsely and when confronted with the proof were unable to make any explanation of their assertions. He brought forward the coroner who was in office at that time, Dr. Diehl, afterward mayor of Buffalo. He testified that there had been no death from prussic acid poisoning in Erie county during his term, as it would have occupied the attention of every physician in the county; all the former testimony was proved to be false. Mr. Wade spent three days in summing up, presenting every point in such a manner that no argument could be brought against it. The charge to the jury eliminated all possibility of conviction and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal after the first ballot. As an evidence of the generosity of Mr. Wade's nature, let it be mentioned that although he had received a large fee for his services, he had spent more than his fee from his own pocket in necessary expenses for the case, thereby defending the man for nothing, and, furthermore, gave sums of money at various times to the man's family, which amounted to more than he had been paid.

Not only was Mr. Wade more than ordinarily successful as a lawyer, but, as a business man, he was an important factor in Jamestown. He was president of the Art Metal Construction Company, and was largely interested in the voting machine industry in the city; he was a stockholder and an officer of the Waverly Electric Light and Power Company, and of the Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Company. He was president of the Chautauqua Towel Mills; the Ahlsstrom Piano Company; the Warren Ross Lumber Company, and the Allen Square Company; a director of the First National Bank; the Post Publishing Company; and the Chautauqua Abstract Company. His interest in the enterprises alone would make Mr. Wade a power in the commercial world. He was also greatly interested in real estate and his holdings were quite extensive.

In his youth, Mr. Wade was a farmer boy, and when success came to him in later life his greatest desire was to return to the scenes and occupations of his farm life. Among his many investments were several large farms in various parts of the State, all of which he kept in a high state of cultivation, spending money freely in whatever he deemed necessary to the development of them. He was not a "book farmer," but a practical one, superintending the ditching and draining of the land, the preparation of the soil for different plantings, and taking part at sowing and harvesting times. He personally saw to the construction of buildings and the purchase of machinery. His summers were always spent upon one or the other of his farms, and whenever he could steal away from his numerous cares it was to his beloved farms he went for recreation.

Mr. Wade's love of children was one of his great characteristics. To quote from an edition of the Jamestown "Journal," at the time of his death:

Having no living children of his own upon whom to bestow his affections and favors, Mr. Wade's heart opened widely in his love of the young men with whom he came in contact, and not a few of the young lawyers and business men of this community owe to him their opportunities for schooling and advantages that would otherwise have been denied to them. There are few who knew of his many acts of kindness along these lines, and of the number of young men he has helped through college and started upon a successful career. But these young men know it, and with few exceptions these kindnesses have been fully appreciated and reciprocated as opportunity afforded.

If Arthur C. Wade had not been such a successful lawyer, and if he had not made such a success of his business operations, or if he had not devoted himself so greatly to farming, he would have become one of the greatest politicians of his time. His services to the Republican party were numerous and highly valued. It was he who was chosen to present the name of Lieut.-Gov. Higgins as a candidate for governor at the State convention held in Saratoga, Sept. 18, 1904. His address aroused wild enthusiasm among his hearers, and has never been equalled in any other State convention. Mr. Wade was at one time city attorney, and in 1903 was elected assemblyman from his district, acting on the Judiciary Revision Committee and on the Committee of Taxation and Retrenchment. He was reelected in 1904 with a great majority. His political record is one of the cleanest and most forceful that the party has ever known.

In social life Mr. Wade was positively brilliant, his conversational powers making him a guest eagerly sought; his bright witticisms were *bon mots* worthy of remaining long in one's memory, while his charming, easy manner, free from the commanding dignity of the court room, made him a companion most desirable. He was constantly in demand as an after-dinner speaker, his scintillating flashes of humor often touching lightly upon the follies of humanity. But it was as a host in his own home that Mr. Wade shone par excellence; solicitous for the comfort and welfare of each and every guest, hospitable to the last degree, his generous nature exulted in the entertainment of his friends.

Arthur C. Wade married Frances Briggs, the daughter of Carey and Diantha (Gould) Briggs. They had three children: Carey, Arthur and Ruth. They all died in infancy, a lasting sorrow to Mr. and Mrs. Wade.

When the dread summons came to Mr. Wade it found his family and friends somewhat prepared for the sad event, as he had been in failing health for some time. While past the meridian of life he was far from the allotted span of years, and the news of his death on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 21, 1914, cast a gloom over the city of Jamestown, his business associates, members of the legal profession, political and social acquaintances, each and every one felt that a personal sorrow had befallen them. His loss to Jamestown will be greatly felt, as he was ever ready to lend a willing ear and ready hand to any suggestion for the betterment of the city.

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS CARLSON—Honored by his fellow citizens of Jamestown with six consecutive terms as mayor of the city, Mr. Carlson is now (1919)

serving in his twelfth year as chief magistrate of Jamestown. The record of his long term of office is a chronicle of the successful application of straightforward business principles and high ideals to municipal problems, and under his leadership Jamestown has enjoyed an administration of public affairs, efficient, thorough, and capable.

Mayor Carlson is a native of Jamestown, born Oct. 26, 1868, and his identification with the city has been continuous. He is a son of John F. and Louise Carlson, and was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. Upon the completion of his studies, he entered the furniture manufacturing line, but recently has confined his activities to newspaper publishing. His political career began in 1893, with his election to the Board of Aldermen of Jamestown. Two years afterward he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, and for ten years he served in this body, aiding largely in the inauguration of municipally owned utilities and in the development and extension of those already under city control. As a Progressive Republican, he was elected to the office of mayor in 1908, and through successive reelection he continues in office to the present time. His record as a public servant has no chapter that will not bear the closest scrutiny, and Jamestown, capably, wisely, and modernly governed, has attested her approval of the existing order repeatedly at the polls. In the early days of his administration the Elmira "Star Gazette" gave editorial expression as follows:

In these days of petty party squabbles, hold-ups of measures for the public good and even shameless graft in the administration of city government, it is a pleasure to good citizens everywhere to see reforms based on good solid business principles in active operation as at Jamestown. Mayor Carlson's administrative ability, impartiality and rare skill in putting into operation new systems are attracting national attention and he well deserves the warm praise for his work which he has received.

The "Municipal League Journal" of Baltimore in its last issue made this comment:

Samuel Carlson, Mayor of Jamestown, New York, is a young official who belongs to that school of vigorous, aggressive and progressive public men who are forcing to the fore many needed reforms in the conduct of public business. He is an able and enthusiastic speaker who puts life into his words and action into his thoughts. His public service has been marked by his manly way of doing things and the fearless manner in which he says what he thinks.

Mayor Carlson has given to his important tasks the best of his talents and, regardless of party lines, has grown steadily into the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. While studying and solving his own problems in Jamestown, he has kept in close touch with developments and accomplishments in municipal management in other cities, and has devoted the sum of his knowledge and experience to the public welfare. During the United States' participation in the World War he served as chairman of the Jamestown draft board, and took conspicuous part in all patriotic work, from the campaigns for relief and social service organizations to the fifth Liberty Loan, Jamestown performing creditably her part in these great undertakings. Mayor Carlson has fraternal affiliation with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles,

and the Knights of the Maccabees. His clubs are the University and the Norden, and he is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and Vasa fraternity.

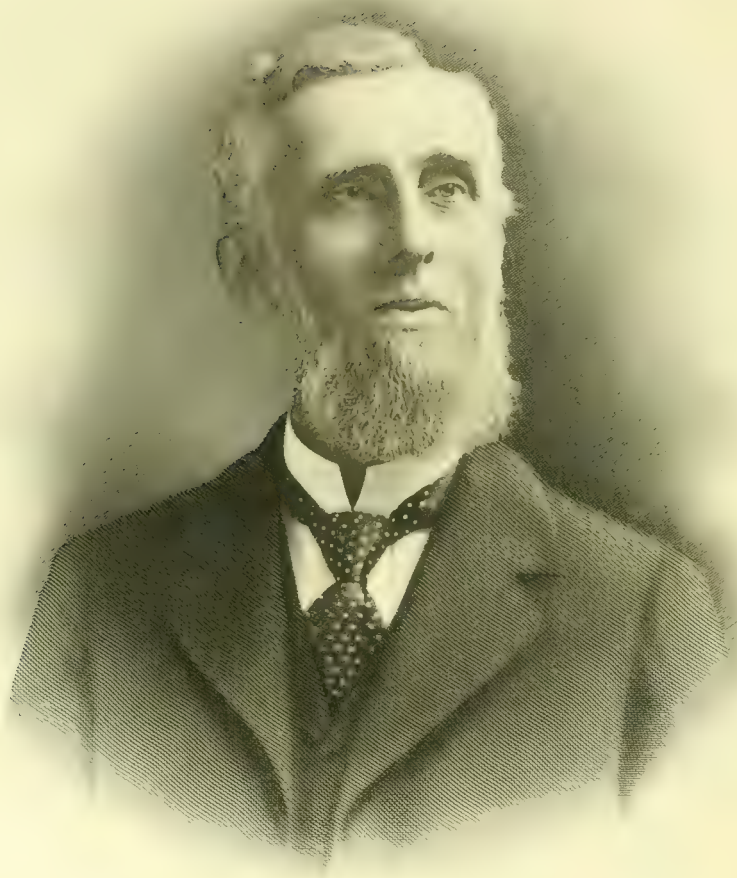
Mr. Carlson married, June 21, 1893, Freda S. Hendrickson, of Jamestown, N. Y., daughter of Oscar and Hedwig Hendrickson, both deceased. They are the parents of one child, Wendell La Vern, born Jan. 1, 1897.

WILLIAM HALL—Never had Jamestown a citizen more truly public-spirited than this high-minded financier and business man. With the lumber business and with railroad interests Mr. Hall was long and conspicuously associated; in banking circles he was a leader and in everything which in his judgment, tended toward improvement of community conditions and his ability and weight of character placed him ever among the foremost.

William Hall was born Aug. 17, 1793, in Wardsboro, Vt., and was a son of William and Abigail (Pease) Hall, both natives of Massachusetts, and the former a captain in the Revolutionary army. Soon after attaining his majority William Hall migrated to Western New York, passing his first winter with his elder brother, James, who had settled, in 1811, in that part of the town of Elliott afterward known as Carroll and later as Kiantone.

It was to the lumber industry that William Hall turned his attention, beginning by making shingles and taking them to Pittsburgh on a raft on which he worked his passage. In 1816 he came to Jamestown, there being then only sixteen families in the place, and was for a time connected with the store and hotel of which Elisha Allen was the proprietor, probably the only places of the kind that the neighborhood could then boast. In 1822 he purchased of Nathan Kidder, for three hundred dollars, the lot on the corner of Main and Third streets, where the Prendergast block now stands. On this land was an unfinished frame building which Mr. Hall completed and opened as a hotel, in partnership with Solomon Jones, Sr. In 1828 Mr. Hall moved to the south side of the outlet where he had purchased a tract of land, but nevertheless continued his business as a lumber dealer, shipping large quantities of lumber to southern markets. In 1857 he bought of A. F. Hawley a lot and building on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets and in 1860, when the building was destroyed by fire, replaced it with a brick structure known as the Hall block.

The superior business qualifications of Mr. Hall included a versatility of talent and a facility in the dispatch of affairs which enabled him to successfully direct his energies into various channels and to neglect none of the interests so involved. He was vice-president and director of the Erie & New York City Railroad Company, which was merged in the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company and later became the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, which is now a section of the main line of the Erie between New York and Chicago. He was an active stockholder in the Dunkirk & Jamestown Plank



Elliot C. Hall

Road Company, and a director in the Chautauqua County National Bank.

Throughout his early manhood and the years of his maturer life Mr. Hall was distinguished by a degree of initiative rarely found even in successful business men and this quality knew no diminution with advancing years. A striking proof of this is furnished by the fact that, in 1873, being then in his eightieth year, Mr. Hall originated what became, in the course of time, one of the most prosperous of his many enterprises. This was the erection of an alpaca mill, the manufacture of alpaca, which was then in its infancy, holding possibilities which were clearly discerned by his far-sighted sagacity. The result abundantly justified his action, the manufacture of alpaca having since developed into one of the important industries of Jamestown. The mill erected by Mr. Hall, greatly enlarged and thoroughly modernized, is now doing a flourishing business as the Jamestown Worsted Mills, and remains as a monument to the wisely directed aggressiveness of its astute and fearless founder.

As a young man Mr. Hall served with the rank of colonel in the New York State Militia, but, having little inclination for a military career, soon tendered his resignation. Neither did political life possess any attractions for him, nor could he ever be induced to accept any office with the exception of that of supervisor, which he filled in a manner highly satisfactory to all law-abiding citizens. Of striking personal appearance, Mr. Hall was also a man of unusual physical strength and endurance. This was, no doubt, owing in part to a vigorous constitution, but it is, perhaps, also to be attributed to the fact that he was, throughout his long life, extremely temperate, never using either tobacco or intoxicants. His strong, refined face bore, as his portrait shows, the stamp of the qualities which made him what he was.

Mr. Hall married, July 4, 1824, Julia, daughter of Solomon and Clarissa (Hayward) Jones, and they became the parents of five children, among them Elliot C. Hall, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. and Mrs. Hall and their family were members of the Congregational church. Mrs. Hall passed away on Jan. 18, 1888, surviving by some few years the husband to whom, with her children, she had been so devoted, and to whom no place on earth was ever so dear as his own fireside.

The death of Mr. Hall, which occurred July 6, 1880, when he had nearly rounded out his eighty-seventh year, was mourned by the entire community as that of a public benefactor. His noble character and his public-spirited activities received from his fellow-citizens their richly merited tribute of gratitude and admiration. He was one of the makers of Jamestown, and the city, in the enjoyment of the prosperity in the creation of which he was so largely instrumental, honors the name and memory of the man who so potently helped to make her all that she is to-day.

REV. ELLIOT CHAPIN HALL—Few men who ever lived in Jamestown have been honored as was the bearer of the revered name we have just written. During the greater part of his life Mr. Hall was a

resident of this community, exerting, over every class of its citizens, a wellnigh incalculable influence for all that was enlightening and ennobling.

Elliot Chapin Hall was born April 29, 1838, in Jamestown, and was a son of William and Julia (Jones) Hall (q. v.). His early life was passed on his father's farm and in attending local public schools, whence he was advanced to the Jamestown Academy. Among his classmates were David N. Marvin, Coleman E. Bishop, Dr. Lewis H. Hazeltine, of Michigan, and George M. Standish, of Florence, Italy.

After completing his course of study, Mr. Hall was, for about two years, associated with his elder brother, W. C. J. Hall, in the sale of drugs and books, and in the autumn of 1857 he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., where he was fully prepared for college. The following year he matriculated in Yale University, graduating in 1862. In the autumn of the same year he entered Yale Divinity School, remaining two years and then going to Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he graduated, in 1865. He was licensed to preach by the New York and Brooklyn Association, which met in the Broadway Tabernacle, of which the late Dr. Joseph P. Thompson was pastor, and in June, 1866, he was ordained to the work of the ministry.

For about fourteen years Mr. Hall served Congregational churches in Farmington, Pa., and Otto and Kiantone, N. Y., and at the end of that time was called home by the illness of his father, who died the following year. After administering his father's estate, Mr. Hall decided to remain on the homestead, thus becoming once more a resident of his native place and there passing the latter half of his long life. Jamestown had reason to congratulate herself on the return of a son who was called her first citizen, "because of his stainless character."

From 1866 to 1906 Mr. Hall was registrar of the Western New York Association, and he was also a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. For many years he was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, in which he held the office of clerk. At a meeting held in the church in April, 1920, Mr. Hall's family presented the church with a gift of \$10,000 for the purchase of a pipe organ as a memorial to Mr. Hall. From the time of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown he occupied a seat on its board of directors, later becoming president of the board. He was president of the Associated Charities of the city, and of the Prendergast Library Association, and for many years a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company, now the National Chautauqua County Bank. It was said of him with truth that to no other man did the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown owe so large a debt of gratitude and veneration. In Jan., 1905, he was elected a trustee of the Chautauqua Institution, and until shortly before his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown.

Mr. Hall married, July 24, 1867, Tirzah, daughter of Ebenezer Strong and Sabra Cobb (Clark) Snell, the

former a professor in Amherst College, and of the four children born to them three are now living: Martha S., wife of Prof. William L. Cowles, of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; E. Snell, a sketch of whom follows; and Tirzah H.; the latter two are of Jamestown, N. Y.

It is not often that a man's nature is as fully reflected in his countenance as was that of Mr. Hall. A high order of intellect and a kindness and benignity of disposition rarely equalled imparted to his aspect a distinction which would have marked him out in any assembly. The portrait which accompanies this biography abundantly proves the truth of this statement. Length of days was among the blessings granted to this eminently good and useful man, and on April 27, 1917, he breathed his last, almost on the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth. Members of every class in the community vied with each other in offering tributes to his memory. The board of directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown, in a memorial notice placed upon the records, said, in part:

Having lived and labored beyond the allotted span of life, having won a place in the hearts of the people of this community, our friend and associate goes to his rest and reward, leaving a heritage not to his family alone but to this entire community, in a life spent in "going about doing good."

The board of trustees of the James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown adopted the following resolution:

Rev. Elliot C. Hall died April 27, 1917. At the time of his death he was the president of this board, which position he had held since the death of the Hon. Robert N. Marvin. Rev. Mr. Hall was an influential and valued member of this board; a man of the highest character and universally revered. His death is a severe loss to the Prendergast Library Association and to the community-at-large.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Small, of Washington, D. C., former pastor of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, who conducted Mr. Hall's funeral services, said, in part:

It is not possible to flatter such a one, for he is one of whom the best can be said. * * * He was simple, modest, earnest and kind. He lived the simple life in this community and he still lives, not only in immortality in which we believe, but in the influence of this community. * * * Any pastor is fortunate who has such a man for his parishioner, helpful in prayer, loyal in attendance and a wise counsellor. He was known not only here, but throughout our denomination.

He has been missed the last few years in councils of the church. * * * Not only were his benefactions large, but few knew of the many gifts he made. I have scarcely met an official but who spoke of this man of God. He did not let the left hand know what the right hand did; he was not narrow, but broad; not bigoted, but liberal. He was a student who kept abreast of the best thought. He knew what men were thinking about and trusted in God.

The following editorial, which appeared in the Jamestown "Journal," felicitously expresses the feeling which prevailed throughout the community:

A good man has gone to his reward, and this community is the richer in many things for his having passed this way. Rev. Elliot C. Hall died at his home on Forest avenue this morning at eleven o'clock, just two days before reaching his seventy-ninth year. Born in Chautauqua county, Elliot C. Hall spent his entire life in this community and few men have done so much for the moral and material welfare of the city of Jamestown as he. A minister of the gospel from his youth, he gave freely of his time and talents to the

church—not alone the Congregational church, with which he was personally identified, but to the church at large as representing God's cause on earth. His time was ever at the command of those whom he could serve; his money was used freely for the good of the community and for the purpose of making men and women better and happier.

For many years Mr. Hall was identified with the business interests of Jamestown, particularly with the Hall Worsted Mills, of which he was for a long time president. He was for some years a director and for a short time president of the Chautauqua County National Bank, now the National Chautauqua County Bank. Later he was a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, but he has been retired from all business activity for some time, owing to the infirmities of advancing age.

He was deeply interested in the work for young men and women and was a moving spirit in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown, New York, and in the erection of the splendid building devoted to the work of the association. For a great many years he was the active president of the local Young Men's Christian Association and up to the time of his death he held a position in the association of honorary president. He gave freely in money and personal thought and advice in the development of both the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association organizations in Jamestown.

In the passing of the Rev. Elliot C. Hall, even at an age when his life's work is naturally done, this community suffers a real loss. His kindly presence on the streets and in gatherings intended to advance the best interests of the entire community was an inspiration to the younger men and women who came in contact with him.

His entire life was like a benediction to those associated with him; with an evenness of temper that was never ruffled with disappointments that came to all men, he moved serenely along the even tenor of life, despite the annoyances that came to him as they come to all of us, without deviating from the course that he was pursuing and without any show of a feeling of distrust of his fellowmen. Many hearts have been touched by his kind and thoughtful words in time of trouble and these will be saddened by the announcement of his death, while rejoicing that his sufferings are past and that he goes to a Home that in faith he has looked forward to with longing anticipation.

What can be added to words like these?

ELLIOT SNELL HALL—While many of our countrymen owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while, indeed, concentration is a quality of the highest value, yet among the real men of American enterprise there often appears a man so endowed by nature with a genius for organization and management as to be able to carry on with ease and success a variety of important undertakings. Elliot Snell Hall is one of these men, and no list of the important men of Chautauqua county would be complete without at least a mention of his life and career.

E. Snell Hall was born at Kiantone, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1873, a son of Rev. Elliot C. and Tirzah (Snell) Hall (q. v.). He prepared for Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., at the Jamestown High School and with private tutors, receiving the degree of A. B. from Amherst in 1896. Mr. Hall's rise in his chosen profession as an educator was largely due to his industry and conscientious efforts. His ability along these lines was recognized, and in 1900 he was appointed Assistant in Chemistry at Cornell University. In 1904 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the Johns Hopkins University, and that year he was appointed Research Assistant in Chemistry at the University of Chicago, and remained with the institution until 1906, when he

accepted the position of Acting Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. He retained this position until 1907, when he became Associate Professor of Chemistry at Amherst College, retaining this position until 1912, when his father's failing health made his presence at home necessary. For this reason he resigned and returned to Jamestown to take charge of his father's numerous business interests.

Mr. Hall belongs to that class of distinctively American men who aim to promote public progress while advancing individual prosperity, and thus he has become interested and part owner in many useful and profitable enterprises which have and are contributing largely to the industrial growth of Jamestown and Chautauqua county. He is a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown, director of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company, a trustee of the Chautauqua Institution, trustee of the James Prendergast Free Library Association, trustee of the Lakeview Cemetery Association, a member of the Jamestown Board of Education, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the period of the World War he took a very prominent part in many of the home activities. He served as chairman of the Home Service Section of the Chautauqua County Red Cross, and still retains that office. Mr. Hall is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of Amherst College, and of the University Club. He is also a member of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Hall is editor-in-chief of the chapter in this work pertaining to Chautauqua county in the great World War.

In concluding this article, it may be said that it is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city or county. Their influence is felt throughout the commercial, industrial, financial and educational life. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives either direct or indirect benefit from the enterprises with which these men are associated; they need no eulogy, for the simple record of their lives suffices.

ELEAZER GREEN—The long and honorable record achieved in the law by Eleazer Green, father of Judge Edward J. Green, includes service as prosecuting attorney of Chautauqua county from 1896 to 1904, when he discharged the duties of his office at fifty-four terms of court, and was in charge of twenty-seven grand juries. He was a terror to the criminal class, allowing nothing to swerve him from the full performance of his duty, yet kindly-hearted and sympathetic where mercy was a virtue, so that in the case of young and first offenders they were dealt with gently and in many cases saved to become honorable, useful citizens. Now in life's evening he is more interested in agriculture than in the practice of law, although he spends much time in his law office.

Eleazer Green was born at Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., March 16, 1846, but since 1868 has been a resident of Jamestown. He was educated in the public schools, Westfield Academy and Albany Law School, receiving his degree of LL. B. from the last-named institution at graduation, class of 1868. He came to

Jamestown, N. Y., in 1868, and for two years was clerk in the law office of Cook & Lockwood. In 1870, he began practice under his own name, and during his half century at the Chautauqua bar has won many of the honors of his profession. During those years he has been a partner in several of the important law firms of Jamestown, viz.: Barlow & Green, Green & Prendergast, Green, Prendergast & Benedict, Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict, Green & Woodward, and Green & Woodbury. He was clerk of the village of Jamestown, 1875-76; mayor of the city of Jamestown, 1894-96; and district attorney of Chautauqua county, 1896-1904. His record as prosecuting attorney, which he held three terms of three years each, is one of tireless, conscientious, impartial, successful work of which he may justly be proud. As a part of the large amount of work done as district attorney it should be noted that he prosecuted five murder cases, and a conviction was secured in every case, three for murder in the first degree and two for murder in the second degree, and although appeals were taken in several of his cases no conviction secured by Mr. Green as prosecutor was ever reversed.

In addition to a life of professional honor and success, Mr. Green has engaged in several business enterprises which were approved by his judgment and foresight. One of these was the reclamation of swampy lands on the northern shore of Lake Chautauqua, at what is now Greenhurst-on-Chautauqua, a favorite summer resort. This promotion led him to become interested in the artificial propagation of fish and the establishment of a hatchery for muskallonge. In the spring of 1888, the first muskallonge ever hatched by artificial means were placed in the lake at the mouth of Southland brook at what is now Clement Park. Later a permanent hatchery was established and a supply of muskallonge for Lake Chautauqua assured. He is a trustee of the James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown, N. Y., which holds in trust and conducts the James Prendergast Free Library of Jamestown, and he holds other positions of trust.

Mr. Green married, Nov. 5, 1873, Mary E. Brown, of Jamestown, who died March 11, 1900, leaving a son and two daughters: Edward J., of further mention; Ella W., a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1899; and Clara L., a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1904.

EDWARD JAMES GREEN—A practitioner of law in Jamestown since the year 1900, and son of Eleazer Green, one of the eminent lawyers of the Chautauqua county bar, and Mary E. (Brown) Green, Edward J. Green is closely identified with the legal history of the city he himself serves as city judge.

He was born at Jamestown, N. Y., April 6, 1875, completed public school courses of study with graduation from Jamestown High School in 1893, and entered Leland Stanford Junior University in the fall of the same year. He completed the freshman and sophomore years at Leland Stanford, then entered Harvard University, completing his University course there and receiving his A. B., at graduation with the class of 1897. Choosing the law as his profession, he prepared at Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1900, but previous to

graduation he passed the examination for admission to the bar of the State and was duly admitted to practice at that bar, March 30, 1900, three months prior to graduation.

He began the practice of his profession in Jamestown, in July, 1900, opening an office at No. 301 Main street, and from that time has steadily pursued his professional calling. While he has devoted himself largely to the interests of a private clientele, he has also given much time to the public service in professional ways, serving Chautauqua county as assistant district attorney for three and one-half years, and as district attorney for a term of three years. In 1918, and upon the organization of the City Court of Jamestown, he was appointed city judge, and in March, 1919, was duly elected to succeed himself for the term of three years.

Judge Green is a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown, and has other interests of importance. He is a Republican in politics, and in addition to his years of public professional service in county and city served for nine years as a member of Jamestown's Board of Education, active for a long time as clerk of the board, and chairman of the finance committee. He is a member of the First Congregational Church; member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is an ex-commandore of the Chadakoin Club; and a member of the Jamestown Club. From college days he dates a deep interest and prominence in athletic sports. At Harvard he made the track team for two years, and represented the University in the one hundred and two hundred yard dashes in the Intercollegiate games, and in the annual contests with Yale. He was a member of the Chadakoin four-oared crew during two seasons, that crew winning the annual Chadakoin-Chautauqua race, both seasons. Such strenuous activity has become a thing of the past, but he retains his love for the outdoors and its healthful sports, and at his beautiful summer home on Lake Chautauqua reverts to the recreations of younger years.

On June 10, 1913, Judge Green married Augusta E. Penfield, of Jamestown. They are the parents of a son, Edward James, Jr., born Aug. 8, 1914, and of a daughter, Ann Augusta, born Sept. 3, 1917.

CHARLES ELLSWORTH GOODELL, M. D.—

The Goodell family has for a number of generations been a splendid example of what can be accomplished by enterprise, strict honesty, ambition, and steadfast application toward a fixed purpose. The American ancestor, Robert Goodell, came to this country in 1634. He sailed from England, April 30, 1634, with his wife Katherine, aged twenty-eight, his son Abraham, aged two, and his infant son Isaac, aged six months, in the ship "Elizabeth," and settled in Salem, Mass. He was a farmer and planter, and as early as 1636 he became proprietor of the town. He deeded land in 1668 to his daughter Hannah, and with wife sold the land adjoining. His will, dated Oct. 12, 1682, was proved in 1683. The children of this union were: 1. Mary, born 1629, married John Pease. 2. Abraham, born 1631, died young. 3. Isaac, born 1633, married, 1668, Patience Cook; died at Salem, left one son John. 4. Zachariah, born 1639,

married Elizabeth Beaucamps. 5. Infant, baptized 1640. 6. Jacob, baptized 1642, died 1676, unmarried. 7. Hannah, baptized 1645, married Lot Killum. 8. Elizabeth, married (first) John Smith, (second) William Bennett.

Dr. Charles Ellsworth Goodell, a direct descendant of Robert Goodell, was born in Springfield, town of Concord, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1886, a son of John William and Elizabeth Jane (Ellsworth) Goodell. John W. Goodell, with his family, resided in Buffalo, N. Y., from 1888 until 1903, where he engaged in business. In the fall of 1903 he moved with his family to Springville, to the old homestead farm that has been in the family since 1830. Here he engages in general farming, but specializes in poultry and live stock. His sister, Mildred Mary, is a teacher of Domestic Science in the public schools of Jamestown.

Dr. Charles E. Goodell received his early education in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y., subsequently entering the Masten Park High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. For three years following he devoted his time to working on his father's farm, but he had made up his mind to adopt the profession of medicine. Accordingly, in 1906, he entered the University of Buffalo, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1910. For a year and a half afterwards he filled the position of interne at the Buffalo General Hospital. On July 1, 1910, he passed the Board of Medical Examiners at Buffalo, N. Y., and on Feb. 28, 1912, he came to Jamestown and opened an office at No. 105 Allen street, where he began a general practice. He met with success, and on Feb. 1, 1914, he built a commodious home and office at No. 63 Allen street, and here he has continued his practice ever since. In 1918 he received appointment as a member of the advisory committee of the Jones Hospital, in which capacity he continues to serve. Dr. Goodell has not confined himself to general practice, but is a specialist, not only of the digestive organs, but he is a bacteriologist, being an instructor in the Jones and W. C. A. hospitals. Dr. Goodell is classed among the expert surgeons of Western New York. In 1917, he was elected chairman of the Jamestown Board of Health.

In politics, Dr. Goodell is a Republican, but has never cared to hold office. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Concord Lodge, No. 351, of Springville, Western Sun Chapter, Jamestown Commandery, and Ismalia Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Goodell has attained to both the York and Scottish Rite degrees in Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry. He is a life member of Eagle Temple, a member of the Jamestown, Jamestown Rotary, Chadakoin and Sportsmen's clubs. He is also a member of the Board of Commerce, Jamestown Medical Society, Chautauqua County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Goodell is a man whose character embodies that mysterious magnetic charm, which, although intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself, with dynamic force, in all human relation, to deferentiate its possessor from the commonplace. As a specialist,

he is noted for his aptitude in grappling with details of medical science, especially those of germ life and the digestive organs, and for his accurate and keen perceptions and diagnosis of diseases. His position as a citizen and in professional, fraternal and social relations is a most enviable one, personal worth and acquired ability having gained for him well merited honor and esteem in Chautauqua county and Western New York.

At Springville, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1911, Dr. Goodell was united in marriage with Francesca Bartlett, a daughter of James and Evalena (Kennedy) Bartlett. To this union the following children have been born: Francesca Elizabeth, born Nov. 29, 1912; James P., born May 13, 1914; George William, born Sept. 3, 1915; and June Evelena, born June 2, 1917.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, of Jamestown, N. Y., was one of the earlier residents of this section, and lived in Chautauqua county practically all his life. He was the son of a Wyoming county farmer, and early developed business ability. While still a young man he became a well known riverman, trading on the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as far south as Memphis, Tenn. He won his way to business success and prominence, and from 1873 was a resident of Jamestown, well known and highly esteemed.

(I) Daniel Griswold was a descendant of Edward Griswold, born in Warwickshire, England, about 1607, a man of education and property, who came to New England with his brother, Matthew Griswold, became prominent in the affairs of the Connecticut Colony, and died at Kentworth, Conn., in 1691. Edward Griswold was deputy from Windsor and Kentworth for more than twenty years, was frequently a commissioner, was the first deacon of the Kentworth (now Clinton) church, and in 1678 was a member of the committee appointed to establish a Latin school in New London, Conn. By his first wife Margaret, whom he married in England, in 1630, he had eleven children, the mother dying Oct. 27, 1679. He married (second) Sarah Bemis, widow of James Bemis. In this branch of the Griswolds descent is traced through John, the eleventh child of Edward and Margaret Griswold.

(II) John Griswold, son of Edward Griswold, baptized Aug. 1, 1652, died in Kentworth, Conn., Aug. 7, 1717, a man of intelligence, property, and influence. He was active in town and church, holding in Kentworth church the office of deacon. His first wife Mary died Oct. 27, 1679, and he married a second wife, Bathsheba, who died March 19, 1736, surviving her husband nineteen years.

(III) John Griswold, fourteenth and next to the youngest child of John Griswold, was born in Kentworth, Conn., Oct. 25, 1696. He married, March 9, 1721, Jerusha Stevens, and they were the parents of three children, this branch descending through Daniel B., their eldest.

(IV) Daniel B. Griswold, head of the fourth American generation, son of Daniel Griswold, was born in 1722. He married, Oct. 22, 1750, Mary Bushnell, who bore him twelve children, this branch again tracing descent from the eldest child, a son, Daniel, the third

in direct line to bear that name, and grandfather of Daniel (5) Griswold, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

(V) Daniel (2) Griswold, son of Daniel B. Griswold, was born Jan. 17, 1756, and died about 1795. He left his native Connecticut, was for a time a resident of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., and later owned land upon which a part of the city of Utica, N. Y., is built. His wife, a Miss Horton, or Houghton, bore him a son, Daniel, during the period of their residence in Northeastern New York.

(VI) Daniel (3) Griswold, son of Daniel (2) Griswold, was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1788, and died in the town of Poland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1854. He was a corder by trade, and during the second war with Great Britain set up the first cording machine in his town. Later, when the British became active in that region, he removed it to a point in Vermont, where it was safe from capture. About 1820, he moved to Oneida county, N. Y., inheriting from his father lands there now included within the limits of the city of Utica. About 1832 he moved to Western New York, settling in the town of Poland, Chautauqua county, which was his home until his death, twenty-two years later. He engaged in lumbering in connection with farming, was a Whig in politics, and the holder of several town offices. He married (first) in Burlington, Vt., May 25, 1815, Mary Hills, born at Upton, Mass., Nov. 25, 1795, died at the home farm in Poland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1844, daughter of Moses Hills, a native of Massachusetts. He married (second) Mary Bentley. Children, all by first wife: Mary L., Hiram H., Sarah, Fannie, Elvira, and Daniel.

(VII) Daniel (4) Griswold, son of Daniel (3) Griswold, was born in the town of Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1830, and died Jan. 21, 1913, suddenly stricken at the Erie Railroad station in Kennedy, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Left motherless at the age of fourteen, he left home and shortly afterward began his long and successful business career. He obtained a good education, considering the times, and while yet a minor abandoned farm work and began buying manufactured articles, such as scythes, window sashes, doors, and such goods as were of ready sale to farmers and home builders. These he loaded on a flat boat and with the spring tides floated down the Allegheny to the Ohio, to the Mississippi, disposing of his stock at the towns and landings until reaching Memphis, when he had but little of his stock left. This business proved so profitable that Mr. Griswold continued in it for many years, making his last trip after the outbreak of the Civil War. He had a boat load of potatoes which were hard to dispose of in the North, but he found a good customer at Parkersburg, W. Va., the Union quartermaster there purchasing his entire cargo. He then sold the empty boat and returned to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and engaged in lumbering. In 1871 he moved to Red House, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and two years later made his permanent home in Jamestown, there continuing his residence during the forty years left to him of life. He was engaged in the lumber business until his death, being senior member of

the firm, Griswold & Townsend, with headquarters at Kiantone, Chautauqua county. In 1888 he bought the Prendergast tract, in connection with his brother-in-law, William Townsend, and in 1905 purchased the lumber business of D. L. Sullivan. He was also a large real estate owner, one of his properties being the Prendergast farm of 900 acres lying in Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. Griswold being a half owner. In 1881 he was elected a director of the Chautauqua County Bank, and on May 8, 1890, was chosen its president, a high position, which he held for several years. He was successful in all his varied activities, and one of the substantial men of his city.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Griswold took a deep interest in public affairs. From 1865 until 1869 he was supervisor of the town of Poland; in 1884 represented the town of Ellicott, and in 1886 was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from the city of Jamestown, the first to serve under the city charter. He was later a member of the Jamestown Board of Public Works, and in all the movements looking toward the city's improvement he took an active interest. He gave a good deal of his time during his last years to his farm in Poland, and was returning from a visit there when death overtook him in the Kennedy Railroad Station. He was rugged in his honesty, fervent in his public spirit, a safe adviser, a good friend, husband and father, and wherever known was beloved and esteemed.

Daniel Griswold married, Nov. 18, 1868, Martha Townsend, who died July 21, 1910, daughter of John and Adelia (Hitchcock) Townsend, her father a farmer of the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Martha (Townsend) Griswold was born at the home farm in Carroll, in 1837, was a graduate of Albany State Normal School, and both before and after her graduation from that institution taught in the Carroll schools. After her marriage and removal to Jamestown, she served for nine years on the City Board of Education, only retiring when her health forbade her longer continuing her willing, loving labor in education's cause. She was a member of the Fortnightly Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, vice-president of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, a woman of fine executive ability, devoted to all worthy causes, and greatly beloved.

Mrs. Griswold traced her descent from Thomas Townsend, of County Norfolk, England, who, according to family records, came from England about 1637, and settled in Lynn, Mass. He was a cousin of Governor Winthrop, and believed to have been a relative of the first Lord Townsend, created by Charles II. He was a man of education, and beautiful specimens of his handwriting are preserved in the State House at Boston, in the office of the secretary of state. He married Mary Newgate (or Newdigate), who long survived him. The line of descent from Thomas and Mary Townsend to Martha (Townsend) Griswold is through their son, Samuel Townsend, and his wife, Abigail (Davis) Townsend; their son, Jonathan Townsend, and his wife, Elizabeth (Waltham) Townsend; their son, Rev. Jonathan Townsend, a graduate of Harvard, for forty-three years pastor of the church at Needham, Mass., and his wife, Mary (Sugars) Town-

send; their son, Samuel Townsend, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Ruth (Tolman) Townsend; their son, William Townsend, and his wife, Rhoda (Hall) Townsend; their son, John Townsend, was born Jan. 28, 1797, died in 1860, and his wife, Adelia (Hitchcock) Townsend; their daughter, Martha Townsend, who married Daniel Griswold.

Daniel and Martha (Townsend) Griswold were the parents of five children: Grace, Hugh, and Daniel, all of whom died in infancy; Martha Townsend, married Daniel H. Grandin, of Jamestown, their home the former Griswold residence on Prospect street, Jamestown, Miss Griswold remaining with her honored father until his death. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Mozart Club. Harry T. Griswold, the only son to survive childhood, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1882, there died May 15, 1919, and with his parents is buried in Lakeview Cemetery. He was educated in the Jamestown schools, and early began his business career under the capable direction of his father, becoming vice-president of the Union Lumber Company of Jamestown.

ALLEN ELWOOD BARGAR—One of the well known men about town is Allen Elwood Bargar, of Jamestown, an attorney-at-law, with an office in the Fenton building. He is popular among his brother lawyers and among his fellow lodge members, and has a fine war record, having served overseas from March, 1918, until April, 1919, and he is an all around good citizen.

Allen Elwood Bargar was born in Sinclairville, N. Y., May 23, 1889, the son of George Bargar, in those days a farmer, but some years later he entered the industrial field of labor and is now so engaged. Both the parents of Allen E. Bargar are living at the present time.

Allen E. Bargar first attended the grammar school and high school of Chautauqua county, graduating in 1909. He then went to Oxford, Ohio, and for a time was a student at Miami College, but did not graduate from it, preferring to enter the law school of the University of Buffalo in 1912. A year later he graduated and received his degree of LL. B. He then served his probationary period in the office of E. L. Falk, a lawyer of Buffalo, after which he was admitted to practice law at the New York bar, July 8, 1914. For a short time he remained with Mr. Falk, but in 1915 decided to locate in Jamestown. On Feb. 2, 1920, Mr. Bargar formed a law partnership with Lynn R. Van Vlack and Major A. Bartholdi Peterson. Their offices are at Nos. 604-605 Fenton Building, corner of Second and Main streets, Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Bargar is not married, and is not connected with any church, but the members of his father's family are all members of the Methodist church. For some years Mr. Bargar has been so interested in military affairs, and so engaged in business, that he has not become greatly concerned in politics, but always votes the Republican ticket.

Beneficial societies and legal associations come in for a share of Mr. Bargar's attention. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 263, of Jamestown; the American Legion; the Chautauqua County Bar Association; and the Jamestown Bar Association. He is also a member of Delta Chi, a legal fraternity.

During the World War, Mr. Bargar entered the service of the United States, Feb. 26, 1918, being assigned to Company B, 306th Machine Gun Battalion, 77th Division, located at Camp Upton. His training here only occupied five weeks, his battalion being sent to France, where they at once became located in the British front sector. Here, at Ypres, they were put through a course of intensive training which lasted one month; they were then ordered to Baccaret, in the Alsace-Lorraine sector, where his division held the line for over a month. This was followed by a season in the hospital. After this, Mr. Bargar was transferred to the headquarters of the Third Army Corps, and served with the army of occupation on the Rhine. Subsequently he was returned to his original battalion. He saw continuous service throughout the Meuse-Argonne battle, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 11, 1918.

HON. LESTER FORREST STEARNS—As man in society finds the most important feature of his life is his relation with his fellow men, so in the upbuilding of a State perhaps the most salient features to be considered, and the foundation upon which they rest, is their progressive and commercial activity, as well as their financial status, and the qualities of their leading professional men and financiers, as well as their leading merchants and manufacturers. What is true of the City, State and Nation is true of a county. The importance therefore to a community is its representative professional and business men, who should possess the highest attributes of the race. And the fact that in their hands lie its destiny cannot be overestimated, and with them the fortunes of the County, State and Nation must rise or fall.

In the proud list of her citizens known and honored throughout the State and Nation for integrity, industry, and stability of character, Chautauqua county has no cause to be other than well satisfied with the record of its prominent citizen who is the subject of this review, the Hon. Lester F. Stearns, who is still engaged in the practice of law in Dunkirk, N. Y.

The methods with which he has attained the higher position which he to-day holds in the estimation of his fellow citizens well attest his qualities of mind and heart; courageous, cheerful, clear of judgment, with a brilliant legal mind, alert to opportunity, untiring in energy, masterly in organization, he has carved out in enduring granite his success.

The purpose of biography is to set forth the salient features of a man's life, that we may learn from the record that which makes his history worthy of being preserved and emulated. In the career of Mr. Stearns it is characterized by high ideals of life's purposes, and a continued endeavor to follow these ideals.

Mr. Stearns was born July 27, 1855, a son of Crawford and Lovisa (White) Stearns. The Stearnses and Whites are of English descent, and the grandfathers (Benjamin Stearns and Joel White, spoken of elsewhere in these volumes) came from New England to

this country early in the eighteenth century, where they followed farming.

Mr. Stearns grew to manhood on the farm and completed his education in the Forestville Academy. Immediately after his graduation he taught school, continuing thus for two years. He then went to the Bradford oil district, where he remained for one year, having supervision and oversight of a large tract of oil territory. After returning from the oil fields, he resumed teaching, which he followed until 1879, when he commenced the study of law with Julius A. Parsons, of Forestville. He then came to Dunkirk, where he was for some time with Holt & Holt, but completed his legal studies with Chester B. Bradley, at that time district attorney. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and in June of that year opened a law office at No. 221 Central avenue, where he remained until he moved to the new Platt building at No. 311 Central avenue in 1896. He remained there until he in company with Judge Warren B. Hooker, erected the new Stearns building at No. 338 Central avenue, where he is now pleasantly located, having the most pleasant and comfortable suite of rooms in the city, and enjoys a large law practice. He is well known throughout the State of New York as an excellent trial lawyer, being universally successful in the many important litigations which he has had in charge.

In 1883 he was nominated special county judge, but declined the nomination, and in the following year was elected special surrogate, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1886 he was nominated district attorney after a sharp political contest and was elected that year. His record in the discharge of the duties of that office, in which he was unusually successful, and the conviction of criminals was such that the Republicans of Chautauqua county in 1889 gave him a unanimous renomination. In 1891 he was elected city attorney of the city of Dunkirk, which position he successfully filled for six years, during which time many of the most important improvements in the city of Dunkirk were made, he having the entire legal supervision over the same. In this time he also successfully defended a number of important cases for the city. He is an ardent and active Republican in politics, and is the recognized Republican leader in the city of Dunkirk, and one of the important leaders of the Republican party, not only in Chautauqua county, but in New York State. In 1892 he was elected one of the two delegates from this Congressional district to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, which first nominated William McKinley to the presidency, and went to that convention as an ardent McKinley man. Previous to this he had a most pleasant personal acquaintance with President McKinley, and in 1897 President McKinley cordially tendered him the position of third assistant postmaster-general and urged him to accept the same. However, for business reasons, he was obligated to decline. He continued in active practice of his profession up to Oct., 1899, when as the choice of the State organization he was appointed state tax commissioner by Governor Roosevelt. This appointment came at the beginning of the administration of the famous Special Franchise Tax Law, which was adopted by the Legislature at a spe-

cial session at the urgent instance of Governor Roosevelt, and in the successful administration of that law by the board of which he was a member, he had very much to do as the legal member. It was largely his work which brought about the successful termination in the Court of Appeals of those cases decided in that Court involving the constitutionality of the Special Franchise Tax Law. His work in that capacity was so satisfactory that in Feb., 1903, he was reappointed by Governor Odell, and his nomination and appointment were confirmed by the Senate without reference. In 1905 Mr. Stearns became chairman of the board, but declined reappointment.

In the business, social and political affairs of the city of Dunkirk, Mr. Stearns is a prominent figure and is consulted upon all matters pertaining to the growth and welfare of the city, always being active in his efforts to promote the same. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767; the chapter; Dunkirk Commandery; and is also a member of Ismalia Temple, Buffalo, Elks Lodge, Masonic and Shorewood Country clubs, of Dunkirk.

On July 16, 1889, at Dunkirk, N. Y., Mr. Stearns was united in marriage with Mary H. Hiller, a daughter of Police Justice Orville M. Hiller, of Dunkirk, and Abigail (O'Connell) Hiller, also of Dunkirk. To this union have been born four children, as follows: Harold Crawford, Lester Orville, Helen L., and Roger Vinton, sketches of whom follow.

In conclusion would say that although the influence of Mr. Stearns upon the community, due to the part he plays in the political world, is a great one, it is by no means the sum total of that which he exercises, or perhaps even the major portion of it. This is rather the result of his character as a man, a character which coupled with a strong personality, such as that possessed by Mr. Stearns, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he came in contact. At the base of his character, as it must be at the base of all characters, is the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he adds not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and manner, which make him at once a valuable citizen, a charming companion, and a faithful friend.

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS—However democratic the institutions and ideals of a community may be, there is always one kind of aristocracy that remains, that must remain, and that is the aristocracy of worth. It is, of course, the very essence of democracy that it should be so, that it should utterly replace all other aristocracies whatsoever, and a stickler for the accurate use of terms might justly quarrel with us for this application of the term aristocracy, and yet there are times when worth seems a family inheritance, that father and son rise consecutively to positions of prominence and power with a regularity that could scarcely be surpassed under the old system of primogeniture. To any one who is familiar with the family records of America many a case will occur readily to mind, where many a successive generation, abilities and talents are handed down with such regularity that son will succeed father, winning his own place of distinction in the community in an almost unbroken line from

earliest Colonial times to the present. There is something remarkable about the versatility of talent, the adaptability to conditions that such families display, enabling members of the family, eight and even ten generations apart, to win each his own laurels amid circumstances so widely dissimilar. No better example of such a family can be found than the Stearns family of New York, nor of such a worthy scion than Harold C. Stearns, the eminent young author and educator.

Harold C. Stearns was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1890, a son of Hon. Lester F. Stearns (q. v.). He received his early education in the public schools of Dunkirk, and after graduating from the Dunkirk High School, went to Phillips Academy, Andover, where he graduated with the class of 1911, and finished his course of study at Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1915, with the degree of A. B. Soon after graduation he accepted a position as an instructor of English in Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., in which occupation he continues at the present time. Fraternally Mr. Stearns is a member of the K. O. A. (Phillips Academy), The Boston Authors Club, The University Club of New Haven, Conn., and the Yale Club of New York. Mr. Stearns is also a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Stearns is possessed of marked literary taste and ability, and his leisure hours, aside from his educational duties, are devoted to literary pursuits. He has written several books which have attracted wide public attention, and among them are "Interludes" (a book of verse) published by J. T. White & Company, New York, 1918. He is editor of "The Andover Book of Graduate Verse," published by the Yale press, 1919. He has also contributed to the "Anthology of Magazine Verse," for 1919, published by Small, Maynard & Company, Boston, Mass., and to various American magazines and educational journals. He is also associate editor of "The Phillips Bulletin," Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Mr. Stearns' influence for right ideal and progress is wide spread. As a teacher he has not only had the highest respect of his pupils, but as a school administrator in an age of transition he has had the confidence of not only many men of eminence who are co-workers in the same field, but also a large circle of warm, personal friends. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked by those who know him best and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, Mr. Stearns' life has been rounded with success, and although still a young man he has received the marked appreciation of the men whose good opinion is best worth having, and one of the younger citizens of whom Chautauqua county can well feel proud.

LESTER ORVILLE STEARNS—At this time, in compiling a history of Chautauqua county, N. Y., or in fact of any county, the import of the great World War, and the effect upon all civilized countries, is vividly brought to our minds, and at the same time comes the thought that it is utterly impossible to pay too much honor to those men who so willingly took up arms, not only in defense of their own Nation, but to overthrow the great military autocracy of Europe,



A. L. Bell

and make possible not only a league of all nations, but give to the entire world peace, enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Among those names inscribed upon the Roll of Honor none are more worthy of mention than Lester Orville Stearns.

Lester O. Stearns was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1893, a son of Lester F. Stearns (q. v.). He received his early education in Phillips Academy, and after being prepared for college entered the Detroit University, from which he was graduated, completing his course of study at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. After laying aside his text books, Mr. Stearns accepted a position with the Atlas Steel Company, which continued until he volunteered for service in the French army in June, 1917, and since his return has been with the American Radiator Company. During the war, Mr. Stearns served with the American Field with the French army, in the Mallet Reserve, as ambulance and ammunition driver. When the United States entered the war, Mr. Stearns enlisted in the American army, at Soissons, France, Oct. 1, 1917, which was at the end of his service with the Mallet Reserve. During his enlistment he engaged in the battle of Cambrai Hoi, 1917, and the battle of Mal, Massoin Chemin Des Dames, Aug. and Sept., 1917. He returned to America, Nov. 23, 1918, and received his honorable discharge. In fraternal circles, Mr. Stearns is also popular, being a member of Dunkirk Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of various other fraternities. In religious affiliation he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Stearns' thorough business qualifications, his executive ability, and his strict probity in all his business relations, have met with that return of warm personal regard and financial success which such distinguishing qualities richly merit.

HELEN L. STEARNS was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1900, a daughter of Hon. Lester F. Stearns (q. v.). She received her early education in the public schools of Dunkirk, N. Y., and after graduating with high honors from the Dunkirk High School entered Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., where she is noted for her high averages and her popularity. She is a member of the Telescopian Club, and various other societies of the college. She is also a member of the Unitarian church.

ROGER VINTON STEARNS was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1902, a son of Hon. Lester F. Stearns (q. v.). He received his early education in the public schools of Dunkirk, N. Y., and after graduating from the Dunkirk High School entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass. Mr. Stearns is one of the brilliant scholars of that institution, and he is the leader in all the social circles, as he is in the school room. He is a member of the K. O. A. (Phillips Academy), the Choir Glee Club, Mandolin Club, is manager of the tennis team, and is also business manager of the "Phillipian," a magazine.

HENRY LOUIS ODELL—While "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy,

industry and ability, a successful career. In the late Henry Louis Odell, of Jamestown, N. Y., we beheld a man whose intense and well directed activity, coupled with his recognition and utilization of opportunities, gained him distinct prestige in public life and won for him the esteem and respect of his fellowmen. His activities were always along lines resulting in progress and improvement, and his worth in the community has been widely acknowledged by those among whom his active years were passed. Association with him meant elevation and expansion, for his interests were always in touch with those broadening processes which bring a wider, higher knowledge of life, and enable the individual to place a correct valuation upon the things which go to make up life's activities and interests. He was one of the strong, because one of the best balanced, the most even and self masterful men, and so well acted his part in both business and private life that Jamestown was enriched by his example, his character and his labor. He inherited his sterling qualities from a long line of distinguished ancestors upon paternal and maternal sides.

Henry Louis Odell was born May 23, 1884, in Warren, Penn., a son of Henry W. Odell, whose biography appears upon other pages of these volumes. When about the age of four years he was brought to Jamestown by his parents, and here received his early education, later attending for a short time Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and Jamestown High School, from which he graduated with the class of 1906. He then attended Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo, N. Y., and graduated therefrom. Immediately after graduating, Mr. Odell formed a partnership with Asa Ashworth and manufactured worsted yarn in Jamestown, N. Y. They continued in this business until 1910, when the company moved to Salamanca, N. Y., where it was incorporated under the State laws, and was known as the Ashworth, Odell Worsted Company. Mr. Odell was made secretary and treasurer of this company and continued in that position up to the time of his death. He was also one of the incorporators of the Midland Wool Company, of which, at the time of his demise, he was secretary and treasurer. Politically, Mr. Odell was a staunch Republican, but he never cared for the emoluments of office, preferring to devote his time to his home and business. Mr. Odell was also very popular in the social and fraternal circles of Jamestown and Salamanca, where he made his home for some time, being a member of the various Masonic bodies including Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons, of Jamestown; Salamanca Commandery, No. 62, Knights Templar; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Odell was also a member of Salamanca Lodge, No. 1025, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious affiliations he was a devoted member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Odell was united in marriage with Agnes Ashworth, a daughter of Abraham and Alice (Hinds) Ashworth, Oct. 3, 1906. To this union was born one daughter, Alice Lenna, born Dec. 15, 1914.

Mr. Odell's untimely death, which occurred Dec. 27, 1919, was the cause of deep sorrow on the part of all who knew him personally, and of a very real regret in the community generally, which was the loser by the sad event. Vigorous, hale and possessed of all the keen faculties that had already served him so well in his career, there seemed every reason to believe the most brilliant things for his never-to-be-realized future. It is not enough to say that he would be one of the leading citizens of his city, that he was already, and indeed what might have been is a vain subject for speculation. Certain it is, however, that one of his most remarkable gifts was the swiftness of his actions, a swiftness so great that he had accomplished while still in his young manhood what it takes many a man of real ability a lifetime to consummate, and it is furthermore certain that he was traveling the road to further success, power and fame.

MARVIN LAVERN CLAPP—One of the successful attorneys at law of the present generation is Marvin Lavern Clapp, whose offices are at No. 504 Fenton building, Jamestown, N. Y. He was born in Ellington, N. Y., July 7, 1879, a son of Aaron W. and Mary S. (Smith) Clapp. His father, Aaron W. Clapp, Jr., deceased, was for more than twenty-five years a hotel proprietor of Ellington, N. Y., and his mother is now (1919) a resident of Ellington, N. Y.

Marvin Lavern Clapp received his early education in the public schools of his native town, Ellington. He continued his studies at the Ellington Academy and the Union Free School, and after his graduation in 1895 he pursued post-graduate work for two years, then began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Vernon E. Peckham, at Jamestown. In 1899 he entered the Albany Law School, at Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1900. He was admitted to the bar in Nov., 1900, at Rochester, N. Y., and did his early professional work in the office of Judge Peckham. Returning to Ellington, he was for two years in private practice, then came to Jamestown, N. Y., where he formed an association with the legal firm of Wade & Stevenson. This continued until 1910, when the partnership was dissolved, and subsequent to that time Mr. Clapp and Mr. Wade practiced together until June 1, 1914, the firm of Wade, Thrasher & Clapp being formed at that time. The death of Mr. Wade caused the firm style to become Thrasher & Clapp, its present title.

In his political affiliations Mr. Clapp is Republican. He is a member and past commander of James Hall Camp, Sons of Veterans, and takes great interest in this order. Besides the offices held in the local camp of the Sons of Veterans, he has held offices in the New York division as division patriotic instructor, 1917-18, and division counsellor, 1918-19. Mr. Clapp is a communicant of the First Congregational Church, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Clapp is an able master of his profession, a strong advocate, and in temperament, personality and mentality is eminently fitted for his work. He is a tireless worker in his client's cause and holds high position in his calling.

Mr. Clapp married, June 27, 1906, Mary L. White, of Kennedy, N. Y. They are the parents of two chil-

dren, Harold L., born June 14, 1909, and George E., born June 19, 1915. A daughter, Frances J. Clapp, died Dec. 28, 1918, aged eleven years.

GEORGE W. FULLER, for many years most prominently associated with the great grape growing industry of Chautauqua county, and a figure of influence and importance in the community, is a member of a family that has long played a prominent part in the affairs of this region and still longer in the early history of Connecticut, where it settled in early Colonial times.

The Fuller family traces its descent back to one Robert Fuller, of Redenhall, England, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century at that place, and there was engaged in business as a butcher. He was well-to-do, and with his wife, Frances, had six or eight children, all of whom, according to the will that has been handed down to us, he provided generously for at his death. Two of his sons, Edward and Samuel, sailed for the New World in the "Mayflower" on its momentous voyage in 1620, and were among the Pilgrim Fathers who first settled the Plymouth Colony. Dr. Samuel Fuller, as he is known, was an eminent physician, and a wise and pious man, who was persecuted for his religious convictions by the faction in power in England and found it necessary to flee his native land. He was one of the band who sought refuge in Holland in 1608, and from that country came to the colonies.

(I) Edward Fuller, the brother of Dr. Samuel Fuller, and from whom the branch of the family with which we are concerned descended, was baptized in the parish of Redenhall, Norfolkshire, England, Sept. 4, 1575. He appears to have remained in England at the time of his brother's migration to Holland, and probably joined the Pilgrims at Southampton for the epoch-making voyage. Landing at Cape Cod, in Nov., 1620, with his wife and son, he became one of the original members of the Plymouth Colony, but did not live long to enjoy the religious liberty he had sought at the ends of the earth, his death occurring at Plymouth, April 10, 1621, and that of his wife having occurred still earlier in the year.

(II) Samuel Fuller, only son of Edward and Ann (?) Fuller, was born about 1612, in England, and accompanied his parents to New England on the "Mayflower." The death of his parents leaving him an orphan, he was reared by his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, at Plymouth. He was granted three acres at the division of land in 1623, on the south side of the town brook, and including what is now Watson's Hill. At the death of his uncle, he inherited from that worthy man a quantity of cattle, swine and personal effects, and, being then in young manhood, left the colony to seek a home elsewhere. He became a freeman in 1634, and settled at Scituate, where he built himself the fifteenth house in that community and joined the church. His house, which he describes as "a small plaine pallizadse House," was very simply constructed, the walls consisting of poles between which stones and clay were filled, the roof thatched, the windows of oiled paper, and the floor of hand sawed planks. He was the owner of about twenty acres of land, probably a grant from

the town. He later removed to Barnstable, probably at that time the most easterly settlement on Cape Cod, and with Captain Matthew Fuller, his cousin, purchased of Secunke, an Indian, that portion of Scorton, or Sandy Neck, lying within the town. He also bought other lands, and appears to have prospered and become one of the prominent men of the place. He was the only passenger of the "Mayflower" who settled permanently at Barnstable, and was one of the late survivors of that company. He had been constable at Scituate, and his name appears as a jurymen or as a member of committees to settle disputes with the Indians. His death occurred in 1683. He married, April 8-18, 1635, Jane Lathrop, daughter of the Rev. John Lathrop, pastor of the Scituate church. The wedding occurred at Mr. Cudworth's house, at Scituate, and the ceremony was performed by Captain Miles Standish, "on ye fourthe daye of ye weeke." Samuel Fuller and his wife were the parents of the following children: Hannah, born at Scituate, who became the wife of Nicholas Bonham, of Barnstable; Samuel, baptized Feb. 11, 1637, at Scituate; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Joseph (?) Taylor; Sarah, baptized Aug. 1, 1641; Mary, baptized June 16, 1644; Thomas, born May 18, 1651; Sarah (2), born Dec. 10, 1654; John, of whom further; and a child who died in early infancy.

(III) John Fuller, son of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, was born about the year 1656, at Barnstable, and was generally known as "Little John," to distinguish him from his cousin, Dr. John Fuller. He resided at Scorton Neck, on his father's estate until 1694, when he removed to East Haddam. He prospered highly at that place, and about 1721 conveyed to each of his seven sons ample lands, together with the necessary farming implements. He died at East Haddam, Conn., between Feb. 28 and May 20, 1726. He married, about 1678, Mehitabel Rowley, daughter of Moses Rowley, and a native of Barnstable, Mass., where her birth occurred Jan. 11, 1661-62. She died at East Haddam about 1732. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, of whom further; Samuel, born about 1682, at Barnstable; Shubael, born about 1684, at Barnstable; Thankful, born about 1688, at Barnstable, and became the wife of Jabez Crippen, a son of Thomas Crippen, of Falmouth; Deborah, born about 1689, and married, in 1716, John Rowley, son of Moses and Mary Rowley; Edward, born about 1691, at Barnstable; Elizabeth, born about 1693, at Barnstable, and became the wife of Samuel Rowley, of East Haddam and Hebron, Conn., her cousin; John, born Nov. 10, 1697, at East Haddam; Joseph, born March 1, 1699-1700, at East Haddam; Benjamin, born Oct. 20, 1701, at East Haddam; Anne, born about 1703-04, at East Haddam, and became the wife of Jonathan Rowley, of East Haddam and Sharon; Mehitabel, born April 6, 1706, at East Haddam, and became the wife of Benjamin Kneeland.

(IV) Thomas Fuller, son of John and Mehitabel (Rowley) Fuller, was born about 1679, at Barnstable, and died April 9, 1772, at East Haddam, Conn. He married Elizabeth —, born about 1689, and died Nov. 5, 1784, at East Haddam, and they were the parents of the following children: Ebenezer, of whom further; Thomas, born April 5, 1717, married (first)

Martha Rowley, and (second) Mary Hosmer; Nathan, born April 20, 1719, and married Abigail —; Hannah, born March 21, 1720, and married, in 1743, Capt. William Church, of East Haddam; Jabez, born Feb. 19, 1722, and married Lois Hubbard; Jonathan, born Jan. 12, 1725, died in 1758, unmarried; Elizabeth, born in March, 1727, and became the wife of Samuel Church, of East Haddam.

(V) Ebenezer Fuller, eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, was born Oct. 27, 1715, at East Haddam, and died Sept. 30, 1749, at Hebron, Conn. He married, Sept. 30, 1738, Mary Rowley, who was probably a daughter of Moses and Martha (Porter) Rowley, of Colchester and East Haddam, where she was born Dec. 5, 1708, and died at Hebron, Feb. 5, 1798. They were the parents of the following children: Ebenezer, of further mention; Dimmis, born Oct. 1, 1742, at Hebron, and became the wife of Solomon Huntington of that place; Mary, born Aug. 25, 1743, and became the wife of John Filer; Ozias, born Sept. 25, 1745; Roger, born July 21, 1747; Elizabeth, born April 5, 1750, and married, in 1769, Joshua Phelps, Jr.

(VI) Ebenezer (2) Fuller, eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Mary (Rowley) Fuller, was born May 8, 1739, at Hebron, Conn. He enlisted May 8, 1762, in Captain Timothy Northam's company, in the service of the Province of New York, according to the muster rolls in the collection of the New York Historical Society. He married Abigail Hendee, March 20, 1764, and they were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Hebron: Rowena, born March 3, 1765, and married, in 1784, Jared Phelps, son of John and Deborah (Dewey) Phelps; Abigail, born Nov. 25, 1766, and died in 1853, at Becket, Mass., married Nathan Phelps, son of John and Deborah (Dewey) Phelps; Mehitabel, born Feb. 13, 1770, died Dec. 6, 1773; Ebenezer, of whom further; Mehitabel, born May 26, 1775, died April 17, 1869, at Becket, Mass., and married, Jan. 9, 1800, Jesse Rudd; Elizabeth, born May 1, 1778; Sally, born June 28, 1782, and married, in 1812, Elihu Watrous; Arethusa, born in April, 1785, and died April 17, 1869, married, April 3, 1807, Isaiah Kingsley.

(VII) Ebenezer (3) Fuller, fourth child of Ebenezer (2) and Abigail (Hendee) Fuller, was born Nov. 8, 1772, at Hebron, Conn. He is described as a man of very cheerful personality, and energetic and forceful character, who made many friends, and was influential in the community. He married, in March, 1801, Hannah House, born July 25, 1782, died April 16, 1847. They settled at Cazenovia, N. Y., about one year after their marriage, and here Mr. Fuller died, May 10, 1858. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Cazenovia: Polly, born March 19, 1802, died Feb. 7, 1854; Erastus, born Nov. 25, 1803, and married Lucretia Gilbert; Harriett, born Oct. 25, 1804, died Jan. 25, 1876, at Corning, N. Y., married David Smith; Emily, born July 27, 1806, died in Feb., 1858, married Orange Hill; John H., born Jan. 9, 1809, married (first) Wilhelmina Tucker, and (second) Susan Garder; Terrell, born Aug. 18, 1813, married (first) Charlotte Frizell, and (second) Jane Card; Dwight A., born Jan. 27, 1815, and married Jane H. Merrick; George Washington,

born March 11, 1818, and married Adeline Bradley; Ralph D., who is mentioned at length below.

(VIII) Ralph D. Fuller, youngest child of Ebenezer (3) and Hannah (House) Fuller, was born Feb. 26, 1820, at Cazenovia, N. Y. He was the founder of the Fuller family in Chautauqua county, removing to this region in the year 1840. His childhood was passed at Cazenovia, where he received his education at the local public schools, attending these institutions until his removal to Chautauqua county. Upon first reaching this district, Mr. Fuller settled in Portland township, where he was engaged in a mercantile business for upwards of thirty years. Four of these years were passed in association with William Barnhart, but the remaining twenty-six he was in business for himself. In 1866, while residing at Portland, he purchased a wine cellar and winemaking plant and from that time on, during the remainder of his active life, was engaged in the manufacture of wine from the native grapes, for which Chautauqua county is so famous. He formed a partnership with J. A. H. Skinner, in Sept., 1879, which continued until the death of Mr. Fuller, in 1886. Besides being active in the business and industrial world, Mr. Fuller was also prominent in local politics and was a strong supporter of the Democratic party in this region. He held a number of local offices, including that of supervisor for Portland township. He was exceedingly successful in his various enterprises, and amassed a large estate as the result of his industry and intelligence, which he left to his heirs at his death. He inaugurated the winemaking business at Portland, which has since been so important a factor in the industrial life of the community. Ralph D. Fuller married, Dec. 22, 1859, at Jamestown, N. Y., Adeline Coney, a native of Portland, where her birth occurred Feb. 12, 1830, and a daughter of Oliver and Sophia (Fales) Coney, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Fuller was one of eight children born to her parents as follows: Lucius, who married Diana Lowry; Dexter F., who married Thirza Burley; DeWitt Clinton, who married Carrie —; Jeremiah, a veteran of the Civil War from Colorado, who died unmarried; Adeline, who became the wife of Ralph D. Fuller, as mentioned above; John R., who married Mary Young; Alice, who died in early youth; Oliver, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Ralph D. Fuller and his wife were the parents of but one child, George Washington Fuller, of whom further.

(IX) George Washington Fuller, son of Ralph D. and Adeline (Coney) Fuller, was born Nov. 26, 1860, at Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y. As a lad he attended the public schools of his native place and Westfield Academy, where he gained an excellent practical education. Upon completing his studies at the last-named institution, he was admitted by his father as a partner in the latter's business of manufacturing wine, and became an expert in grape culture, as well as in the art of turning the fruit into wine. He remained associated with his father until the death of the latter, when he became manager of the business, in partnership with J. A. H. Skinner. The firm of Fuller & Skinner continued in active business until 1907, when Mr. Fuller purchased his partner's interest, after which he continued in this line by himself

until failing health necessitated the disposal of his plant.

Mr. Fuller was for a time assistant postmaster of Portland, but in April, 1918, he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson, which position he fills most acceptably. He is a Democrat in politics, and keenly interested in public affairs, although he never took part in the political life of the community. He is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westfield; Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council, No. 25, Royal and Select Masters; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar, and Buffalo Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, in which he has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry.

Mr. Fuller married, May 5, 1891, Berdena Fay, daughter of Elisha H. and Ada (Dodge) Fay, and a member of an old distinguished New England family. Mrs. Fuller is a native of Portland, N. Y., where she was born March 8, 1869. George W. Fuller and his wife were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Portland: 1. Viola Beatrice, born March 13, 1893; was educated in the Portland district schools and Westfield High School; she married Will E. Skinner, of Portland. 2. Ralph D., born Aug. 26, 1897; was educated in the Portland district schools and Westfield High School, and is now an electrician in Erie, Penn. 3. Donald C., born Feb. 2, 1899; was educated in the Portland district schools and Westfield High School, and is now (1920) in the Pennsylvania State University. 4. Gertrude L., born Jan. 1, 1904; was educated in the Portland district school and the Westfield High School; now at home. 5. George Winston, born March 6, 1907; now (1920) in the district school of Portland. They were also the parents of another child, Elisha Fay, who died at the age of two years.

REV. FATHER RICHARD COYLE—"We pause with reverence for the man whose life has made Jamestown a better place in which to live."—Editorial column, Jamestown "Morning Post," Aug. 26, 1914.

No more fitting caption could be selected for the review of the life of the subject of these memoirs. Self-sacrifice in the cause of which his life had been consecrated when but a youth extended far beyond the mere addition of members to his church and the erection of buildings—it included the uplift of all the people of the community in which he lived, and what he accomplished in this way can never be adequately told. The following beautiful tribute culled from the editorial column of the Jamestown "Journal," Aug. 26, 1914, says:

Father Coyle was a great priest and a great man; given a strong body, a strong mind and strong will, he used them all in the high work of the Master. In addition to his services to his Church, which would have burdened, to exceed the limit, one of lesser strength, he still found time for good citizenship and to take an intelligent interest in the development of the growing city. Under his leadership has been built a splendid parochial school, maintained at the personal expense of the Catholic people of this city, and yet Father Coyle made no fight against the public school. He was no harping critic as to their management, to the support of which he and his people contributed their share of the expense, and he always spoke most kindly of the good work they were doing. He was



Rev. R. Coyle

a patriotic citizen. Those who remember that call for volunteers to sustain the country and support the flag, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, will recall the inspiring address made by Father Coyle at the Armory, when that great building was filled to its utmost capacity, in which he placed the flag of our country next to the Cross of the Church. In his death it is not in SS. Peter and Paul's Church alone, nor the Roman Catholic church in general, that sustains a great loss, but our city, state and nation. Especially is this true of Jamestown, where his presence has been an inspiration to right living, where by precept and example he taught the importance of an upright life, and for more than forty years he met every obligation that came to him and faced every storm with the calm assurance of one who modestly has faith in himself, in his people, and the good Lord in whom he put his trust.

Father Coyle was born at Scio, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1844, and was one of six brothers. In 1861 he took up a course of study in Saint Bonaventure's College at Allegany, N. Y. In 1867 he went to Genoa, Italy, to continue his theological studies, and there, on Dec. 21, 1872, he was ordained a priest. Arriving in Buffalo, N. Y., he was sent by the late Rt. Rev. Stephen Ryan, C. M., to assist the esteemed Monsignor Gleason. After serving a year and a half he was sent to Jamestown, N. Y., June 10, 1874. The now thriving busy town on Lake Chautauqua was then sparsely populated, and his parishioners were few and far between; also he was given charge of stations that entailed long and laborious rides on horseback, and but few knew and no one but himself realized the almost unsurmountable difficulties he was obliged to overcome. Nothing daunted his heroic soul, however, and amidst many trials his zeal was augmented. His mission then comprised an area of sixty miles, including Randolph, Onoville, Conewango, Kennedy and Lakewood. It is needless to say that in rural districts that are seldom visited by a priest much bigotry exists. This great evil with many others then prevalent were met and overcome by Father Coyle.

Father Coyle built three churches on the present site of SS. Peter and Paul's Church. He also erected the magnificent buildings now standing, the church, rectory, convent, and school, all of which were paid for before his death. He also purchased twenty acres of land and dedicated the new Catholic Cemetery, the interment of Father Coyle being the first one in this cemetery, which is now called Holy Cross. Father Coyle passed to his eternal reward, Aug. 25, 1914. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Chautauqua county, and among the many beautiful tributes to his memory, given by men of Chautauqua county, was that of the proclamation of the mayor, Samuel A. Carlson, who said:

To the Citizens of Jamestown:

In the death of Rev. Father Richard Coyle this community has lost one of its strongest and purest characters. A man who has devoted forty years of unselfish service to the moral uplift of his fellowmen. Real Christianity is found not in the autocracy of force and murder, but in the democracy of peace and brotherhood, and in such lives of tenderness, mercy and righteousness as exemplified in our own community by such a man as Father Coyle and by all who live up to the ideals of peace, whether Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, or Gentile. Father Coyle died as peacefully as he had lived. He filled in our community a place that no one else can fill, and as a tribute of respect to his memory, I deem it proper to urge that all business places of the city be closed during the hours of his funeral.

Another of the beautiful tributes paid to the memory of Father Coyle was that from a Methodist minister, Rev. Dr. Horace G. Ogden, of the First Methodist Church. Speaking to his congregation, he said:

I want to speak this morning for myself, and I believe the entire congregation, a word of appreciation of that good man who for so many years was in charge of a sister church, and whose death is such a calamity to his own people and so distinct a loss to this city and community. Father Coyle was a true priest of God, he did here in this community God's work, modestly, unassumingly, and faithfully, and for forty years he wrought the work of Him who sent him. For forty years he has gone in and out of the homes of this city, he has brought comfort in sorrow, cheer in distress, help for the burdened, and strength for the weak. The story of his wonderful services can not possibly be told by man. It is known only to God. I have met and conversed with thousands of people in Chautauqua county, but from not one have I ever heard a word of criticism of Father Coyle's character nor a reflection on the purity, integrity, or unselfishness of his life. We all believed in him and held him in the highest honor. As I stood beside the casket in which his body rested, beautiful in death as was he in life, I am not ashamed to tell you that tears fell freely from my eyes. I loved him and revere his memory.

One of the many noble deeds of Father Coyle was the purchase of several acres of ground in Jamestown, and the presenting of this to the Franciscan Sisters with the distinct understanding that they were in the near future to erect upon it a home for the aged poor of Jamestown, regardless of creed.

An extract from an address given at a public reception, in honor of Frank W. Stevens, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, is not only typical of Father Coyle's patriotic loyalty to his country, but his far-sightedness as to good government. His words are very applicable at this time of industrial unrest, following the great World's War. Father Coyle said:

We are confronted in this country with difficulties from within and without, and that the government may exist, and go down through generations yet unborn, there is need of strong men of peace and moral character. The gates are wide open to those who wish to come here, from all nations, to enjoy liberty but not license. If he comes with right ideas, the stranger is welcome regardless of nationality or creed, be he rich or poor. We need men of virtue and virtue depends upon our conviction that there is a power higher than man. All laws come from God and if a man has no faith in God then it is useless to continue, for even with powerful navies and armies, if the people do not live up to the law, no country can endure and our country is the highest type of country and home ever conceived.

In conclusion we may say Father Coyle will be missed, sadly missed. His Bishop will miss his genial presence from his councils; his congregation will long feel the sad blow of his demise, and Jamestown and Chautauqua county will long remember him as a loyal, patriotic, public-spirited man, who gave the best that was in him for the good of the community-at-large.

VINCENT CASTLE, D. D. S.—This is the name of a man to whom Jamestown has already begun to accord recognition and of whom, as the years go on, she will become increasingly aware. Dr. Castle is a good citizen as well as a skillful dentist, and is winning friends no less quickly than patrons.

Russell Castle, grandfather of Vincent Castle, is principal of a high school in Italy. He is also a man

of letters, and a poet, having written many poems on famous men, including Napoleon and a number of others.

Louis Castle, son of Russell Castle, married Josephine Tripi, like himself, a native of Italy, and both are now living in that country.

Vincent Castle, son of Louis and Josephine (Tripi) Castle, was born March 8, 1892, in Vallelunga Protamemo, Province of Coltanissetta, Italy, and attended an elementary school in his native land. In 1908 he came alone to the United States and made his way to Buffalo, N. Y., where he became a pupil in a grammar school, obtained employment, and in due course of time entered the high school, graduating in 1911. In 1914 he began the study of dentistry in the University of Buffalo, but at the end of two years was obliged to leave in order to earn the money with which to defray the expenses of further study. After a clerical position for one year, he returned to the university, completed his course, and on June 17, 1918, received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In December of the same year, Dr. Castle passed an examination by the State Board in Buffalo, and for about two months thereafter was associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. Johnson. He then opened a well equipped office of his own and has already begun to build up a profitable and advantageous clientele. In politics Dr. Castle is a Republican, and though he has thus far not mingled actively in public affairs, he has ever shown himself ready to do all in his power toward the improvement of community conditions. He is a member of the Barrettonian Society, and attends St. James' (Italian) Roman Catholic Church.

In the acquisition of his professional training, Dr. Castle has proved himself a man of uncommon strength of purpose, and in every phase of his career he has shown himself possessed of those endearing personal qualities which win and hold friends. He is well fitted for the amenities of social life, possessing as he does a fine tenor voice which made him, during his years at the university, a member of the Glee Club. In the social circles of Jamestown he has already been cordially welcomed.

J. RUSSELL ROGERSON—Among the prominent attorneys of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., should be mentioned J. Russell Rogerson, who, in the space of comparatively few years has risen to a position of leadership in his profession and is well and favorably known throughout the city. Mr. Rogerson is a son of David M. and Alberta (Campbell) Rogerson, both of whom are living in Jamestown at the present time (1920), the former carrying on a successful contracting business here.

Mr. Rogerson was born in Jamestown, Oct. 1, 1892, and as a lad attended the Jamestown grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1911. From an early age he had decided upon the law as a profession, and with this end in view, entered the legal department of Syracuse University. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1914, taking the degree of LL. D., and was shortly afterwards admitted to the Chautauqua County Bar, beginning practice in James-

town immediately thereafter. From the outset he was highly successful in his career and has already built up a large and high class clientele, handling much important litigation in the region. At the time of the entrance of the United States in the great World War, Mr. Rogerson offered his services to his country and enlisted as a private in the signal corps, May 8, 1917, in New York City, for three months. Shortly afterwards he returned to Jamestown as a recruiting officer, where he remained for about six months, enlisting during that time seventy men in the signal corps, and then with his unit was sent to France, in Jan., 1918. He was in service in all about twenty-six months, and was returned to the United States June 28, 1919, and stationed for a time at Camp Mills, being honorably mustered out of service July 3, 1919. Mr. Rogerson is a member of the Zeta Psi College fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He is also a member of the Jamestown Bar Association and American Legion.

J. Russell Rogerson was united in marriage, Dec. 22, 1917, at Jamestown, with Eleanor E. Olson, of this place, a daughter of Eric W. and Anna M. (Henderson) Olson.

CHARLES HENRY WICKS—One of the most prominent business men and citizens of Lakewood, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has taken an active part in practically every department of the community's life, is Charles Henry Wicks, a native of Ellery, N. Y., where he was born Oct. 15, 1849. Mr. Wicks was a son of the late James Hamilton and Sophia (Ward) Wicks. The Wicks family originally came from Saratoga county, N. Y., to Chautauqua county, in 1818, and settled on what is now known as the Harvey farm on Pickard street in the town of Ellery.

Charles Henry Wicks as a lad attended the public schools of Gerry and later the Jamestown High School, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1870. For ten years thereafter he followed the profession of teaching, being principal of the Clymer Union School, acting principal of the high school at Corry, Penn., and principal of the Panama Union School, and while at that place was elected school commissioner for the first district in Chautauqua county which embraces the western half of the county. He was reelected to this position four times, each term occupying three years. Upon completing the last of these terms, Mr. Wicks removed to Lakewood, N. Y., in the year 1891, and since that time has been engaged in the real estate business, which he has pursued to his advantage and profit. He also became interested in timber lands, and has bought and sold many important holdings in Western New York and Pennsylvania. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Wicks had been a conspicuous figure in the public life of the community. He served as index clerk in both the Assembly and the Senate of the State of New York for fourteen years, and in all his public capacities has shown himself a most public spirited and efficient public servant. He was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee for Chautauqua county in the year 1901, and held this position continuously for fifteen years, during which



Fred C. Rice

time he played an influential part in the affairs of his party. Like his father, Mr. Wicks held the office of justice of the peace in the town of Gerry, being elected thereto when but twenty-one years of age. He was also supervisor of the State Census in 1905. Mr. Wicks may justly be recorded as a self-made man in the best sense of the term, his achievements and success having been due entirely to his own intelligence and indefatigable industry and never to any outside influence.

Charles Henry Wicks was united in marriage to Florence R. Robbins, a daughter of Levi H. and Mary Thompson Robbins, at Spartansburg, Penn., Nov. 6, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks have two daughters: 1. Corrie Jane, now engaged in teaching in the Lake-wood High School. 2. Mary Evelyn, wife of Albert G. Sherman, of Middletown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have one son, Charles Wicks Sherman.

FRED CONLEY RICE, M. D., of Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., who was killed by a passing electric car, while he was crossing the road, returning home from a professional call, on June 21, 1918, was cut down in the early prime of his professional usefulness and patriotic public service; yet, short as was his public life and professional activity, that life, in its private, public, and professional phases, has earned him a definite place of honor among the historical records of the worthy men of Chautauqua county. He was a son in whom the county might well take pride; in all that he did his record was good, his service was of high grade, his actions of appreciable consequence, he had the quality of doing thoroughly all that he undertook, was a skilled surgeon, of exhaustive research, highly regarded by his professional confreres; as a patriot, his heart was in the thickest of the fighting in France, even while his professional ties and public duties held him here, and he longed to be at the front even though he was accomplishing national work of considerable value in his own home district; as a lecturer, his convincing logic and terse reasoning were models of inspiration to his co-workers on the four-minute-men committee, of which he was chairman; his professional services were of inestimable value to the Red Cross, during the early days of the war, and also to the Examining Board for the Selective Draft in District No. 2, Chautauqua county; and his patriotic fervour and joy in national service cleared away the gloom of many a bewildered young man passed for military service; and his earnest, active Christian work and Bible teaching stamped him as a man of the highest moral character. Altogether, the life of Dr. Fred Conley Rice, so suddenly and so tragically cut short, was one of inestimable, unselfish public service in the town of his nativity.

Dr. Rice was born in Ripley, Chautauqua county, Dec. 24, 1877, the son of Charles W. and Laura A. (Conley) Rice. His father, Charles W. Rice, was a man of refinement and literary inclination, and in later life passed much time in tax and title searching, in Buffalo, N. Y. He became an authority on real estate values and validity of titles. He died in 1893, and his widow, Laura A. (Conley) Rice, June 21, 1904.

Fred C. Rice, who was their only child, received his elementary education in the public school of Ripley, and later entered the Westfield High School, from which in due course he graduated. After graduation he pursued further preparatory study, and eventually enrolled at the University of Buffalo, as a student in the medical department. He graduated in 1902, and gained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had closely followed his medical studies while an undergraduate, and had observed much clinical work. For eighteen months he was a member of the house surgical staff of the Buffalo General Hospital, and in competitive examination was placed first for the appointment. In 1902 he sat before the State Board for license to practice, and successfully passed. But he still desired to enter into post-graduate work in surgery, and therefore remained in Buffalo, N. Y., connected with the Buffalo General Hospital, where the clinical opportunities were so extensive, and the practice so various. However, in December of 1903, he opened an office in his native town, Ripley, Chautauqua county, and thereafter entered confidently and ably into the general practice of his profession. But as the years went by, and he had entered more exhaustively into surgical research, he specialized in that branch of medical science. In 1910, he went to Chicago University, and there took a post-graduate course in surgery, after which he took a course of surgical instruction with the Mayo brothers, eminent surgeons of Rochester, Minn. Thereafter, until his death, Dr. Rice specialized in surgery, and gained a wide reputation, his later practice being a very extensive one.

He was honored by his professional confreres, and was identified with many professional organizations, of national, state, and county scope. He was a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, and several other national and state professional bodies; and was a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, of which at one time he was president. And at various times, he contributed many papers upon medicine and surgery to leading professional publications.

In his public work, of war aspect, he was indefatigable and self-sacrificing; he was the inspiring chairman of the four-minute-men of Ripley, during the time when there was need to thus enlighten the people as to the causes and the progress of the war; he was the professional instructor of the local first aid auxiliary of the Red Cross movement; he did all the physical examining of the men selected by the draft board of District No. 2 of Chautauqua county, and in that he was invaluable for the cheer and loyalty of spirit he instilled into the young men as he passed them for service; and all this without remuneration, notwithstanding that he was a professional man whose time professionally was in demand and at a high rate of remuneration. He was a true patriot, whose own affairs dwarfed into insignificance when the national need came for his skilled service; and to have taken material payment for such service would have tarnished the nobility of thought which caused him to enter upon the labor.

His church service has much the same aspect; he was a busy professional man, with call for his services Sundays as well as week-days, yet he was able for many

years to act as teacher of the adult Bible class of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ripley. And he was the leader of the community singing, promoted by the church, and for many years was one of the trustees of that church. He also interested himself in educational affairs in Ripley, and for many years he was a member of the School Board. Fraternally, he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic body, including the Eastern Star branch, to which his wife also belonged.

Dr. Rice married, May 4, 1904, Fanny E., daughter of Allen and Edith (Gay) Bartlett, of North East, Erie county, Penn. Mrs. Rice, a woman of intellectual attainments, refined features, cultured habits, and active public spirit, was keenly interested in her husband's work, especially his public work, and she did much to assist him in that phase of his activities. She entered actively into church and community work, and was especially earnest and prominent in local movements connected with the raising of funds and supplies for the needs of the government during the war; she labored whole-heartedly in behalf of the departing and returning soldiers. The innumerable expressions of sympathy she received at the time of her husband's death emphasized to her her great loss. She is, however, comforted in the possession of her children, for to her and her husband were born four children: Laura May, Allen Bartlett, Edith Gay, and Charles Wesley.

Dr. Rice's life, short though it was, was not lived in vain, for he rendered to his country, and his native town, a professional service of appreciable consequence during the most portentous time in the history of the Nation, a time when each man, by his acts, demonstrated his true worth.

CHARLES WINFIELD YOUNG—That branch of the Young family long represented in Jamestown, N. Y., by Charles W. Young, came to Chautauqua county from the State of Connecticut, George Washington Young, father of Charles W., locating in Frewsburg when a young man. He was born in Connecticut, and in Frewsburg followed his trade, carpenter and builder, until his death, Dec. 30, 1862, while still in the prime of life. He was a Whig, later a Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist church, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in Frewsburg, Amanda M. Howard, daughter of Luther and Jemima (Haven) Howard, and they were the parents of a daughter, Florence R., and a son, Charles W. Florence R. Young married (first) Frank R. Scowden; (second) Charles E. Dodge, and resides in Jamestown. The career of the son, Charles W. Young, is traced in this review. Like his father, Mr. Young was cut off in the prime of life, but during the eleven years that he was in business in Jamestown as a dealer in hardware, he won golden opinions as a man of honor, uprightness, and ability.

Charles Winfield Young was born in Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 11, 1856, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1894. He was educated in Frewsburg schools, and was in mill employ until 1883, when he moved to the city of James-

town, which was ever afterward his home. He established in business in Jamestown, as a dealer in hardware, continuing most successfully in mercantile life for eleven years, when death ended his activities. He erected the three-story brick building now owned and operated by the Jamestown Hardware Company, he conducting the hardware business there under his own name as long as he lived. J. H. Doubleday held an interest in the Young hardware business, but his interest was a silent one. Mr. Young was a man of energy and ability, devoted to his business and his home. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and in politics a Republican. He was a good citizen, interested, progressive, and helpful, but took no active part in Jamestown's political life.

Mr. Young married, in Frewsburg, N. Y., April 15, 1876, Emily Jane Mendall, born in the town of Pine Grove, Chautauqua county, N. Y., daughter of Samuel and Theresa Jane (Howard) Mendall, and granddaughter of Ezra Howard. Mrs. Young's parents later moved to the State of Missouri, where her father continued his business of shingle manufacturing. They both died in Stockton, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of a daughter, Alice Marie, born May 8, 1884, who now resides with her mother, to whom she is devoted.

WARNER SHAW REXFORD—Among the many attorneys at law in the city of Jamestown there is one who particularly deserves mention, for he possesses one talent in particular that would make him a marked man anywhere. That gift is oratory. Ever since Warner Shaw Rexford attained his education, he has been a political speaker during every presidential campaign, and he is constantly in demand upon many other occasions, his oratorical powers being most convincing and capable of holding the attention of his hearers with absorbing interest.

Born at Bemus Point, N. Y., July 19, 1876, young Rexford came into the world with an ambitious, determined temperament. His parents, Thomas J. and Mary Jane (Shaw) Rexford, were farmers at that time in moderate circumstances. Thomas J. Rexford is living on the farm at the present time, but his wife died some years ago. The child was sent to the district school, but after sessions and at other possible times, he had to assist in the work of the farm, his vacations always being spent in that way. But though it may seem hard to a boy, it is the training which develops their manhood. Young Rexford graduated from the district schools and then became a pupil in the Sugar Grove Seminary, located at Sugar Grove, Penn. He worked in all his spare time to help finance his course there until his graduation in 1901. The goal which Warner Shaw Rexford had set before him was the ability to practice law, and his preparation at the seminary was the first step toward its achievement. The next was to enter the law department at college. He chose the University of Michigan as his *alma mater*, teaching school to get some of the money to enter upon his course. He worked hard during the entire three years he spent at the university, but he accomplished the object for which he had toiled so

long and faithfully. Later he spent three years at the law office of Pickard & Dean, at the expiration of which time Mr. Rexford was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, Nov. 30, 1908. He at once began to practice his profession, and on Oct. 2, 1912, he was admitted to practice in the Federal courts of the United States. For the next three years Mr. Rexford worked alone, but on Jan. 1, 1915, he entered into partnership with John G. Wicks.

It was during his college days in Michigan that Mr. Rexford took up political speechmaking, and here he made his record for versatility in the subject matter of his addresses, and physical endurance also, for he made twenty-one speeches during the presidential campaign of 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate for president on the Republican ticket. Mr. Rexford is greatly interested in politics, and is a deep thinker concerning the many problems connected with it. He has always been a Republican. In 1908 he was engrossing clerk in the State Legislature, and from Jan. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917, was assistant district attorney. At one time he was chairman of the Board of Education of Ellery, N. Y., where he makes his home, though he practices law in Jamestown at No. 5 Hall block.

Mr. Rexford is of an extremely social nature, as is evidenced by the number of clubs and lodges with which he is connected. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Free Masons; is now Loyal Knight of the local lodge of Elks; is a member of the Order of Eagles; an associate of the Jamestown Bar Association and of the Buffalo Lawyers' Club; also a member of the Saturday Night Club. Mr. Rexford is not connected with any church.

On Aug. 27, 1906, Warner Shaw Rexford married May Jenner, of Midland, Mich. Of this union two children were born: Chester C. and Jeannette. Both are at present in school. Mr. Rexford's career is one of which any man may be proud; he is a self-made man, overcoming many obstacles in pursuit of the education which was the ideal of his boyhood dreams.

CARL S. BERG—In presenting to the public the representative men of Jamestown, N. Y., who have by superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and excellence, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in public and private life, we have no example more fit to present than the late Carl S. Berg. Not only did he rise above the standard in his line of business, but he also possessed those excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellow men. He was high-minded and liberal, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and one of those capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character and affluence.

Carl Stephen Berg, a well known meat dealer of Jamestown, N. Y., was born in Sweden, Dec. 21, 1848. He was the son of Axel Berg, who was a blacksmith by trade, and who lived and died in his native country.

Carl S. Berg obtained his early education in the town of his birth and when about the age of twenty

years he came to America, where he immediately found employment. Some time later he came to Jamestown and after remaining here for a time journeyed West to Ohio, and there located at Niles, where he obtained employment in the iron foundries there. He remained in Niles, Ohio, for a number of years and then returned to Jamestown, N. Y., and started in the meat business. He continued in this occupation up to the time of his death, which occurred March 20, 1890. Politically, Mr. Berg was a Republican, but never cared to hold office. In religious affiliations he was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

On July 2, 1872, in Niles, Ohio, Mr. Berg was united in marriage with Amanda Catherine Nelson, who was born in Sweden, a daughter of Nelson Anderson. Mr. Anderson, after coming to America, changed his name to Nelson, by which he was afterwards known. Both he and his wife died in Fluvanna, on Chautauqua Lake. To Mr. and Mrs. Berg were born four children: 1. Fred Axel, who resides at Meadville, Penn., where he holds a position in the steel foundry; he married Anna Wheeler, and they are the parents of two children, Eleanor and Anna. 2. Gustav Friedolf, who was born in Jamestown in 1887; he received his early education in the Jamestown public schools, and after laying aside his text books, took up the plumber's trade, working at this until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he offered his services to his country. After returning from the war, he accepted a position with the Bell Telephone Company and remained with them for some time. Later, however, he resigned his position and accepted one with the Watson Manufacturing Company, for whom he acted as salesman, with his headquarters at Cleveland. He was also stationed for some time at Detroit, Mich., where he remained until his death, which occurred at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 23, 1917, and he is buried at Lakeview Cemetery, in Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Berg was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo, N. Y. He was also a member of the Capt. Samuel W. Porter Post, No. 45, United States Volunteer Association, of Jamestown, N. Y. 3. Genieve, who was born in Jamestown, received her education in the Jamestown public schools; her death occurred April 10, 1913. 4. Alice E., who was born in Jamestown, and was educated in the Jamestown public schools. Miss Berg later took a course in the Augustina Hospital of Chicago, Ill., from which she was graduated in 1908. She practiced her profession there until the year 1913, when she came to Jamestown, N. Y., where she is acting as a visiting nurse.

In conclusion will say that Carl Stephen Berg was a true citizen, and interested in all enterprises which had for their base the moral and social improvement of the community, and he aided actively by his means and influence. Around his home he shed a benign influence, which was as a summer evening's glow upon the land which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed. When he died he left a record of which his family and friends are justly proud.

NICHOLAS ROMER—In the far away kingdom of Denmark, Nicholas Romer, founder of the Romer Axe Company of Dunkirk, was born Sept. 25, 1836, son of Andreas Romer, a sea captain. Nicholas Romer spent his boyhood and early manhood in his native land, there was educated in good schools, and remained until he was twenty-three years and six months of age, when his ambitious nature drove him forth to seek his fortune in the United States. In 1860 he left Denmark and came to this country, settling in Jamestown, N. Y., where he found employment in the Jefford's Axe Factory, there mastering the details of axe manufacturing, a business he was destined to follow all the remaining years of his life. He filled the position of overseer of a department for some years, then accepted the superintendency of a new axe making plant in Buffalo by Francis Brothers. He superintended the installation of the machinery in the new plant, having personally supervised the manufacture of some of the important machines, then until 1876 was engaged as superintendent of the manufacturing department of the company.

In 1876, accompanied by his brother, John Romer, he went to Gowanda, N. Y., where he established the first axe manufacturing plant in that section of the State. The Romer brothers waxed prosperous in their business and continued in Gowanda until 1895, when they sold their plant to the American Axe and Tool Company and removed to the city of Dunkirk, N. Y., where Nicholas and John Romer were joined by Andrew Charles Romer, son of Nicholas Romer, and former secretary of the American Axe and Tool Company. The Romer Axe Company was incorporated for the manufacture of axes in Dunkirk, Nicholas Romer, president and the leading spirit until his death in Dunkirk, Jan. 25, 1900. He was a selfmade man in the best sense of the word, and won high standing as a business man and as a citizen. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his business, his home, his family and his church filling his cup of life to the brim. All men respected him, and his private life was most exemplary. He had, prior to coming to Dunkirk, been quite prominent in local affairs in Gowanda.

Nicholas Romer married, in Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1861, Jane C. Lawson, who survives him, a member of the Romer Axe Company. Mrs. Romer is a woman of strong character and a devoted wife, a member of the Presbyterian church, and with her daughter, Jennie C. Romer, continues her residence in Dunkirk. Nicholas and Jane C. (Lawson) Romer were the parents of three children: Andrew Charles, a sketch of whom follows; Jennie C., her mother's companion; Annie, died young.

JOHN ROMER, youngest brother of Nicholas Romer, and long his business associate, was born in Denmark, Nov. 25, 1841, and there grew to manhood. On Sept. 26, 1862, John Romer came to the United States and joined Nicholas Romer in Jamestown, obtaining employment with him in Jefford's Axe Factory. From that time the brothers were inseparable, going

together to Buffalo with Francis Brothers' Axe Factory, and thence to Gowanda, where as Romer Brothers they won success as axe manufacturers, and finally to Dunkirk, where they formed the Romer Axe Company. The brothers were not long separated by death, John dying eight months later than his brother Nicholas, Sept. 19, 1900. Both are buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

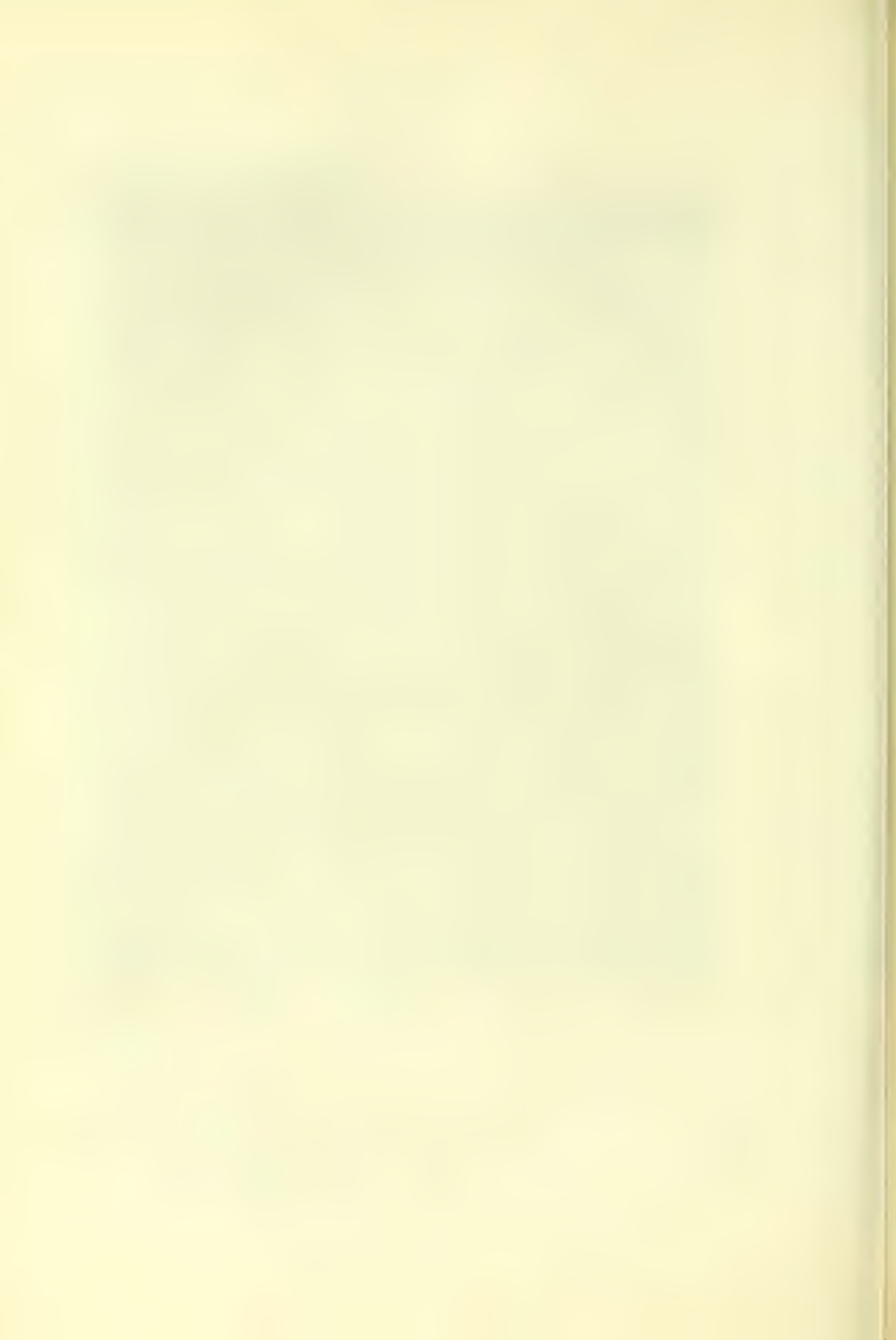
John Romer never married, but always made his home with his brother, a deep affection existing between the two men, an affection which extended to every member of the family. John Romer was a member of the Masonic order; a Republican in politics; and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He was a good citizen, and left a record of uprightness and integrity.

ANDREW CHARLES ROMER—The Romer Axe Company was reestablished in Dunkirk in 1895 by Nicholas, John and Andrew Charles Romer, and has since been one of Dunkirk's substantial growing industrial plants. When in 1900 both Nicholas and John Romer passed from earthly scenes, Andrew C. Romer assumed control and management of the business and for twenty years was its secretary-treasurer and its manager. Public-spirited and progressive, he was able to greatly advance both the interest of the Romer Axe Company and the public welfare of the city of Dunkirk. He gave much time to public service and was unsparing in his efforts to serve his adopted city. He was a successful business man, and made a host of friends during his quarter of a century's residence in Dunkirk, friends who held for him the highest esteem and respect for both his ability and his manly attributes of character. He was the only son of Nicholas and Jane C. (Lawson) Romer, who at the time of the birth of their son were residents of Jamestown, N. Y.

Andrew Charles Romer was born Aug. 2, 1862, and died in Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1920. While he was a boy his parents moved to Buffalo, thence to Gowanda, N. Y., where in 1876, Nicholas and John Romer engaged in business under the name of Romer Brothers, manufacturing axes and edge tools. Andrew Charles Romer subsequently became a member of the firm. He made Gowanda his home until 1890, when the American Axe and Tool Company was formed, the Romer Brothers' plant becoming a part of that corporation. Andrew Charles Romer accepted a position in the office of the American Axe and Tool Company, with headquarters in New York City, and was made secretary of the company. In 1895 he resigned his position with the American Axe and Tool Company to join his father and uncle in the reestablishment of their business in Dunkirk under the name of the Romer Axe Company. For five years he was associated with his father and uncle, and in 1900 became managing head of the company which he had helped to organize, incorporate and develop. A man of sterling worth and strong business ability, Mr. Romer built up a substantial business upon a lasting foundation and prospered abundantly. During his reign as manager of the Romer Axe Company many enlargements and extensions were necessary to meet the demand for the products of the plant.



A. C. Romer





M. Rorer



John P. Rorer

In addition to his private interests, Mr. Romer served the city of Dunkirk in various ways, and ever with the same efficiency and zeal which he displayed in purely personal affairs. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Education and was much concerned in the building of the last addition to the high school, always taking a deep interest in educational affairs. He was a director of the Lake Shore National Bank, and an active member of the library and hospital boards. He was a member of the Masonic order and a past master of Gowanda Lodge. He retained his lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of Dunkirk until the end of his useful life, leaving a record of unselfish interest that is an example to those who are entrusted with responsibility in public or private life. He is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia.

In 1889 Mr. Romer married Mary E. Jacobs, daughter of David E. and Eliza Rhodes Jacobs.

GEORGE WILBERT COTTIS, M. D., F. A. C. S., graduate of Cornell University, and for some time professorially connected with the medical department of that university, has had notable surgical experience, including special post-graduate study of surgery amidst the vast clinical opportunities of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and a practice of seventeen months with a British division on the French front, during some of the hardest periods of fighting of 1917-1918. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and Dr. Cottis evidently enjoys the esteem of his professional confreres throughout the State, for he is one of the vice-presidents of the New York State Medical Society.

Dr. George Wilbert Cottis was born in Canada, March 18, 1880, the son of Charles and Jessie (Mimmack) Cottis, both of whom are deceased. His father was in the insurance business in Canada, and in the public schools of that dominion the son, George Wilbert, received primary instruction. His schooling was continued at Bergen, N. Y., to which place the family had moved, and in 1898 he graduated from the Bergen, N. Y., High School. After further preparatory study, he entered the medical college of Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years prior to his graduation, and for one year thereafter, Dr. Cottis was on the teaching staff at Cornell University Medical College. After leaving Bellevue Hospital, New York City, Dr. Cottis established himself in general practice, but because of the trend of his research he specialized in surgery. At first he opened an office in Batavia, N. Y., but in 1911 removed to Jamestown, N. Y., in which city he has since practiced, with the exception of seventeen months of hard and very valuable surgical service with the British Expeditionary Forces in France, mention of which army service is briefly made hereinafter.

Although still a young man, professionally speaking, Dr. Cottis has a distinct place in State medicine. As a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and as third vice-president of the New York State Medical

Association, he holds honored place among the leaders of medicine of the State. He is associated with other national and local medical organizations, including the American Medical Association, the Central New York Medical Association, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, the Jamestown Medical Society, and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He has been a member of the Jamestown Hospital Commission, and gives much of his time unselfishly and without financial return to consultant needs of local hospitals. Fraternally, Dr. Cottis belongs to the Omega Upsilon Phi. Although he takes much interest in national politics, he does not take active part, and is quite independent in his views. His interest in local affairs, however, is indicated by membership in the Rotary Club, and by many other activities in civic affairs.

The war record of Dr. Cottis is one that should be given permanent place. Notwithstanding that he was married, and that his growing practice and other professional ties might have been sufficiently justifiable deterrents, Dr. Cottis did not even wait for this country to declare war before offering his services to the cause of the Allies. In Nov., 1916, he applied to the British government, and in April, 1917, was sent to London, England, and there commissioned on May 11, 1917, receiving appointment as first lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was sent to the French front, and assigned to the General Hospital, No. 22, of the British Expeditionary Forces. Three months later he was transferred to the Belgian front, and remained there during the Paschendaele battles. Until Dec. 10th of that year, Dr. Cottis remained strenuously at work in that sector, in constant danger all the while, the fighting being fierce and continuous. He then returned to General Hospital No. 22, being transferred on Jan. 1, 1918, to General Hospital No. 24, at Eples, France. He served as operating surgeon in that hospital until May 29, 1918, when he was sent to a sector near Rheims, where at that time the fighting was particularly bitter. However, before Dr. Cottis could reach the spot, the sector had been captured by the Germans. Thereafter, Dr. Cottis' assignments were many and exciting. He was attached to the Ninth British Army with the French forces, which fell back to Chateau Thierry. Shell fire made the hospital untenable, and evacuation became necessary. The medical force was next established at Dormans, and that, in turn, had to be evacuated because of shell fire. Thereafter, Dr. Cottis was attached to a temporary French hospital, which was constantly under fire, and the location of which constantly changed until the retreat reached Epernay, where the Germans were held. Two days later, shell fire again caused the removal of the hospital. The medical unit retired to Sezanne, France. Notwithstanding the transitory nature of the hospital and the constant danger, Dr. Cottis may be said to have been operating practically day and night, the pressure of casualties being so heavy. After a further two weeks' service with the French at the Sezanne hospital, he was recalled to his original British unit, Hospital No. 22, where the pressure was again fierce. That hospital was the first of the British hospitals at the front to be bombed by the Ger-

mans, and Dr. Cottis's quarters were riddled by shrapnel. Good work under difficult conditions, however, brought Dr. Cottis promotion to a captaincy. However, he was desirous of coming under the American flag, seeing that it was also now upon the battlefield. A transfer to the American Expeditionary Forces, however, could only be effected by resignation of his British commission. He accordingly resigned, and while waiting for appointment to the American forces, risked the submarine danger and returned home so that he might attend to certain pressing private matters. Then came the Armistice, making further military service unnecessary. Dr. Cottis then resumed his civilian practice of medicine in Jamestown, and he might well have been satisfied with the war service, which was entirely voluntary.

Dr. Cottis married, Oct. 6, 1906, Eliza Fancher. She also holds the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having graduated as such, in 1905, from Cornell University. Mrs. Cottis assists her husband in his professional practice, being his anesthetist. In many other ways also, Mrs. Cottis has indicated that she is possessed of strong character and marked talent. She was active in all local affairs connected with the war, and took prominent part in the women's work thereof. She is at present a member of the City Hospital Commission. Dr. and Mrs. Cottis have two children, Dorothy and Ralph Howard.

THOMAS GILBERT ARMSTRONG—For forty years prior to his death, Thomas G. Armstrong was a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., and of him it was written that from youth he wore "the white flower of a blameless life." His connection with the Erie Railroad as supervisor of the Meadville division was long continued, and during those years his relations with the men over whom he had charge, as well as with the officials of the Erie and the traveling public, were most cordial, his straightforward dealings and sturdy honesty of purpose winning him universal respect.

Thomas G. Armstrong was a descendant of Scotch ancestors, belonging to the Clan Armstrong, famed in song and story for courage and patriotism. Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" makes the chieftan say when about to assemble the clans for some daring enterprise:

Ye need not go to Liddisdale
For when they see the blazing bale
Eliots and Armstrongs never fail.

The family tradition is that the name was originally bestowed upon a Highland chief for his great courage and physical powers. Another and better authenticated tradition is that the name Armstrong is derived from the following circumstance: "An ancient King of Scotland, having his horse killed under him in battle, was immediately remounted by Fairbairn, his armor bearer, who took the King by the thigh and placed him in the saddle, although heavily weighted with armor. For this timely assistance and feat of strength the King amply rewarded him with lands on the border, gave him the name Armstrong, and assigned him for a crest: An armed hand and arm, in

the left hand a leg and foot in armor couped at the thigh all proper.

George Armstrong, a descendant, of the North of Ireland, was born there, and in 1846 came to America with his wife and family and settled in the province of Ontario, Canada. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. The tract of land at Listowel, Ontario, Canada, was an extensive one, and there the family home was erected. The wilderness in time gave way to the fields, and several farms were carved out of the original tract owned by George Armstrong and his sons, who there lived the remainder of their useful life. George and Eleanor (Harper) Armstrong were the parents of nine children: William, a farmer of Listowel, Canada; Mary, married Robert Faulkner; Isabella, married a Robert Stewart; Susan, married a William Dickson; Eleanor, married Robert Moore; Amelia, married Don Wright; Christopher, married Isabelle Myerscroft; Thomas Gilbert, to whose memory this review is dedicated; George, born in Ontario, Canada. The other children were all born in Fermanagh, Ireland.

Thomas Gilbert Armstrong, son of George and Eleanor (Harper) Armstrong, was born in Ireland, Dec. 11, 1835, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., March 30, 1907. He was eleven years of age when brought to the Province of Ontario, Canada, by his parents, and there he grew to manhood. He attended the public school, and remained on his father's farm until 1859, when he came to the United States, which was ever afterward his home. From 1859 until within a few years of his death, Mr. Armstrong was actively engaged in railroad construction and operation, and during the earlier part of the Civil War he was working on the construction of the Rock Island & Arkansas Railroad. He came to the Erie Railroad in 1863, on the construction of the Franklin branch, and later was transferred to the work of the company at Salamanca, N. Y. In 1871 he was appointed roadmaster of the Meadville division of the Erie, a post he efficiently filled until his health failed, a few years prior to his death. He made his home in Jamestown in 1871, and there ever afterward resided. He won the promotions which came to him through merit, and at the time of his death was among the oldest Erie employees in point of years of service.

While living in Salamanca, Mr. Armstrong aided in organizing St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, and in Jamestown was vestryman, warden, and for twenty years superintendent of the Sunday school. While a man of naturally strong and manly character, his church associations were ennobling, and his life was marked by his Christian devotion. He wielded a strong influence for good among his associates, and fraternized with them in the Masonic order. He was a Democrat in politics. He was true to every obligation of life, and his memory is warmly cherished in the city which for forty years was his home.

Thomas G. Armstrong married, at Meadville, Penn., Feb. 28, 1865, Ruth Hale Parker, born in Sugar Creek township, Venango county, Penn., Feb. 13, 1844, daughter of George W. and Mary Jane (Canon) Parker, and granddaughter of William and Ruth (Doughty) Parker. William Parker was born Jan. 27,



Benj: S. Dean

1772, died March 3, 1844. He was a farmer of Armstrong county, Penn., but later, in 1818, settled in Sugar Creek township, Venango county. His wife, Ruth (Doughty) Parker, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1772, died Aug. 27, 1831. Their son, George W. Parker, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., March 29, 1813, died at the homestead in Venango county, Oct. 6, 1889. He was a farmer of Venango county all his life, having been brought to Sugar Creek township by his parents when but five years of age. His farm property, lying within the Venango oil belt, became very valuable, and he became one of the prosperous, respected and influential men of his section. He was a Democrat in politics, and held many of the township offices. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian. George W. Parker married Mary Jane Canon, born July 17, 1816, died July 30, 1894, daughter of John and Margery (Dean) Canon, and granddaughter of John Canon, a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of six children: William C., born March 31, 1842, died Aug. 7, 1888; Ruth Hale, now widow of Thomas Gilbert Armstrong, and a resident of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mary G., born March 9, 1846, died April 30, 1909; Charles B., born in 1848; Henry R., born in 1850; and Jennie, born in 1859, wife of James Howard Pennell, of Alliance, Ohio.

Children of Thomas Gilbert and Ruth Hale (Parker) Armstrong: 1. Nettie Jane, for thirty-three years a teacher in Jamestown public schools, and for many years principal of the South Side grammar school. 2. Mary Belle, who died in childhood. 3. Ruth Eleanor, married Dr. William H. Langheim, a physician for many years, working under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church. 4. George Thomas, deceased, a graduate of Cornell University Law School, class of 1897, and a successful lawyer; he married, in Jamestown, Oct. 4, 1900, Elizabeth O. Breed, and left children: Priscilla, Ruth and Elizabeth Breed Armstrong. 5. Belle Amelia, married Howard Smith Kelsey, of Olean, N. Y. 6. Grace Parker, a teacher in government service in the Philippines prior to her marriage to Bernard Walker, whom she survives, a resident of Jamestown.

BENJAMIN SIMEON DEAN, who has been for many years one of the leaders of the bar of Chautauqua county, and one of the prominent attorneys of Western New York, is a native of the town of Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where his birth occurred May 10, 1860. He is a son of Philo Norman and Rosella S. (Fisher) Dean, the former a native of Lockport, N. Y., and the latter of Wardsboro, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Sr., were married at Randolph, N. Y., where they had both removed while young, and where the former was engaged in a mercantile line of business, operating a retail shoe store and also manufacture boots and shoes.

The childhood of Benjamin Simeon Dean was spent in his native place, and he attended as a lad the local district school. His early educational advantages, however, were decidedly meagre, and he left his studies

and secured a position in a printing office when but twelve years of age. He remained in this employ, the Randolph "Register," for three years and thoroughly mastered the trade of printing during that time of apprenticeship. Later he went to Emlenton, Penn., and secured a position as formman of the printing room of the Emlenton "Register." After one year of this work, Mr. Dean was admitted as a partner in the ownership of this paper, the firm being known as Sampson, Kittell & Dean. This association continued until the year 1880, when he withdrew from his partnership and returned to New York, settling at Olean, where he became city editor of the Olean "Daily Times." He later occupied the same position with the Olean "Daily Herald," and remained thus employed until 1884, when he returned to Randolph and became a partner in the firm of Roberts & Dean. This concern purchased the Randolph "Register," and Mr. Dean assisted in operating it for about a year. It was in 1885 that he came to Jamestown, where he had been requested to take the position of city editor on the Jamestown "Daily News." Mr. Dean not long afterwards purchased this journal and ran it until 1897, making it one of the representative sheets of this part of the State. In the meantime he had turned his attention to the study of the law, a profession in which he had always taken an exceedingly keen interest, and in 1897 was admitted to the bar and commenced active practice here. Since that time he has continued in this line and has specialized to a large extent in constitutional law. He has built up a large practice and represents a number of large industrial and business concerns. Mr. Dean has now risen to a position of leadership in the bar here, and holds the respect not only of the community-at-large, but of his colleagues on account of the high standard of professional ethics which he has always maintained. He has until recently been connected with the Salisbury Axle Company, of which he is still the general counsel, and he is a director and general counsel for the Peru Auto Parts Company, of Peru, Ind.

Mr. Dean has always taken an active part in the general life of Jamestown, and is keenly interested in its political affairs. He is a staunch member of the Republican party, the principles and policies of which he has always strongly supported, and has held a number of important offices here. He was corporation counsel of Jamestown for one term, and was also a member of the Board of Health for a similar period. He is a conspicuous figure in the club life of this community, and is president of the University Club and the Saturday Night Club of Jamestown.

Benjamin Simeon Dean was united in marriage, June 27, 1883, at Attica, N. Y., with Emyle C. Blasdell, a native of Gowanda, N. Y., and a daughter of Richard and Laura (Cook) Blasdell, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Blasdell was born in Canada and came to the United States as a young man, settling at Gowanda, where he was for a number of years the proprietor of a hotel. To Mr. and Mrs. Dean one daughter has been born, Bonny Blasdell, who is now occupied as a teacher in the Jamestown High School.

ABRAHAM BECKRINK—To say that Mr. Beckrink is a well known market gardener of Jamestown would be understating the truth, for his reputation extends far beyond the limits of his own community. As a citizen no less than as a business man he is highly valued, always taking a helpful interest in all that makes for progress and improvement of conditions.

Harry Beckrink, father of Abraham Beckrink, was born in 1832, in Holland, that country being the original home of the family. It is interesting to note that the name has been variously spelled, one branch of the family writing it Bakrink. In 1844 Harry Beckrink was brought by his parents to the United States, making the voyage in a sailing vessel. The family settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where the father followed his trade, which was that of a wagon maker. Harry Beckrink attended the district school in the Peck Settlement, near Jamestown, and on reaching manhood devoted ten years of his life to farming. Later he moved to the town of Westfield and there, for eight years, was employed on a farm. During this time, by dint of industry and economy, he accumulated sufficient money to purchase fifty acres of land in the town of Clymer, which he improved and operated, adding to it from time to time as his means allowed. Becoming, eventually, the owner of two hundred acres of well cultivated land, he made general farming his occupation until 1909, when he retired from active work. He is now living in the home which he made for himself by hard labor, thrift and wise and skillful management of the resources at his command. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Beckrink married Jane Gertrude Schruers, born in Holland, daughter of John Schruers, who, with his wife, emigrated to the United States when their daughter was still a child. Mr. and Mrs. Beckrink became the parents of the following children: Abraham, mentioned below; Henry J., a farmer of Clymer; Mary, married John T. Legters, of Clymer; Katharine, became the wife of John Ernink, of Clymer; Frederick, of Clymer; Lydia, married John DeCooney, of Clymer; Harrison, of Clymer; Sarah, married Albert Mentz, of Erie county, N. Y.; Hattie, became the wife of William Mina, of Clymer; James, of Clymer; and Emma, married William Heslink, of Clymer. In addition to these eleven children, Mr. and Mrs. Beckrink have forty grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. Like her husband, Mrs. Beckrink is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. She and her husband, aged, respectively, seventy-five and eighty-seven years, are still active, taking a lively interest in family matters and community affairs.

Abraham Beckrink, son of Harry and Jane Gertrude (Schruers) Beckrink, was born Oct. 28, 1863, in the town of Clymer, N. Y., and spent his boyhood on his father's farm, acquiring his education at the district school. At the age of thirteen he went to Oil City, Penn., where he lived in the family of his uncle, William Schruers, working at market gardening in the summers and attending school during the winters. In this way he spent ten years, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of the cultivation of vegetables. In 1887, Mr. Beckrink returned to Chautauqua county and purchased a small tract of land in Ellicott

township, near the Jamestown line, where he engaged in market gardening on his own account, finding a sale for his product in Jamestown. He remained on his farm until 1892, when he removed to Jamestown and established himself on Buffalo street. He bought a tract of land known as the Lucius Davis place on which were a house and barn, and there he now operates 45 acres of well cultivated land, giving, as he has now done for very many years, his entire time and attention to the cultivation of vegetables for the Jamestown market, and this he does all the year round. He constructed on his place four greenhouses containing 800 square feet of glass, and he now gives much time to the cultivation of spring plants, including tomato plants. He is the leading market gardener in Jamestown and its vicinity, and by industry and strict attention to his field of labor has built up a successful business. Politically Mr. Beckrink is a staunch Republican, but has no desire for public life and has never permitted the use of his name as a candidate for office. In his business dealings and in his intercourse with his neighbors he makes the "Golden Rule" his standard of conduct.

Mr. Beckrink married, at Clymer, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1888, Sarah Willimina (—) Slotboom, born in Clymer, daughter of John A. and Madeline (Kooman) Slotboom. Mr. Slotboom was formerly a well known citizen of Jamestown, but now resides in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Beckrink are the parents of three children: Marvin, whose biography follows this; Pauline, graduated from the Jamestown High School, class of 1913, and now resides at home; and Warren, now a student at the High School. Mrs. Beckrink is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She and her husband are mutually devoted to each other and their children, and find their greatest happiness in the home circle.

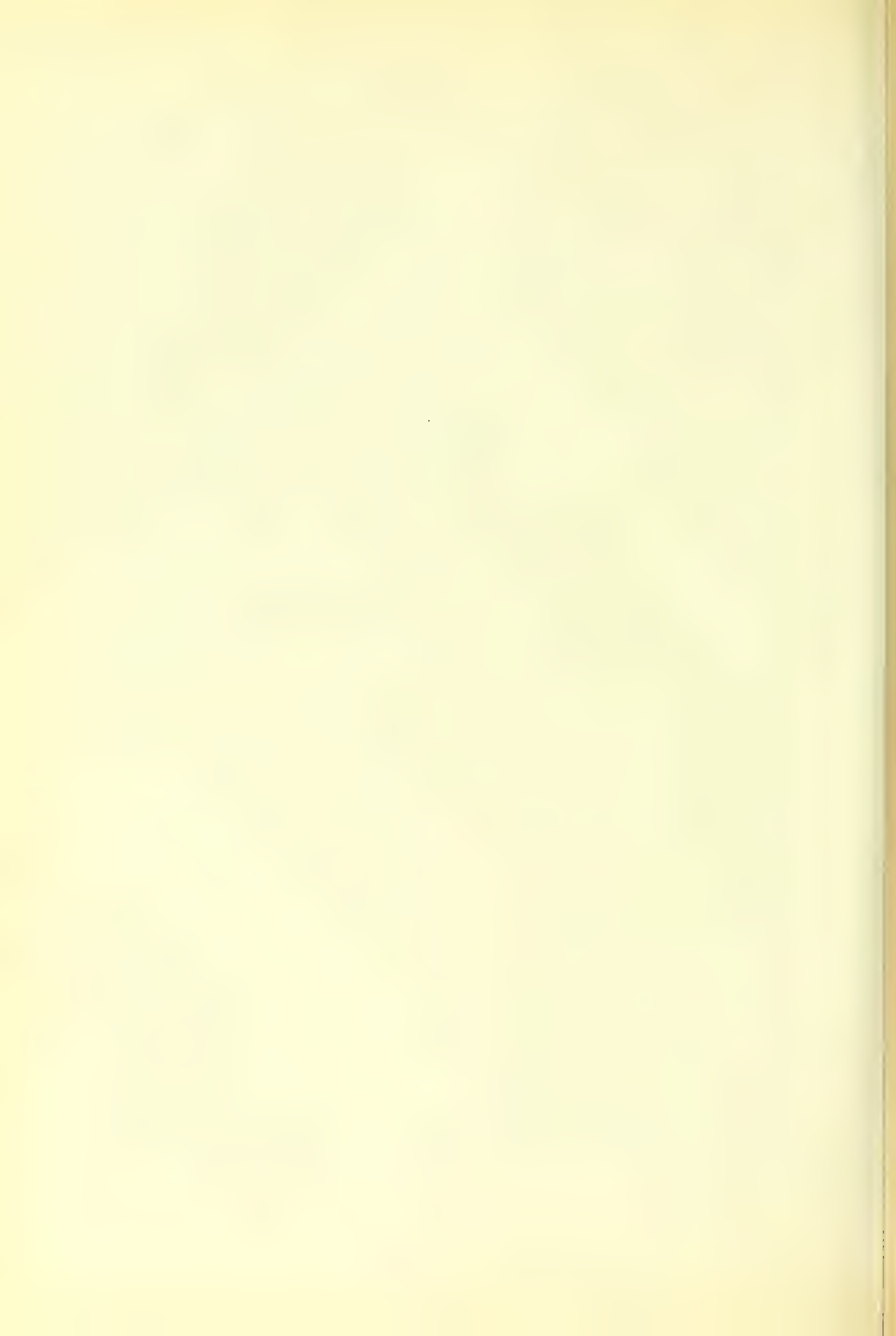
Abraham Beckrink has been the architect of his fortune, and is now a successful business man and substantial citizen, respected, trusted and cordially liked not only by those of his home community, but also by many of the residents of a large portion of Chautauqua county.

MARVIN BECKRINK—The younger generation of Jamestown's citizens have no more aggressive representative than they possess in the man whose name stands at the head of this article. This statement applies with equal force to Mr. Beckrink's qualifications as a business man and a citizen, and to its truth his friends and neighbors will bear abundant testimony.

Marvin Beckrink was born Nov. 22, 1889, at Tiffanyville, now Falconer, N. Y., son of Abraham and Sarah Willimina (Slotboom) Beckrink. His earliest education was received in the public schools of Jamestown, whence he passed to the high school, graduating in 1908. He was reared, under the instruction of his father, to the market gardening business, and since leaving school has been associated in the concern. He has proved himself a valuable asset to the business, having inherited much of his father's ability and force of character. In politics Mr. Beckrink is a Republican, but has never cared to participate actively in the work



MR. AND MRS. ABRAHAM BECKRINK



of the organization. He belongs to no orders nor societies, but is known as a fair-minded citizen, always ready to "lend a hand" when the welfare of the community seems to require it.

Mr. Beckrink married, March 29, 1913, Blanche Margaret Donaldson, born at Clintonville, Venango county, Penn., daughter of Samuel R. and Bessie (Hoffman) Donaldson. Mrs. Beckrink was, before her marriage, a student at the training school for nurses attached to the Pennsylvania State Hospital, North Warren, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Beckrink became the parents of one child, Virginia Beckrink. Mrs. Beckrink, who was a devoted wife and mother, passed away Aug. 5, 1918.

Marvin Beckrink is a son and grandson of men who, for the space of seventy-five years, have made the family name respected in Chautauqua county, and everything indicates that by his own record he will cause it to be regarded with additional honor.

SAMUEL SWEET—When a man labors from his boyhood until he has reached the latter years of middle life, from early morning until evening, then it is only a just reward if he can retire from active work and enjoy the competence so earned. When such a man has won the respect and trust of the community in which he lives, by virtue of the honest, upright methods he has used in business, then indeed "he can look the world in the face for he owes not any man." This is most applicable in the case of Samuel Sweet, who lives a retired life, free from business anxieties, in the full enjoyment of his home and family in Jamestown, N. Y.

The parents of Samuel Sweet were people of very moderate circumstances in Bristol, England; the father, Isaac Sweet, was a soap maker, and with his wife, Sarah (Powell) Sweet, brought up a family of several children. They were all members of the Church of England, and the children were sent to the parish schools of Bristol when very young. The parents spent their entire lives in Bristol and died there.

Samuel Sweet was born in Bristol, Oct. 7, 1841, and lived there until he was fifteen years old, when he determined to make an effort to better his fortunes. He left his native land for America in a sailing vessel, the voyage lasting six weeks before he landed in New York. He did not linger in that city, but went West immediately, to Cleveland, Ohio, by the Lake Shore Railroad, his brother, Isaac, having previously located in that city. The lad secured employment in a wooden ware factory, doing piece work for which he received about \$15 a week. Here he continued until the call to arms came at the outbreak of the Civil War; he answered the call of his adopted country at once, enlisting in Company A, 7th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. O. J. Crane. Their colonel was Col. Creighton of the 12th Army Corps, and they saw active service for a year and a half, being in many battles of note, such as Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Winchester; at the last mentioned engagement Mr. Sweet was severely wounded by a ball passing through his body from right to left, penetrating his right lung. He was ordered to the camp hospital where he remained two months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged for disability.

Mr. Sweet then returned to Cleveland, resumed his occupation at the wooden ware factory, continuing it until 1868, when wishing to make a change he came East as far as Corry, Penn., where he was again employed at his trade of making wooden ware. In 1874 he journeyed still further East, locating in Faulkner, Chautauqua county, N. Y., there forming a partnership with E. W. Fenton under the firm name of Fenton & Sweet, manufacturers of butter packages. The output of this factory found a ready market in all sections of the country and proved to be a very successful venture, it being continued for fifteen years, when Mr. Sweet sold out his interest in the concern and went to Jamestown, N. Y. He now decided to enter a new field and built a house which included a store within its walls. Here he entered into the grocery business, which he conducted for six years; at the end of that time he sold out his stock and rented the store, retiring to enjoy at leisure his delightful home at No. 201 Forest avenue, his temperament being very home loving and domesticity its keynote; his family was the chief interest of his life, his devotion to them having evoked comment and admiration.

While in Cleveland Mr. Sweet married Regina Huber, a native of Germany, born Nov. 1, 1843, died Dec. 20, 1919, daughter of Jacob Huber. She resided in Jamestown for thirty years. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Pilgrim Memorial Congregational Church and the Birthday Club. She proved herself to be a devoted wife and a fond and wise mother to their three children. They are: 1. Walter, who is in the employ of the State Public Service Commission of New York City; he married Katherine Frisbee. 2. Nellie, married (first) W. S. Prestey, now deceased, and she married (second) James Hayward, and resides in Jamestown, N. Y. 3. Sarah, (Sadie) married Charles M. Nichols.

Mr. Sweet is not a seeker for any political office, although he is a staunch upholder of the Republican party. He was brought up in the Church of England, or as it is called in America, the Episcopal church, but if one were to ask Mr. Sweet what his religious faith is he would probably say "The Golden Rule is my church." He is a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic. A self made and a self-educated man is Samuel Sweet, for when he arrived in this country he was a poor immigrant boy, but by perseverance and energy he now is one of the leading citizens of Jamestown, honored and respected by all who know him; a man of kindly disposition and charitable to the poor and needy. His record as a soldier is a very creditable one; he offered his life to the land of his adoption, and that it was not sacrificed is one of the blessings he has to be thankful for.

TIFFANY AND HENDERSON FAMILIES—

Nathaniel Johnson, a man of education and sterling character, living in Woodstock, Vt., and later of Jefferson county, N. Y., was induced by his friend and comrade of the American Revolution, Major Samuel Sinclair, to move with his family to Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, where he settled in 1816. His wife was Mary Nye Johnson, who died Dec. 11, 1838,

at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Johnson died in Jamestown, while on a visit to his son, Forbes Johnson, Oct. 31, 1828, at the age of sixty-five.

A daughter Hannah was married, Oct. 8, 1816, to Sylvanus Lyon Henderson, a soldier of the War of 1812, who also settled here in 1816, and for more than half a century was actively connected with the growth and business interests of the place. He was a master of Sylvan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Sinclairville. Judge Abner Hazeltine in his work on "Free Masonry in Chautauqua County," contributed to the "Centennial History," has this to say:

At the great excitement that followed 1826, when it was believed by enemies of Free Masonry that it had received its death blow, the lodges and chapters of this county surrendered their charters and jewels and ceased Masonic labor. Most of their records became scattered or were destroyed, and had it not been for the great care of Judge Foote, Hon. Thomas B. Campbell and Sylvanus L. Henderson, of Sinclairville, none would have been preserved.

Sylvanus L. Henderson died April 6, 1870, aged seventy-seven; his wife survived him many years, and died at Sinclairville, March 3, 1891, aged ninety-one.

Of their children, a younger son, William Wallace Henderson, was born Sept. 11, 1828, at Sinclairville. From boyhood his scholarly taste led him to collect the best books and his library grew in time to be one of the most excellent in this region. While still in his native town, as later, during his long residence in Jamestown, his library was a source of culture and inspiration to many who were permitted to share its influence. Mr. Henderson became an acknowledged authority on questions of history and archaeology, literature and natural science, and formed many warm and lasting friendships with men prominent in fields of scholarship and culture, who as visitors to this locality discovered in him a congenial and responsive spirit, and a valued correspondent. As a young man, studying medicine under the late Dr. Henry B. Hedges, he then attended the Medical College of the University of Buffalo. He finally adopted the profession of pharmacy, which he continued for nearly 50 years. He became master of Sylvan Lodge of Masons, like his father before him. At majority he allied himself with the anti-slavery movement, and was of those who founded the Free-Soil party, casting his first vote for John P. Hale for president. His innate love of justice and live interest in public affairs led him to active participation in politics, and he was many times committeeman and delegate to local and State conventions of the Republican party. His appointment as postmaster by Abraham Lincoln is still an interesting possession of his children. In 1871, he was appointed by U. S. Grant, collector of internal revenue for the 31st District of New York, and after its consolidation with the 27th District, was reappointed its collector with his office at Elmira.

In 1876, Mr. Henderson moved with his family to Jamestown, where he formed a partnership with Maj. E. P. Putnam, as Henderson & Putnam, and was the leading pharmacist and bookseller for twenty years, at the corner of Main and Third streets.

He was ever active in the business and social life of the city, and was highly esteemed by an uncommonly

wide acquaintance in city and county, because of his sympathetic and helpful interest, wise counsel and kindly courtesy. Many younger druggists of this region acknowledge the value of his encouragement in entering upon the study of pharmacy, and in their terms as apprentices and clerks under his wise and experienced guidance. Mr. Henderson was for many years the chairman of the Board of Education, a warm friend of Prof. S. G. Love, whose policy of advancing the schools of Jamestown he ably furthered. His consideration of the teachers' interests never failed.

He was a charter member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, president of the Chautauqua County Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Pharmaceutical Association of Jamestown. He was a member of the Board of Curators of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo, from its organization in 1886. As an authority on local history and archaeology, he assisted representatives of the Smithsonian Institution in locating and opening Indian mounds and other pre-historic remains in this region. He was known as the founder of the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science, and associated with him his friend from boyhood, Hon. Obed Edson, Prof. Samuel G. Love, and others. He was secretary of the society for a quarter of a century, its treasurer for some years, and contributed some important papers to its archives.

William W. Henderson married, in 1867, Martha Yevonette Tiffany, of Jamestown, a daughter of Silas Durkee and Lucy (Hyde) Tiffany; Silas D. Tiffany, whose biography occurs in former county histories, was one of the earliest settlers and business men of Jamestown. He was a man of scholarly attainments and a true gentleman of the old school, and his wife a lady of much refinement, very generally beloved. Mrs. Henderson is cherished in the memory of this community as a woman of much distinction and charm of person and character, and possessed of intellectual qualities and artistic gifts of a high order. She endeared herself to all who knew her, and her influence was recognized in many fields of philanthropic and social life, where her position was one of prominence. Mrs. Henderson died Feb. 20, 1903; William W. Henderson, Nov. 17, 1910, (in Buffalo). Two children survived this union, Lucia Tiffany, with whom we are here especially concerned, and Nina Stoneman, who became the wife of William H. Henchey, of Detroit, Mich.

Lucia Tiffany Henderson was born at Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. After the family moved to Jamestown, in her childhood, she was a pupil of the Glidden Private School; she was afterward a student at the Jamestown grammar and high school, then attended the Bartholomew English and Classical School, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She studied later under private tutors, and was for a time employed in her father's book store. She completed the course in the Library training school of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and in the fall after graduation took a position in the Buffalo Public Library as cataloger, afterward as assistant reference librarian, remaining in that library nearly nine years; in 1906, Miss Henderson came to Jamestown to take her present position as librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library. She has been very



A. C. Merrill



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE E. F. MERRILL FAMILY
FALGOUTHER, N. Y.

active in her professional work and has done much to make the Prendergast Library the efficient institution it now is in the growing community it serves. She is ever alert to secure improvements for the library, and to develop its usefulness still further. She has always been actively interested in social, club and church relationships, responding willingly and helpfully to the many demands for her counsel and coöperation. In religious belief, Miss Henderson is a Unitarian and attends the First Unitarian Church, of Jamestown. Miss Henderson is a member of Jamestown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member and ex-president of the Fortnightly; member of the New Century Art Club, and of the Mozart Club, of which her mother was a founder and vice-president for years. She has held the office of vice-president and of secretary of the New York Library Association, and is a member of the American Library Association.

EDWIN F. MERRILL—It is rather an unusual circumstance to find any line of business actively operating in three successive generations of the same family; yet such is the case with the Merrill Undertaking Company of East Randolph, N. Y., and Falconer, N. Y. On June 7, 1919, the fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the business was marked. The grandfather of Edwin F. Merrill established it at East Randolph, in 1862, later taking into the business his son, Marcus Fenton Merrill, and in course of time the grandson also was taken into the business, making the third of his race to be so engaged. Edwin F. Merrill is not a chance undertaker, taking it up over night and making a living by it, instead he is regularly trained in what is now regarded as a profession, having studied anatomy, embalming, sanitation and disinfection, passing the examination of the New York State Board of Undertakers, Aug. 28, 1905. In January of that year he had successfully passed the necessary examinations in the above mentioned studies, qualifying himself for the later tests by the State Board. Edwin F. Merrill was born in Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1869. His father, Marcus Fenton Merrill, and his mother, Mary D. (Lapp) Merrill, living there at that time. The former died in 1902.

Young Merrill was educated in the local schools, graduating from the high school of East Randolph, later entering Chamberlain Institute, from which he graduated in 1884. Not wishing to settle down to the undertaking business quite so early, the young man found employment with Merrick & Peke, dealers in horses and cattle. This firm sent him out West to visit the large western cattle raising districts and to buy up and to ship to them horses and cattle, the young man having a very good knowledge of live stock. Mr. Merrill made the trip on horseback, going through all the far west cattle states. He remained with Merrick & Peke seven years, returning East eventually, joining his father in the business at East Randolph. In connection with the work there Mr. Merrill opened an office at Falconer, N. Y., March 17, 1916, and this he makes his place of residence.

At Cherry Creek, N. Y., in 1892, Edwin F. Merrill married Emma L. Clark, a resident of Clark, N. Y. This town was named in honor of some of the original settlers of the place, the Clark family, ancestors of the

present Mrs. Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have two children: Mildred E., wife of Charles Metcaf, and Marcus Clark Merrill.

Mr. Merrill is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the New York State Embalmers' Association, also the Sons of Veterans. This last society Mr. Merrill joined because he honors the war record of his father who was a veteran of the Civil War. Marcus Fenton Merrill served through the entire four years of the war with the 9th New York Cavalry, in Company E. In Oct., 1861, he went to the camp for soldiers at Westfield, N. Y., under Capt. B. J. Coffin, then was sent to the barracks at Albany, later to Washington, D. C., then to Camp Fenton Peninsula, and later returned to Washington, being mounted there. He immediately rode into Virginia and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. His regiment opened the hard fought fight at Gettysburg, and was in all battles up to the time of that bloody battle at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864. At one time Mr. Merrill was a tent mate and comrade of Daniel Peek, an old resident of Jamestown. Mr. Merrill was honorably discharged in the latter part of 1865. The son is naturally proud of his father's war record.

LUTHER A. FORBUSH—A veteran of the Civil War, and a well known, respected citizen of Jamestown, N. Y., whose life has been spent in his native Chautauqua county, Luther A. Forbush came to the close of his long life honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a son of Luther Forbush, born near Boston, Mass., who came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., a young man, and settled at Fentonville, where he engaged in lumbering until his death. He married Jane Jones, also born in the State of Massachusetts, who also died in Fentonville. Both Luther Forbush and his wife were members of the Unitarian church.

Luther A. Forbush was born in Fentonville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 26, 1837, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1909. He was educated in the district school at Fentonville, and remained at home until Sept. 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, 9th Regiment, New York Cavalry, one of the hard fighting units of the Union army. He was badly wounded by a ball which shattered his knee at the battle of Cold Harbor, and in the latter part of the year 1862 he was honorably discharged as permanently disabled. He suffered a great deal from his wounded knee and ankle all through his after life, and was incapacitated from heavy employment. After recovery from his wound, Mr. Forbush became interested in the lumber business, and for a time operated saw mills, converting the standing timber into manufactured lumber. Later he managed a hotel in Venango county, Penn., for seven years, and still later was engaged in the same business at Meadville and Crawford, Penn. Returning to Chautauqua county, he kept the hotel as Cassadaga for one year, removing to Jamestown in 1888. He there kept a boarding house for several years, then was appointed assistant overseer of the poor, an office he filled until his death, twelve years later. He is buried in Fentonville, the place of his birth. Mr. Forbush was a member of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Encampment No. 95, Union Veteran

Legion. He was a man of quiet, home loving tastes, temperate in all things, and a good citizen. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Forbush married, Oct. 14, 1866, at Busti, N. Y., Martha Marsh, born in Warren, Penn., daughter of Grant and Catherine (Martin) Marsh. Mrs. Forbush is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Union Veteran Legion, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, daughters of Rebekah, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, Bible class, and Ladies' Aid Society. She continues her residence in Jamestown, at No. 617 Pine street. Luther A. and Martha (Marsh) Forbush were the parents of two children: James Henry, of further mention, and Cora, of further mention.

James Henry Forbush, only son of Luther A. and Martha (Marsh) Forbush, was born at Fentonville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1868, and died at Youngsville, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1916. He was educated in the public schools of Frewsburg, N. Y., and President, Venango county, Penn., and through the medium of the Scranton International Correspondence School became a well informed electrical engineer. He was in the employ of the Jamestown Electric Railway, then for seven years was superintendent on construction at Oil City, Penn., going thence to Butler, Penn., where he was electrician in the mills until his death, Aug. 4, 1916. He was a Republican in politics, and for several years a member of the New York National Guard. He was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and of the Knights of Malta. He was buried from the home of his mother in Jamestown, the bearers being members of the Jamestown Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose. He was laid at rest with his father in Fentonville Cemetery.

Cora Forbush, only daughter of Luther A. and Martha (Marsh) Forbush, married E. Benton Mong, an oil operator, and resides in Renfrew, Butler county, Penn. They have three children: Ralph Luther, Martha Gladys, James Benton.

JOSEPH RIEGER, M. D.—Among the physicians of Chautauqua county Dr. Rieger, of Dunkirk, has long been accorded the position of a leader. Over and above his professional distinction, Dr. Rieger bears an active part in the various phases of community life and is well known in social and fraternal circles.

Joseph Rieger was born Sept. 1, 1865, on a farm at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and is a son of Boniface and Elizabeth (Wagner) Rieger. The boy attended district schools and Lockport (N. Y.) High School, after which he began to work on the farm during the summers and to teach in local schools in the winter months. For about seven years he continued this course of life, economizing his earnings in order that he might be able to defray the expense of his further education. Success crowned his endeavors, and the time came when he entered the Chicago Homoeopathic College, graduating in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1894, Dr. Rieger began practice in Dunkirk and here he has ever since remained, constantly extending his professional connections and winning the sincere admiration and implicit confidence of his medical associates and the general public.

In surgery and internal medicine, Dr. Rieger takes a special interest, and was for nineteen years surgeon for the Lake Shore Railway. He is now medical examiner for the Guardian (old Germania) Insurance Company and the Maryland Assurance Corporation, and has served for years on the medical staff of the Brooks Memorial Hospital. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the New York State Medical Society, the New York State Homoeopathic Society, the Western New York Homoeopathic Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and the Dunkirk-Fredonia Medical Society, of which he is ex-president. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity—lodge, chapter, council, consistory, commandery and shrine, and also with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Unitarian church. In politics, Dr. Rieger is an Independent Republican, taking an active interest in community affairs, and at one time serving a term as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Long Acres Country Club, and is treasurer of the Library Board of the city of Dunkirk.

Dr. Rieger married, Aug. 27, 1903, Eliza C., daughter of Robert and Grace M. (Rogers) Jillson, of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Rieger was the first chairman of the Republican Women's Committee, and in this capacity gives talks and delivers addresses throughout Western New York, and is now on the executive committee of Chautauqua county.

Dr. Rieger this year rounds out a quarter of a century of successful practice and scientific attainment. May the coming years be filled with results even larger and more beneficent than those of the past.

LOYE THAYER DURAND, an attorney-at-law in the city of Jamestown, N. Y., is one of the hustling young lawyers of that section. Among the many attorneys there he stands well to the fore in his professional ability and business acumen. His handling of all legal matters with which he has been entrusted has given great satisfaction, and his future success seems assured.

The early life of Mr. Durand was spent upon his father's farm in Frewsburg, N. Y., where he was born, Feb. 26, 1886. His father was Frank E. Durand, and his mother was, before her marriage, Carrie A. Hayward. They are both still living upon their farm.

The son attended the grammar and high schools of Frewsburg, graduating from the latter in 1904, after which he prepared himself for teaching school with the idea of gaining funds sufficient to enable him to enter college, his desire being to become a lawyer. He began teaching in 1905, continuing it for two years, when he entered the law offices of Arthur C. Wade, then whom there was no better lawyer in that section of the State. After a season of preparation with Mr. Wade, the young man entered the Albany Law School. Here he most diligently applied himself to achieve the necessary knowledge to graduate, which he did in 1910, when he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September of the same year he was admitted to practice law at the bar of the State of New York. Mr. Durand immediately returned to Jamestown and again entered



Chas Ipson

the office of Mr. Wade, where he remained for some time. Mr. Wade died in 1914, and then Mr. Durand began the practice of law alone, and has so continued to the present time. He is also associated with Frank H. Mott and Lee L. Ottaway, with offices at No. 526 Wellman building. Mr. Durand is proud of the fact that he helped largely in gaining his education by utilizing his ability to teach. An education thus gained is generally more highly appreciated by its owner.

In politics Mr. Durand is a Republican, and in 1919 was elected supervisor of the township of Carroll. In religion he is a Methodist, attending the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Jamestown Bar Association, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which organization he is a past noble grand of the local lodge. Mr. Durand is not married.

CHARLES IPSON, who has been a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., since 1866, and for almost half a century has been responsibly identified with important manufacturing interests of that place, has by his life, both in its moral and productive aspects, earned good place among the most representative, responsible, and useful residents of Jamestown and Chautauqua county, N. Y. His manufacturing activities, so long continued, have been of extensive proportions; his church service has been sincere and substantial; and his interest in proper city government, and sanitary hygienic environments for the people of the community, has been evidenced on many occasions during the twenty years of his participation in the direction of the Board of Health of Jamestown. Many important dispositions were made by that body during Mr. Ipsen's participation in its deliberations, and, in particular, one law relating to the disposal of garbage was so efficacious in practice that the Jamestown system found favor and adoption by the municipal authorities of two of the principal cities of the United States. For the enactment of that law Mr. Ipsen was mainly responsible, and his instrumentality in bringing it into effect is generally conceded.

Charles Ipsen is not a native-born American; he was born in Bornholm, Denmark, Aug. 16, 1846, the son of Hendrik and Caroline (Greenlund) Ipsen. His father, Hendrik Ipsen, comes into famous note in Danish history as the discoverer of Portland cement, without which so much of our underwater construction would have been impossible. Hendrik Ipsen, it is understood, had experimented for many years, and in 1840 evolved the formula by which a limey substance would mass, and become like stone under water. Fortifications, which were built in Copenhagen harbor in the early fifties of the last century, are standing yet, but the discovery of the Portland cement process, however, brought little financial advantage to Hendrik Ipsen, who perhaps was of that nature to which money is not the possession of greatest import. Many of the greatest inventors, authors, philosophers, of past generations, passed their lives in comparative poverty, and apparently oblivious of that state. Their lives were given to their work, and material advantage was not of such consequence to them as the successful culmination of their thought. Perhaps Hendrik Ipsen was such an one.

At all events, his financial state was not such as to enable him to give his son, Charles, more than a public school education. And even while at school Charles Ipsen gave his father assistance in the work at the factory. Later, Charles Ipsen became apprenticed to a cabinet maker. From 1863 to 1866 he served as a soldier, but by the laws of the island of Bornholm, existing at that time, his services were only required to protect that island, and during a considerable period of that time, he was allowed to continue his work in the factory.

In 1866, Charles Ipsen decided to leave Bornholm and find more stable conditions and a greater return for his labor in the vast opportunities of America. He crossed the ocean in that year, and settled in Warren, Pa., where for a while he worked at his trade, cabinet making. In the same year he came to Jamestown, N. Y., since which time he has been a resident. For about six years he followed his trade under different employers in Jamestown, and then he became identified with the present company, or rather with a predecessor of the concern as at present constituted, for during the half century of its operation the trading name has many times been changed. The present extensive plant operates under its corporate name of H. P. Robertson Company. For forty-seven years Charles Ipsen has been identified with it, and has worked through the entire plant, from the most humble capacity to that of his present responsibility, that of vice-president and superintendent. His character is well indicated by his length of service; no manufacturer in Jamestown holds so enviable a record of service with one company. He is still active and vigorous, although his son, who is now assistant superintendent, relieves him of much of the detail of the plant.

In matters relating to church service, Charles Ipsen has a worthy record. He was probably the principal factor in the founding of the Danish Congregational Church of Jamestown. He has worked unceasingly for its success since it was first established, and has given liberally to its support. He is a deacon emeritus of the First Congregational Church, where he has served as deacon for twenty-five years, and has also been its trustee for a long period. In so many ways he has, during his long life, manifested his interest in his fellows, and his willingness to stretch forth a helping hand to those less fortunate. He was one of the organizers of the Danish Benefit Association, and was its first president, and in many ways that cannot find detailed reference herein he has indicated the charitableness of his nature. He is a Republican, but has not given much of his time to the furtherance of national politics. In local matters, however, and in the bearing of national politics on local conditions, Charles Ipsen has taken keen and active interest. For twenty years he was a member of the Jamestown Board of Health, resigning from that body in 1914. During that period much sanitary good to the community was accomplished by the board, including the present garbage law, of which Mr. Ipsen was the "father." Its effect upon the general health of the community cannot of course be gauged with any certainty, neither is it necessary to do so, for it certainly was a good sanitary measure, productive of much good, especially to the younger genera-

tion. Mr. Ipson's interest in the young people of the community, and in the affording of all possible facilities for their proper education, was indicated by the part he took, in 1890, in instituting a night school system, it then being established in his own home where the night school was held for several years.

Charles Ipson has had a long married life. In 1922 he and his wife will celebrate the golden anniversary of their wedding, for Charles Ipson was married to Sophia Hintze, at Jamestown, May 14, 1872. They have two children: Mabel, who was educated in the Jamestown schools, and lives in the parental home; and John H., who received a like education, and is now secretary and assistant superintendent of the H. P. Roberston Company.

JOHN P. GELM—Among the class of citizens in past days who added to the growth and importance of Jamestown, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character, and who stood in the front rank, was John P. Gelm. But few men have lived in Jamestown that have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real greatness, and the record of his life is well worth preserving, furnishing instruction for the coming generation. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to every responsibility and trust, is shown in his career, and his death at his home, Dec. 28, 1918, removed a figure from this community which was not only prominently identified with its affairs, but was one of those who had been justly recognized as one of the most popular sheriffs and business men of Chautauqua county.

John P. Gelm was born in Sweden, May 8, 1840, a son of Andrew P. and Sarah Gelm. Andrew P. Gelm, with his family, came to America in 1851, and settled in Chandlers Valley, Warren county, Pa., where he followed the agricultural business. Later he moved to Jamestown, where he engaged in the carpentry trade. He continued in this occupation until his death, which occurred in that city.

John P. Gelm, whose name is the caption of this article, received his early education in the district schools of Sweden, and at the age of eleven years was brought to America by his parents. He then continued his education in the public schools of Chandlers Valley, Pa., and after completing his studies worked for a time upon his father's farm. Later he went into the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and there became an oil producer. After continuing there for some time he removed to Jamestown, N. Y., where he made his home for a number of years. During his residence in Jamestown he was elected chief of police. This office he held for six years, and in that time the city saw a large decrease of criminal offenses committed in Mr. Gelm's territory. For some time Mr. Gelm was a proprietor of a hotel in Bradford, Pa., which was known as the Ridell House. He also kept a hotel in Atlanta, Ga., for a number of years. He was interested in the meat business and kept a meat market in Jamestown for seven years. In 1892 Mr. Gelm was elected sheriff of Chautauqua county, and at that time he removed to Mayville, N. Y., which is the county seat. Mr. Gelm

served in the capacity of county sheriff for one term. Throughout the county he had a reputation for being a fearless, honest, and good natured man, one who did his duty as he saw it, and one who would accomplish what he undertook. Politically Mr. Gelm was a staunch Republican, and that party found in him an able assistant. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Gelm and family were also members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Mr. Gelm was married, in Jamestown, Nov. 4, 1869, to Ellen A. Berg, who was born in Sweden, a daughter of Samuel and Cora (Benerstedt) Berg. They came to America in 1852, settled in Jamestown, and engaged in furniture manufacturing until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gelm was born one child, George E., born Nov. 2, 1870. He received his early education in the Jamestown schools, and after graduating from the Jamestown High School, entered Annapolis College, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. After leaving college, he soon worked his way to the position of first lieutenant in the navy, in which position he remained until 1917, when he was made captain of the battleship "Kersage." He is now located in Washington, D. C., attached to the United States Naval Observatory. Captain Gelm married Margorie Eloise Cooke, and they are the parents of one child, Margorie Eloise. They are residing in Washington, D. C.

Great as were the achievements of John P. Gelm in the business world, and notable as was his official career, he deserved more perhaps and even greater distinction on account of the character of the man he was and the fundamentally healthy and wholesome relations which he held in his private life with all his fellows. Mr. Gelm was essentially a domestic man, and found his keenest pleasure in his home which so well expressed the ideals of culture and refinement for which both he and Mrs. Gelm stood. Among his friends and acquaintances and even business associates he was recognized as one of the most congenial companions, and a man who would do full justice to the rights and interests of others, and when he died he left to his distinguished son, and his child, the price-less heritage of an untarnished name.

OSCAR BURDETTE LINQUEST—The name of Oscar Burdette Linquest holds a prominent place among the successful men of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has been engaged in business as an electrical contractor for a number of years. Mr. Linquest is a native of Columbus, Pa., born Nov. 1, 1881, a son of Alfred and Alice (White) Linquest, old and highly respected residents of that place, where the former was engaged in the occupation of farming up to the time of his death in 1900.

As a lad Mr. Linquest attended the public schools of his native town, and after two years at the Columbus High School, came to Jamestown with his brother. Walter Levi Linquest, and started his business career by securing a position as electrician with the local traction company. He spent four years in the employ of the company, rising rapidly in position until, at the

close of that time, he was chief electrician of the road. His next position was with Hanson & Company, electrical contractors of Jamestown, where he remained a similar period and became thoroughly conversant with every kind of commercial electrical work and was well grounded in general business methods. In the month of April, 1912, he found himself in a position to realize a long cherished ambition to become independent, and formed an association with his brother, Walter Levi Linquest, Fred Sutton and Henry Lund, and opened a store and shop on East Second street, where they began business as electrical contractors on their own account. From the outset the business was successful and it was not long before they were operating a very flourishing concern and doing a large local business. Three years after their first venture, in April, 1915, the concern was incorporated under the name of the Linquest Electrical Company, Inc., with Mr. Linquest as president, an office that he continues to hold up to the present. They now do a very large business throughout the region, and are justly regarded as one of the most capably managed and progressive concerns of the kind hereabouts. The store and shop is modern in every particular and equipped with the latest types of machines for the repair of apparatus, especially electric motors, in which they specialize. The establishment is now located at No. 309 Main street, and it is there that they handle all sorts of engineering problems and contract for many large and intricate jobs. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Linquest is an active participant in the general life of the community and is keenly interested in local public affairs. He is a member of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, and has been active in stimulating business enterprises in this locality through the agency of that valuable organization. He is also a member of the National Electrical Contractors' Association and the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. In his religious belief he is a Baptist and attends the First Church of that denomination at Jamestown, taking a prominent part in the work of the congregation. He is keenly interested in music and at one time was connected with one of the local bands or orchestras, but recently has been obliged to give up active work with that organization owing to the pressure of his business.

Oscar Burdette Linquest was united in marriage, at Meadville, Pa., with Ida Unger, of Jamestown. They are the parents of two children: Dorothy and Alice, both of whom are now pupils at the public schools of Jamestown.

WALTER L. LINQUEST, who has been an industrious, enterprising and responsible man of business in Jamestown for the last eighteen years, has latterly become well and favorably known as one of the principals of the Linquest Electrical Company, Inc., of Jamestown, of which corporation he has, since its organization, been its vice-president, and as such has had good part in the substantial expansion of business which has come to the firm during the last five or six years. He is a man of versatile qualities, and in former years was prominent in musical circles. He is an ardent

lover of music, and at one time toured with an orchestral band, his instrument being the cornet; and as a man of business he has manifested sterling qualities since he came to Jamestown, especially since he, with others, established the firm of electrical contractors which bears his name.

He was born in Columbus, Pa., May 16, 1884, the son of Alfred Linquest, of that place. He was given a good education, passing from the grammar to the high school of Columbus; after graduating from the latter, he began to work for William Koehl, on Steele street, Jamestown. That was in 1901, Walter L. being then an active young man of seventeen years of age. That first employment was in the printing department of William Koehl's business, but young Linquest had resolved to become an electrical engineer, so that he soon took other employment more closely allied to that which he sought to follow. Also he gave close study to electrical engineering, assiduously following a correspondence course upon that subject. Eventually he entered the employ of the Home Telephone Company, and for two years remained with that company, as trouble hunter and installer of telephones. Thereafter he took employment, as electrician, with many local electrical contractors, and became skilled in almost all phases of electrical work that come within the scope of a general electrical contractor. In 1911, in conjunction with his brother and two other responsible and aggressive Jamestown men, he entered independent business, the partnership taking eventually the corporate name of the Linquest Electrical Company, Inc., which is to-day one of the substantial business enterprises of Jamestown and Chautauqua county. Mr. Linquest attends closely to the business of his company, and to the quality of workmanship put into its operations, and is a practical and able executive, popular and appreciative.

Politically, he is a Republican, but up to the present has not given indication of any inclination to actively participate in political affairs, at least in those of national scope. He of course takes much interest in public movements pertaining to the city; in fact, he has manifested a keen interest in all things that have reference to the wellbeing and advancement of Jamestown, and is ever ready to further, by financial contribution or personal service, any project that he considers might promise good for the city. In general, however, he holds to his business affairs, endeavoring with his co-workers and partners to furnish the people of the city with an up-to-date, comprehensive, and high-grade service in the line in which the company specializes. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masonic body, and also the Eagles fraternity, and gives much of his spare time to music, although in that he has not of late years been able to be as active as formerly. Mr. Linquest is well regarded in Jamestown among business people, and has very many friends.

Walter L. Linquest was married, in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 25, 1918, to Bertha Johnson. Her father, now deceased, was a carpenter in Jamestown and Chautauqua county, but spent the last years of his life upon a farm he owned near Frewsburg, and to which he retired.

CHARLES ALFRED OKERLIND—The banking institutions of a city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength through the successful stages of its history. They are centers around which all trade gravitates, and by which they are regulated. To this end it is not only necessary to have substantial capital, firm and available assets, but wise, judicious, efficient and irreproachable officers and directors whose administration and character strengthen confidence.

Prominent among the bankers of the city and county is the president of the American National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y., Charles A. Okerlind. He belongs to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and influence in the development of the community in which they live. It is this class that makes it possible for our great manufacturing interests and commercial enterprises to spread and replace with splendid buildings the insignificant structures of our forefathers. They build our cities, our steamboats and railroads, and most important of all, our financial credit.

Charles A. Okerlind was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 31, 1865. Both parents being dead, he was sent to this country at the age of nine years to live with his grandparents in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two years later he was adopted by an uncle living in Kane, Pa.

In 1884, returning from a visit to Stockholm, Sweden, he remained in New York City, securing employment with a foreign exchange broker. In 1886 he secured a position in the passenger department of the Cunard Steamship Company, which place he retained until he came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1892 to enter the employ of Elisha K. Kane as business manager of the Swedish newspaper called the "Vart Nya Hem." In 1894 Mr. Okerlind accepted a position with the Slade Paving Brick Company, and remained in their employ until 1898, when he was appointed city auditor. Mr. Okerlind held that office for ten years, but resigned in 1908 in order to accept the position of cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown. While auditor he inaugurated the present system of city book-keeping and through the operation of that system was able to accomplish reforms in the interest of economy.

For several years the advisability of establishing a bank of their own had been discussed among the Swedish business men of Jamestown, and in 1910 Mr. Okerlind took the initiative and became the prime mover in the organization of the Swedish American National Bank, now the American National Bank. Associated with him in the preliminaries were the late J. D. Johnson, Warner F. Liedblad, Alfred A. Anderson, Dr. L. D. Bowman, W. D. Broadhead, John Winnberg, Edward L. Hall, and Charles S. Grova. The bank opened for business at No. 100 Main street, June 1, 1910, with a capital paid in of \$100,000. The first officers of this institution were W. D. Broadhead, president; J. D. Johnson, vice-president; C. A. Okerlind, cashier; H. J. Johnson, assistant cashier. The institution proved a splendid success from the start, and in 1912 moved into its own quarters at No. 204 Main street, the present location. Mr. Okerlind hav-

ing become the first cashier, continued as such until 1916, when he succeeded J. D. Johnson as president of the bank. That his zeal and ability, both as cashier and president of the institution, is generally recognized, is evidenced by his promotion and growth of the bank as shown by the present figures of a combined capital and surplus, \$300,000, and a total asset of more than two million dollars. In September, 1919, the name of the bank was changed to American National Bank.

In 1913 Mr. Okerlind had the honor of being appointed royal Swedish vice-consul at Jamestown, N. Y. He is at present a director in the local Board of Commerce, and the Swedish Board of Commerce of the United States, and a director and treasurer of the Norden Club. Mr. Okerlind has also served as a member of the Board of Lighting Commissioners and as treasurer of the Board of Education. Mr. Okerlind took an active part in all of the home activities in War Work. He was a member of the War Council, and a member of all the war loan committees. He was the director of finance for Chautauqua county in the Victory Loan campaign, and with two other bankers served as custodian of securities for the United States Treasury Department during the war.

At Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1897, Mr. Okerlind was united in marriage with Elvena Melin. By this union has been born one son, Melin Alfred, a graduate of the Jamestown High School, and now one of the assistant cashiers in the American National Bank. In the great World War Melin Alfred Okerlind served in the United States Navy, enlisting in Aug., 1917, and serving as yeoman until the close of the war, when he received his discharge, Feb., 1918.

Mr. Okerlind's circumstances in his early life were such as to limit his educational advantages. He attended the public schools in Sweden and in this country, shifting from the city schools to the country district schools and back again to the city for a course in business and special accounting. Mr. Okerlind has drawn mostly from the school of experience, and gained the reputation early as an expert accountant. He also mastered the Swedish language to a degree of proficiency necessary to hold the foreign office of vice-consul. Aside from qualifying in expert accounting so necessary for successful banking, Mr. Okerlind enjoys the confidence of his associates and the public to a degree that spells strict honor and integrity.

Mr. Okerlind takes a great interest in the affairs of the city, and recommends Jamestown and Chautauqua county enthusiastically. In politics Mr. Okerlind is a Republican, but in local affairs votes for the men and measures that he thinks are for the best interests of the people. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of several local fraternities. Mr. Okerlind is an intense lover of the outdoor life, and has had from boyhood the hobby of the shotgun and bird dog. He particularly enjoys the life in the woods and field, delighting to hunt and fish, being an expert in both these sports. He possesses strongly marked personal characteristics and these characteristics all bear the impress of true manliness of integrity, purity, earnestness, courage and inviolate fidelity to trust.



A. Kerlund

CHARLES B. MOSHER, M. D.—As surgeon and general medical practitioner, Dr. Mosher began his work in Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1914, not as a novice, but as a veteran of about a quarter of a century of conflict with the diseases which effect humanity. He is a native son of New York, a graduate of Albany Medical School (Union University), and with the exception of two years in Indiana his professional work has been entirely in his native State. He is a physician and surgeon of high standing, and possesses the confidence of a large clientele. Dr. Mosher is a son of George D. and Catherine (Jeffries) Mosher, both living in Dunkirk, his father retired.

Charles B. Mosher was born in Perth, Fulton county, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1870. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Johnstown, N. Y., completing his professional study at Albany Medical School, a department of Union University. He was graduated M. D. with the class of 1892, going thence to Albany Hospital, where he remained as interne until Nov., 1893. He began private practice the same year in Johnstown, N. Y., and there continued in successful practice nineteen years, 1893-1912. In 1912 he retired from private practice in Johnstown and spent the following two years in professional work in Valparaiso, Ind. In 1914 he returned to New York State, locating in Dunkirk, which city has since been the scene of his professional activities. In addition to his private clientele, Dr. Mosher is surgeon to the Atlas Crucible Steel Company and the United States Radiator Corporation, also a member of the surgical staff of Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk. He is identified in membership with the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, and the Chautauqua County Medical Society. Progressive and keenly alive to his responsibilities, Dr. Mosher is a worthy exponent of his, the oldest of all professions, and his creed embraces the doctrine of prevention of disease, a tenant of his creed which he advocates with great earnestness. He is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession, and is worthy of the appreciation and regard in which he is held. In his political faith Dr. Mosher is a Republican, and in religious belief a Unitarian, affiliated with Adams Memorial Church, Dunkirk. In fraternal membership he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Mosher married, at Elyria, Ohio, Mrs. Mary (Potter) McMartin, a widow with two children, James and Dorothy McMartin. Dr. and Mrs. Mosher are the parents of a son, Charles B., Jr.

DAVID HILTON—The quotation "God made him, then broke the mold," has been used in describing such men as Lincoln and Longfellow, but it cannot be used more sincerely than when telling of the life of David Hilton. Although of a retiring, conservative nature, Mr. Hilton will live long in the hearts of his friends. No one knows of the number of people he aided along life's way, but if the number were known it would be surprisingly large, for he had a helping hand for all in misfortune, and his memory is cherished by many outside of his family and circle of personal friends.

There was much in the life of David Hilton to command admiration, but it was not more his strict adher-

ence to the principles of right and justice that attracted men to him than his unfailing kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice. On the latter trait his great popularity with all who knew him was based, and he was honorable, upright and without guile. What he said and everything he did was in his belief exactly as he represented it. Although rather stern and dignified, he was the personification of kindness and no sacrifice was too great if it brought happiness to those he loved. In his home life the excellencies of his character shown forth.

Mr. David Hilton was born in Middleton Junction, near Manchester, Lancashire, England, March 20, 1826, a son of Thomas and Ann (Beswick) Hilton. He received his education in the schools of that period, in his native town, and there grew to manhood. As a young man he taught in the night schools of his native town. At the Parish Church, in Middleton, England, Mr. Hilton was united in marriage with Esther Chapman, a daughter of Luke and Mary (Jackson) Chapman, of Middleton.

In the year 1866 Mr. Hilton, together with his wife and four small children, Mary, Richard, James and Thomas, came to America and settled on a farm in Warren county, Pa. Here they remained for several years and another child, Anne, came to bless their home. Some time later, hearing that a large worsted mill was being erected in Jamestown, Mr. Hilton decided to take his family there, which he did in 1874. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Hilton, together with some other men, organized the Jamestown Woolen Spinning Company, which soon grew to large proportions. However, later the name was changed to the Empire Worsted Mills. Mr. Hilton continued his interest in this business until his demise, which occurred after an illness of several years, Jan. 3, 1891, and he is buried in Lake View Cemetery, at Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Hilton was politically a Republican, but never cared for office, preferring to devote his time to his business and his home. In religious affiliations he was a Unitarian.

Of the children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Mary, the eldest, married Edward Akeroyd, and they are the parents of six children: Charles Edward, Bessie Esther, Doris, Ruth, Hilton and Marjorie, all of whom are residing in or about Lynn, Mass. 2. Richard, unmarried, resides in Buffalo, N. Y. 3. Thomas, married Maud Tracy, of Lynn, Mass., and they reside in Syracuse, N. Y.; they are the parents of one child, Esther Marian, who is a student in the Syracuse University. 4. James, married (first) Lillian Paddock, of Syracuse, N. Y., who died in 1909; married (second) Florence Bush, and they are the parents of two children: Harriet Esther and James Chapman Hilton. 5. Anne, resides in Jamestown, N. Y., where she is engaged in teaching in the public schools of that city; during the World War she was an overseas worker in France.

In concluding this review of Mr. Hilton's life will say that Mr. Hilton was of a quiet, retiring nature, who loved good books and stood for honesty and integrity above all things; a manly, courageous and gentle heart. It was said of him by a friend that people turned naturally towards him in time of trouble

as flowers to the sunshine, and this is indeed an apt illustration of the manner in which strangers were impelled to make his acquaintance, which was speedily turned into the kind of friendship that does not fail. The occupation he had engaged in brought him into contact with a great many men of every class and type and acquainted him with the motives and springs of man's nature beyond the range of many, making him at once tolerant of his fellows and filling his memory with a thousand tales and episodes. In his home life he proved himself a no less loving husband and father than a true friend, a good neighbor, and a model citizen, and when he died he left to his children and their children the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

Esther Hilton, wife of David Hilton, died June 6, 1910, after a useful and beautiful life. Of a sunny and happy disposition, she was loved by all who knew her.

ADOLF FREDERICK JOHNSON—One of the prominent younger attorneys of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has an office in the Wellman building, was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, Aug. 20, 1882, and is a son of Nels P. and Sofia (Hoglund) Johnson, the latter deceased, the former having been a farmer for many years and now living in retirement. Adolf Frederick Johnson attended as a child the local district school and later the high school at Falconer, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1902, and there he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Augustana College, where he took the usual academic course and was graduated with the class of 1906, with the degree of A. B. He had by that time determined upon the profession of law, and accordingly entered the law school in connection with the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. He did not complete his long studies at that institution, however, but entered the Albany Law School of the Union University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1912. He was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar and began practice in the same year at Jamestown.

In 1913 Mr. Johnson removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he continued to practice his profession for about twelve months and then, in 1914, returned to Jamestown and became a member of the present firm of Jude, Blackman & Johnson. This firm is one of the best known and most successful in the city and now does a very extensive legal business throughout this region. Mr. Johnson is also active in other aspects of the city's life. He is a director of the American National Bank, secretary and treasurer of the International Flag Company, and is a member of a number of prominent organizations, including Mount Tabor Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the New York Club, the Norden Club, the Swedish Brotherhood, Jamestown Chapter of the American Scandinavian Foundation, and the Saturday Night Club, all of Jamestown, and he also is a member of the Jamestown Bar Association. In politics he is a Republican, and for two years held the office of justice of the peace here. In religion he is a Lutheran and attends the First Church of that denomination at Jamestown. He is exceedingly fond of all sorts of outdoor sports and

pastimes and thus takes his recreation. Mr. Johnson has one brother, Victor C. Johnson, who carries on a successful mercantile business at Jamestown, and three sisters, as follows: Olive, who became the wife of Sidney Sprague; Anna, who became the wife of Emil A. Peterson, and Emily, who became the wife of Frank G. Grundin, of Falconer, N. Y.

JOHN M. IRVIN, one of the leading residents of Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is one of the worthy men of Chautauqua county. Of honorable Civil War service, he has since been a useful citizen, a producer, independent and responsible, and a public worker of definite achievements. He was a successful farmer for twenty-five years, after which he retired from such laborious work and became a merchant, and his record of public service include eight years as coroner of Chautauqua county, eight years as deputy sheriff of the county, fifteen years as superintendent of Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville, and served as village president, highway commissioner and tax collector. In all, his life has been full of noteworthy activities, and his place in the current history of Chautauqua county has been definitely earned; indeed, that place would have been earned by his national service in the time of the country's greatest need, during the Civil War, and it has also been earned by his long and active public life.

John M. Irvin was born in Warrensville, Pa., July 18, 1842, the son of John and Mary (Johnson) Irvin. He is of Irish descent, his father, John Irvin, having been born in County Donegal, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Johnson. They were the parents of five children at the time John Irvin brought his family to America. The passage was made in either 1840 or 1841, and under conditions such as would in these days of comfortable traveling be considered impossible; they crossed in a sailing vessel, and the passage took six weeks. The chief danger to them was not the sea, but the undermining of health in such congested quarters. Often in those days a passenger ship arriving at American ports would report the death during the voyage of forty or fifty per cent. of the passengers, from smallpox, or what was termed ship fever, but what is now known to have been typhus, caused by unsanitary conditions. One of the five children of John and Mary (Johnson) Irvin died at Lockport, N. Y., while on their way to Warren county, Pa., and the parents were fortunate probably in getting to their journey's end with four of their five children, as conditions of sea travel were in those days, it was only the courageous or venturesome, or those in desperate need, who would cross the ocean. However, John and Mary (Johnson) Irvin, with four of their five children, landed safely upon the American shore eventually, and soon John Irvin had settled his family in a comfortable home in Warrensville, Pa., and was making the means of existence from his labor as a brickmaker, in a brickyard of that place. It was in Warrensville, a year or so after the family reached America, that John M., the main subject of this historical record, was born. About a year or so after the birth of the latter, John Irvin brought his family into New York State, and into Chautauqua county. He



MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. IRVIN

settled his family in the township of Kiantone, and there found employment with James Prendergast, farmer. The return from his labor was probably not more than fifty cents per day, but the cost of living was proportionately low, and the family prospered, by thrift and hard work. Mrs. Irvin made some extra money by also boarding the other farm hands of Farmer Prendergast. Under those conditions, the Irvin family steadily accumulated a little means, sufficient to enable John Irvin after five years to purchase a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Charlotte township, and to pay a satisfactory sum in cash toward such purchase. Upon that farm John Irvin lived with his family until his death, all the time steadily improving the property, and making his family more comfortable. His death came in 1864, and he was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville. He was a man of strong character and honorable life. In political allegiance, he was a Whig, and when the Republican party was constituted became a staunch supporter of it. His widow survived him for twenty years, her death not coming until 1884, when she passed away in the home of her son, James, in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. She was buried beside her husband in Evergreen Cemetery. They were of the same faith, both ardent Protestants, and in America members of the Episcopal church. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Samuel, who died in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. 2. James, who died in the State of Wyoming. 3. Thomas, who died in Pennsylvania. 4. John, who died in infancy, and was buried at Lockport, N. Y., in 1841. 5. William, who died in Tidiout, Pa.; his daughter became the wife of Dr. Charles S. Cheland, of Sinclairville. 6. John M., who is the only surviving member of his generation of the Irvin family, and to record whose life, in its connection with Chautauqua county, is the main purpose of this article. 7. Johnston, who became identified with oil operations in Pennsylvania, and died in Clarendon, that State.

John M. Irvin, son of John and Mary (Johnson) Irvin, was about eight years old when the family came to live in Charlotte township, upon the farm his father had acquired, and until his years of school study closed he attended the Union No. 6 District School, working at many minor farming tasks meanwhile. After leaving school, he earnestly began work, finding plenty with which to occupy his time on the extensive, and to some extent undeveloped, acreage his father owned. He assisted his father and elder brothers in the operation of the farm until he was twenty years old, and then could not be held back from offering his strong arm to his country, in its national stress of Civil War. On Aug. 28, 1862, John M. Irvin enlisted in Company F, 154th New York Regiment, his immediate commander being Capt. Donneley, and the regimental commander being Col. P. H. Jones. With that unit he served until almost the war's end, when he was transferred to the Second Battalion, Veterans' Relief Corps, under Capt. Myers. Eventually, on June 30, 1865, he was mustered out, with an honorable certificate, at Nashville, Tenn. His military record and war service was meritorious; he was present at the battle of Chancellorsville, 1863, which was disastrous in many ways for both Union and Confederate forces, the Union

Army of the Potomac losing, in killed and wounded, 17,000 men, and the Confederate forces losing almost as many, and also Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, who was fired on while reconnoitering by his own men, who mistook his escort for a Union company; young Irvin took part in Rockyface Ridge, where he suffered dislocation of the knee, and fracture of three ribs, wounds which kept him in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., for several weeks; for meritorious service he was promoted to the grade of sergeant, while in Virginia, in 1863. He participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and in the decisive battle of Gettysburg, which seemed to be the turning point of the war, in favor of the Union. He served until midsummer of 1865, then was honorably discharged. He returned to his home, and took up the work of farming the homestead tract of 120 acres in Charlotte township, his father having died a year earlier, while he was in the military service. From 1865 until 1889, John M. Irvin held steadily and successfully to farming, and during that time greatly improved the property, building house, barn, and other buildings, and making the farm a rich one for dairying purposes. During the twenty-four years of his operation of the farm, he proved himself to be a skillful farmer, as well as a good man of business. In 1889 he retired from farming, and left the farm management in the hands of his son. Going to Sinclairville, and being of too energetic a nature to retire altogether from business, he established himself as a merchant, handling shingles and other builders' supplies, and also artificial fertilizers. For sixteen years he held to that business, but in 1905 retired altogether from trading, but he still held to his public work.

He has proved himself to be a man of commendable public spirit. He has always been well regarded in Charlotte township, because his general mode of living was such as to bring him friends; his unselfish interest in his fellow-citizens brought him very true friends; and his steadfastness and general stability, both material and moral, brought him general respect from the people of the district, so that when he expressed himself willing to accept public office, he was duly placed there. He was coroner of Chautauqua county for eight years, and deputy sheriff of the county for a like term. For one term, he was president of the village of Sinclairville, and during that term was the principal mover in the project which resulted in the securing for the village of the splendid water supply Sinclairville now enjoys. He has served terms as highway commissioner, and tax collector of the township, and one of his most thorough and unselfish public services has been his labors during fifteen years, as superintendent of Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville, where both his parents were buried. By careful attention, he made the cemetery one of the most beautiful in the county, his work manifesting the reverence in which he held the memory of his father and mother, and of many departed friends, whose earthly remains were interred in that sacred spot. Politically, Mr. Irvin has been a Republican in general principle, and has given the party good service in the area in which he had influence. And he has shown himself to have been a devoted husband and father.

Mr. Irvin married, in Charlotte township, Nancy, daughter of John and Margaret (Harper) Allen. Their wedded life has been a long and happy one; they are the parents of three children: 1. Hattie May, who married A. L. Staples, of Jamestown, N. Y., where they now reside. 2. Arthur C., who lives at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y. 3. Ernest C., who took up financial affairs, and now is cashier of the State Bank at Sinclairville, N. Y.

Altogether, the life of John M. Irvin has been a full and meritorious one; his war service would in any event have brought him honor, but it is gratifying to realize that his civilian activities have also been worthy of his army record. In an important section of Chautauqua county, he has been a factor for many decades, and he rightfully deserves a place in this historical record.

LEVANT BROWN BATCHELLER—In Jamestown there are many drug stores, some more popular than others, but one that has stood a twenty-year test and is still as successful as in the beginning is the drug store of Batcheller & Winnberg. These men pride themselves upon the purity of the stock they keep, and the careful and courteous consideration their customers are accorded. Levant B. Batcheller was born in Victor, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1869. He was the son of Salathiel Batcheller (who died when his son, Levant B., was a young man) and his wife, Maryette, now deceased. There were in this family two children, Levant Brown and his sister, Eva B., both now living in Jamestown.

Levant B. Batcheller attended the public schools of Victor, Iowa, graduating from the high school; after doing this he went to Jamestown, N. Y., and sought employment, finding it in the shipping department of Hall & Company, where he remained for about a year; then he entered the drug store of Fred E. Hatch, remaining there for a year. For the next five years he was employed by several other druggists, among them being Charles Swanson. Mr. Batcheller had in the meantime been studying pharmacy, and while at the Swanson store determined to go to the College of Pharmacy, which he did, graduating from the University of Buffalo in 1897, having acquired the degree of Ph. G. After this he spent a year in the State Hospital at Sonyea, N. Y., as pharmacist, and after returning to Jamestown, in 1898, entered into the drug business with Mr. Winnberg, who had been a clerk in the Swanson store at the same time Mr. Batcheller was there. In 1895 Mr. Batcheller had been granted the license of an assistant pharmacist, and in 1897 he passed the examination of the State Board of Pharmacy and became a fully licensed pharmacist. About a year after Mr. Batcheller arrived in Jamestown, his mother and sister went there to join him. Miss Eva B. Batcheller was a school tacher, but is now retired. Mr. Batcheller is a member of the Board of Commerce, being on the retail bureau committee; he is also a member of the Order of Eagles, and is a Free Mason of some prominence, having taken the thirty-second degree, is a Knights Templar, and a member of the Shrine. Mr. Batcheller is much interested in the Presbyterian church, he and his family attending the services there.

On Feb. 5, 1902, Levant Brown Batcheller was married in Youngstown, Ohio, to Alice Hughes, daughter of Edward Hughes, a resident of that city. They have two children: 1. Alice Cordelia, born June 10, 1904; she is now a pupil in the Jamestown High School. 2. Edward Jerome, born April 20, 1907; he is at the present time attending the public school.

Though Mr. Batcheller is now a middle-aged man, he still has an ambitious spirit, being desirous of increasing his fund of knowledge; he is fond of study, and at the present time he has taken up a course of reading in connection with the study of the languages. Study with him is a recreation, a rest from the long and busy hours of his business life. His days are fully occupied, for the store of Batcheller & Winnberg has a large trade, and the partners are now enlarging the store to accommodate the constantly increasing business. Both Mr. Batcheller and Mr. Winnberg have the reputation of being gentlemen of refined manners, and the desire to give the utmost attention to all who trade at their store.

GEORGE ELMER ELLIS, M. D.—Health officer of Dunkirk, and a physician who has been for twenty-two years in continuous practice in that city; these are Dr. Ellis's claims to the consideration of his townsmen, and beyond all question they are never overlooked. Both Dr. Ellis's professional skill and integrity as a citizen combine to render such a state of things absolutely impossible.

George Elmer Ellis was born June 13, 1864, on a farm in Portland township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and is a son of Erastus Reuben and Helen (Freeman) Ellis, the latter a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Connor) Freeman, and a granddaughter of John Connor, a native of Ulster county, N. Y. George Freeman was a son of Jonathan and Nellie (Bazley) Freeman, and was born Oct. 20, 1795, in Delaware county, N. Y. In Feb., 1821, he came to Portland township with an ox-team and sled, having been a month on the road. He settled on the McCabe farm, and in 1832 moved to the farm he purchased. Mr. Freeman served in the War of 1812, enlisting from Ulster county. He was a Republican, and a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Ellis is now deceased, but his widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

The education of George Elmer Ellis was received in local district schools and at Westfield Academy. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical School of the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For seven years thereafter he practiced in Brocton, coming in 1898 to Dunkirk, where he has since remained, engaging in general practice, acquiring a large and lucrative clientele and building up a deservedly high reputation. He is a member of the medical staff of Brooks Memorial Hospital, and for the last eighteen years has most efficiently filled the office of city health officer. He belongs to the American Medical Society, the New York State Medical Association, the Chautauqua County Medical Association, and the Dunkirk-Fredonia Medical Association. The political allegiance of Dr. Ellis is given to the principles advocated by



J. P. Clark

the Republican party. He affiliates with the Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving as medical examiner for the Moose and the Eagles, and also as trustee and past dictator for the Moose.

Dr. Ellis married, July 7, 1890, Frances, daughter of William Barden, of Westfield, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: 1. Neil C., educated at Dunkirk High School; married Isabella Brooks, and they have one child, George. 2. Norma, educated at Dunkirk High School and Fredonia Normal School; now a trusted employee of the Lake Shore National Bank.

The career of Dr. Ellis speaks for itself, constituting as it does a record of professional success founded on talent and fidelity and of civic service long and honorably rendered.

FRED BAKER TINKHAM—In the two decades that have passed since the removal of his business headquarters and interests from Medina to Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. Tinkham has come to occupy leading and influential position in business circles in the latter city. The firm of Tinkham Brothers, composed of Fred B. and Frank M. Tinkham, is rated as one of the substantial, progressive commercial houses of Western New York, with business interests in several lines in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Tinkham has given largely of his time and attention to organizations whose object is the advancement of Jamestown's civic and commercial welfare, and has also numerous social connections in the city.

Mr. Tinkham is a son of Grove L. and Rosa A. (Baker) Tinkham, his father a wholesale produce dealer and justice of the peace of Medina, N. Y., who died Oct. 1, 1916. Rosa A. (Baker) Tinkham was a graduate of Albion Seminary. Fred Baker Tinkham was born in Lyndonville, Orleans county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1870. He attended the public schools of Medina, and as a youth worked after school hours and on Saturday for S. A. Cook, a wholesale tobacconist, driving his horse and working in his store. He remained at school until he was nineteen years of age, then became a bookkeeper in the iron works of A. L. Swett, where he was employed from 1889 to 1892. At this time he returned to Mr. Cook's employ, in the capacity of travelling salesman, and in the following year he and his brother, Frank M., purchased a half interest in Mr. Cook's business. In 1895 George Bowen and D. J. Bigelow were admitted to the firm, which conducted business as S. A. Cook & Company, and the manufacture of furniture was added to its interests.

In 1900, desiring to engage in independent enterprise, the Tinkham brothers sold their interest to the other members of the firm, and formed a partnership as Tinkham Brothers, wholesale dealers in cigars. Jamestown became their place of business and they occupied the corner store in the new Gifford building, opposite the Humphrey House, formerly the site of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. In 1908, upon the completion of the Barrett Building, the firm moved to the present location, occupying space in the first, second, third and fourth floors. Indicative of the development of their business is the fact the first year's

sales totaled \$66,000, while eighteen years later the million mark was passed. Branch houses of the firm are located in Rochester and Buffalo. In the early days of the firm only a few selected brands of cigars and tobacco were handled and for a time they worked almost entirely on private brands of cigars. Later a more general line was carried, but at the present time their activities are confined to a few nationally known brands of cigars, marketed in a controlled territory of about forty counties in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. These districts are covered by travelling salesmen, the entire force in the home office and on the road numbering more than thirty persons.

In 1906 Tinkham Brothers bought the notion business of C. S. Fish, of Salamanca, and moving it to Jamestown, added it to their own. Three years later, in 1909, they purchased the United Hosiery Mills, at Youngsville, Pa., jobbers of hosiery and underwear, and this is now operated by Tinkham Brothers. All departments of the firm's business show a healthy prosperity, and the brothers have built up a strong, reliable organization.

All phases of civic affairs have Mr. Tinkham's interested coöperation. Since 1915 he has been vice-president of the Board of Education, and is (1920) president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Rotary Club, and the United Commercial Travelers' Association. His club is the Jamestown, and he fraternizes with the Masonic order and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a director of the National Chautauqua County Bank. He and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian church. His only military connection has been with the 29th Separate Company of Medina, N. Y., of which he was a charter member, but the duties of his position, travelling salesman, compelled him to retire from that organization.

Mr. Tinkham married, in Medina, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1895, Florence Brooks, daughter of E. Brooks, a resident of that city, now deceased. They are the parents of two children: Lois B., and Martha B.

Mr. Tinkham's contribution to business circles in Jamestown has been not only an important part in the direction of one of her flourishing concerns, but of an enthusiastic interest and participation in the work of the city's commercial organizations. At no time has this interest been more apparent than on Labor Day, 1917, when, as chairman of the committee in charge, he conducted the outing given by the wholesale division of the Chamber of Commerce to the merchants of the surrounding country towns. This social feature was a pronounced success, and Mr. Tinkham and his committee were highly congratulated upon its management. Briefly, he is a public-spirited, thoroughly modern and progressive business man, favorably regarded in his community.

JAMES P. CLARK—Very few, indeed, are the residents of Chautauqua county who will not at once recognize this name, and it is safe to say that not one of those to whom it is familiar will fail to greet it with a thrill of respect, admiration and cordial regard. For many years Mr. Clark served as assistant commissioner of agriculture of New York, and though

he has now, for a considerable period, been numbered among those who have "ceased from earth," his memory is still fresh in the minds of his fellow citizens of the county and lingers, with more intimate associations, in the hearts of his friends and neighbors of his home town of Falconer.

James P. Clark was born Sept. 5, 1852, on a farm a short distance from Falconer, and was a son of William and Nancy (Chandler) Clark. He received a good common school education, and as he grew to manhood assisted in the labors of the homestead, acquiring thus early some knowledge of the industry to the development of which he was destined to devote the best years of his life. As a young man Mr. Clark, in partnership with Sidney Jones, engaged in the grocery business in Jamestown, maintaining the connection for four years, at the end of which time he associated himself with his brother-in-law, H. C. Bryant, in the wholesale butter business, under the firm name of J. P. Clark & Company. The enterprise prospered until 1895, when Mr. Clark was appointed assistant commissioner of agriculture of the State of New York. His duties were always performed to the satisfaction of the State Agricultural Department and to the equal satisfaction of those representing the agricultural interests of his own community and of the State at large. To his work Mr. Clark brought an enlightened zeal as well as indomitable energy. He studied farming and its manifold interests as a successful lawyer, physician or merchant studies the conditions belonging to the calling which he follows. He was interested in the Grange, in farmers' clubs, in farmers' institutes, and in the society of agriculturists—in everything which has for its object the betterment of the conditions of a farmer's life, whether the man be owner, tenant or laborer.

In politics Mr. Clark was a staunch Republican, and in public spirit he was excelled by none. He affiliated with Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo. His religious membership was in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Falconer, and he ever took a helpful interest in its work and in philanthropic enterprises in general. He was a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Falconer, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the institution. The portrait accompanying this biography will reveal, as mere words can never do, the personality of a man in whom future generation of his fellow citizens will always feel an active and grateful interest by reason of what he accomplished for the advancement of one of the most vital elements in the life of his community and his State.

Mr. Clark married, Sept. 17, 1887, in Falconer, Annis S. Washburn, daughter of John and Lois (Harris) Washburn, and a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of New England. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Clark was one of mutual devotion, the latter, a woman of culture and refinement, sharing her husband's interest in Falconer and its institutions. Mr. Clark died June 10, 1909, and Mrs. Clark married (second) Dec. 24, 1919, Rev. Lewis M. Law-

rence, a well known minister of the Presbyterian church; they reside in Falconer. Mrs. Lawrence is a director of the First National Bank of Falconer, being the second woman in the State holding such an office. She is a member of Elliott Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Falconer, and also of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Over and above her other gifts, Mrs. Lawrence is endowed with a soundness of judgment rarely found in members of her sex and which she applies with notable success to matters of business. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were without children of their own, but had one adopted daughter, Flora M., who married (first) Clifford Shirieve, by whom she became the mother of one child, Annis Lois Clark; she married (second) Frank Beck, and they have one son, James Washburn.

The death of Mr. Clark was a distinct shock to the community, notwithstanding the fact that he had been, for two or three years in failing health. The announcement that he had passed away carried sorrow to many hearts outside his family and the circle of his personal friends, for in political and official life no man was more highly respected or cordially liked. The public sentiment was well expressed in the following editorial which appeared in the Jamestown "Evening Journal:—"

In the death of James P. Clark, which occurred at the family home, Falconer, Sunday evening, there passed away from earth one who had been faithful in the discharge of his official duties and his personal obligations to his fellowmen.

Born and reared on a Chautauqua county farm, Mr. Clark early took an intelligent interest in the subject of agriculture, and while he was engaged in business in Jamestown for a number of years he never gave up the study of farm life and farm topics and when, more than a dozen years ago, there was a vacancy to be filled in the position of Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York Mr. Clark was almost the unanimous choice of representative farmers of Western New York and was appointed to that position. From that time until the day of his death there was no thought of relieving him of his duties.

Mr. Clark was conspicuously identified with the various organizations connected with agricultural dairy interests. He was a member of the New York State Dairyman's Association and was instrumental in having that organization hold its annual convention in Jamestown in 1903. He was a prominent member of the Ross Grange, but later became a member of Union Grange of Jamestown. In 1881 he joined the Chautauqua County Pomona Grange, and had been worthy master of the organization and held other important offices, for seventeen years serving on the executive committee. He took a great interest in the erection of the Grange building at Chautauqua. The building was erected by Cyrus E. Jones as a memorial to his father, the Rev. Emory Jones, and during its construction Mr. Clark gave much of his time to its supervision and contributed liberally toward providing appropriate furnishings.

In matters of the advancement of the agricultural interests of the county and State Mr. Clark took an active part, and largely through his efforts a special program for the young men and women of Western New York was presented at Chautauqua in the summer of 1908, and on that occasion young men interested in agricultural pursuits were admitted to the grounds regardless of precedent. He performed his duties as commissioner with great fidelity, and was generally regarded as one of the most competent men in the State Agricultural Department.

Mr. Clark was an authority on many agricultural matters and was frequently consulted by his associates in the department in regard to new or difficult problems that had arisen. In early life he became a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jamestown, and also of Western Sun Chapter No. 667, Royal Arch Masons.

To such an appreciation as this nothing remains to be added. Most convincingly it shows that the work of James P. Clark, valuable as it was to his contemporaries, was work which would endure in the years to come, a fact which, during the decade which has elapsed since he left us, has become constantly and increasingly apparent.

SAMUEL THORSTENBERG—When Mr. Thorstenberg came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1909, to become head of the Jamestown Conservatory of Music, which he had purchased, it was not as a novice of music, or as a business man, but as an accomplished musician, rich in experience, and bearing many of the honors of the musical profession. He studied voice culture under Oscar Saenger, of New York City, and with European masters; was a pupil of the famous Joseffey on the piano; studied the pipe organ in Stockholm and London, and has a wonderful mastery of that instrument. On the piano his touch is delicate, and his execution brilliant, while his voice, a baritone, possesses rare richness and power. Indeed, few musicians possess such diversified gifts. In addition to his musical talent, Professor Thorstenberg is a linguist, speaking several languages fluently. In Jamestown, he has added to his previous reputation, and has made that city famous in Western New York as a musical center. The Conservatory of Music, of which he is the head, has prospered abundantly, and as director of the Lyran Male Chorus, he has made that organization well known upon the concert platform.

Samuel Thorstenberg was born near Lindsborg, Kan. He attended the public schools, and Bethany College, one of the leading educational institutions of the West. At Bethany he specialized in music (voice, piano, and pipe organ), graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Music. During his six years at Bethany he also gave special attention to the study of languages. After graduation, he spent a year abroad, studying at the Royal Academy in Stockholm, Sweden, and in London, England. He returned to Lindsborg, and at once accepted an offer from Bethany College to become assistant director of music. He filled that position two years, then was advanced to the position of director of music, a post he filled successfully until 1909, when he severed his connection after twelve years devoted service, and located in Jamestown. During those twelve years he won fame, not alone as an instructor in piano and history of music, but as a director of the world famous Oratorio Chorus of 565 voices, accompanied by an orchestra of sixty pieces. Most of the performers were musical enthusiasts and students of the Conservatory of Music, a department of Bethany College. During his career as director, Professor Thorstenberg rendered Handel's "Messiah" seventy-five times, an annual event at Lindsborg during Holy Week. Other master works rendered included: Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Haydn's "Creation;" and the many works of modern composers, both sacred and secular. When Prof. Thorstenberg came to Jamestown, he accepted the position of organist at the First Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. He later added to Jamestown's musical organizations by reorganizing the First Lutheran Church Band, which is fast winning its way to public favor.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS CHATFIELD, principal of the Jamestown firm of Chatfield & Sharpe, general contractors in the heating, plumbing, and associated lines, has been in independent business in that city since 1885. From 1885 until 1889, he traded in partnership with Mr. John A. Conway under the firm name of Conway & Chatfield; from 1889 to 1898, was alone; from 1898 until 1913, the firm name was Chatfield & Armitage; and from then until the present, the business has been conducted under the firm name first mentioned, that of Chatfield & Sharpe. And this business history of almost thirty-five years in Jamestown resulted from the casual alighting of Mr. Chatfield at Jamestown station one day, in 1880, while en route from Portland, Me., to Chicago. On that day, he had to wait at Jamestown four hours, from 8 p. m. until midnight, for train connection. With the exception of one break of ten months, spent in Kansas City, Mr. Chatfield has been a resident in Jamestown ever since. The year 1920 will make his fortieth year of residence.

George A. Chatfield was born in Brantford, Canada, March 8, 1857, he son of Walter Chatfield, who was in business in that place as a tinsmith and sheet metal worker, and later established himself as a coppersmith at St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada. Walter Chatfield came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1908, and lived with his son, George Augustus, until his death, which occurred on Dec. 2, 1917. He was buried in Jamestown.

George A. Chatfield went to school at St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada, and to the Collegiate Institute of that place. When he had reached the age of seventeen years, he began to work in the plumbing business of his father, from the years 1873 to 1877, serving an apprenticeship at that trade to him. In the latter year, George A. went to Montreal, Canada, to work at his trade, and he remained in that city for nine months, after which he came into the United States, finding employment at his trade in Portland, Me. He was on his way from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., in 1880, to take up a business connection in the latter city, when he stopped for four hours in Jamestown. During that period he saw sufficient of the town to form the opinion that its prospects of development were good, and that it might be to his business advantage to stay there. Therefore, he did not catch his train that night for Chicago; in fact, he did not go to Chicago at all. He worked at his trade for the Jamestown firm of Armitage & Smith for one year, then for ten months he was out of the town, having gone to Kansas City. That, however, has been the only break in thirty-nine years of association with Jamestown. When he returned to the town from Kansas City, he entered the employ of Charles W. Morgan, working as a plumber for him from 1881 to 1885. In the latter year, he formed business partnership with John A. Conway, and they both traded, in partnership, under the name of Conway & Chatfield, as plumbing and heating contractors, for two years. Mr. Chatfield was alone in business from the year 1889 until 1898, in which year he took Mr. Armitage into partnership, the firm name under the reorganization becoming Chatfield & Armitage. As such, the business was continued until 1913, for fifteen years. In that year, Mr. Armitage died, and the business again reverted to Mr. Chatfield, who then took Floyd H. Sharpe into partnership. As Chat-

field & Sharpe the business has since been continued, and notwithstanding its many years of establishment it is still healthy; in fact, it is one of the most reliable enterprises, in its line, in that section of New York State.

Many are the local associations in which Mr. Chatfield has been interested during the long period of his residence in Jamestown. His business connections have drawn him into membership in the Jamestown Master Plumbers' Association, and the Jamestown Board of Commerce; also the Jamestown Builders' Exchange, and the Business Builders' Club. And he belongs to the National Association of Heating and Piping Contractors, and the Association of Master Plumbers of New York State. And his technical prominence at one time brought him into the city administration, as supervisor of plumbers and plumbing.

In the functions of local branches of fraternal orders, Mr. Chatfield was at one time prominently active. In the Masonic bodies, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge, is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Knights Templar and Shrine. And he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Also, he belongs to the Exempt Firemen's Association. Politically, Mr. Chatfield is a Republican. In church matters, Mr. Chatfield has always taken a keen and active interest. He is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and for years has been a vestryman.

On June 10, 1885, in Jamestown, Mr. Chatfield married Josephine, daughter of Benjamin Myers, of that place. Mrs. Chatfield is still in good health, and active in community, church, and patriotic affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield have been born three children: 1. Rosalia, who is the wife of Clyde J. McGrew, of West Virginia. 2. Walter Myers, of whom more is written hereinafter. 3. Alberta, who married Clark R. Sisson, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Walter Myers Chatfield, second child of George Augustus and Josephine (Myers) Chatfield, was born in Jamestown, on June 6, 1888. He attended the Jamestown grammar and high schools. In 1902 he took resolutely to business activities, his first employment being that of clerk at the soda fountain of a local drug store, that of Phelps & Brown. Of course he did not take that employment merely with the object of becoming a soda fountain clerk; he desired to eventually become a pharmacist, and with that object in mind he studied drugs and pharmaceutical matters at every spare moment. He was in the Phelps & Brown store for five years; thereafter, for five years, he was with Wellman Brothers, druggists; and in 1912 he bought an interest in the Jamestown Pharmacy, which was then known as Meredith & Meredith, but which does business now as Meredith & Chatfield.

During the great war just ended, Mr. Chatfield was in the United States Army for more than twelve months. He enlisted on Dec. 13, 1917, for service anywhere that he may have been needed. As a matter of fact, he had no option, as he would have been sent wherever his past experience in civil life indicated to the army authorities that he might be expected to give best service, no matter what might have been the conditions of enlistment. Mr. Chatfield probably expected

to be sent over to France quickly, but his professional experience prompted the assigning officers to decide that he was well fitted for service in the medical supply depot, at Washington, D. C., and consequently to that post he was sent. And, as he fitted into the requirements at that point, he was held there until there was no further need of his services, the war being over. He was discharged on Dec. 21, 1918, having probably given as strenuous service as he would have been called upon to give had he been in an overseas unit, instead of at a home station. This was made clear in President Wilson's letter to home troops soon after the signing of the armistice, in which letter President Wilson expressed the nation's appreciation of the services rendered by the home forces, at the same time explaining that those held on this side, and denied foreign service, were so held mainly because of marked administrative or professional ability. Upon his return to Jamestown, Walter Myers Chatfield again resumed his pharmaceutical connection, and the firm of Meredith & Chatfield is expanding its business well. Mr. Chatfield is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, belongs to the same Masonic bodies as does his father, and is a member of the Jamestown Club. By religious conviction, he is an Episcopalian, a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Jamestown. He is unmarried.

PATRICK STEPHEN GUINNANE, member of the law firm of Cawcroft & Guinnane, of Jamestown, N. Y., and an active and rising member of the legal bar of Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of Jamestown, born there on Dec. 25, 1892, the son of John and Rose (Mullaugh) Guinnane, both of whom still live.

John Guinnane, father of Patrick S. Guinnane, is a well regarded and responsible citizen of Jamestown, and for many years has been a substantial employer of labor in that place and its vicinity. In that section of New York State, John Guinnane for many decades has been well known as a contractor and builder. In addition to Patrick Stephen, regarding whom this article is particularly written, the children of John and Rose (Mullaugh) Guinnane are: John J., Jr., Don F., and Edward V., all of whom reside in Jamestown; and Mary and Anna M., both of whom are unmarried and live at the parental home.

Patrick Stephen Guinnane, who by the way is one of the editors of this historical work, received his academic education in local schools, first attending the Jamestown Parochial School, and later the Jamestown High School, creditably graduating from the latter in 1912. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he took the law course at the Albany Law School, eventually, in 1915, gaining the degree of LL. B. In Sept., 1916, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., and in the same year began general practice of his profession in his native place, Jamestown, N. Y. Since beginning practice in 1916, Mr. Guinnane has been associated with other leading attorneys of that place, but formed no professional partnership until the year 1919 opened, when the law firm of Cawcroft & Guinnane came into being. The individual reputations of the members of the firm, and their local associations,



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indicate that their partnership for general practice will be successful.

Mr. Guinnane holds membership in many professional organizations, including the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Jamestown Bar Association. And he is advocate and legal advisor of the Knights of Columbus. Religiously, Mr. Guinnane is a member of the Roman Catholic church, a devout and active member of the SS. Peter and Paul's Church, of Jamestown. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, and the Eagles, and his college fraternity is the Delta Chi. In political matters, both national and local, Mr. Guinnane is active. He is a staunch Democrat, and for that party is candidate for the post of district attorney. He is a convincing speaker, and a conscientious, courageous advocate.

On Sept. 24, 1914, Mr. Guinnane was married to Irene Kilzer Happel, of Albany, N. Y. They have one child, Jane Elizabeth, born May 7, 1918.

LOUIS HERVEY SNOW, M. D., stands at the head of the medical profession of Chautauqua county as a scientist and specialist in the use of the Roentgen and X-rays, upon which he is regarded as an authority not only in this locality but throughout the State. Dr. Snow was born Sept. 12, 1858, at Rochester, N. Y., and is a son of Hervey Dwight and Cordelia (Bly) Snow, both of whom are deceased. The former was a machinist by trade and an inventor of note. Hervey Dwight Snow was associated with the firm of Hall & Snow, of Rochester, and, in association with his partner as individuals and as a firm, invented and put on the market over forty important devices of various kinds.

Louis Hervey Snow began his education at the public schools of Rochester, N. Y., and was a student in the high school of Cohoes, N. Y., in 1874. He then entered the preparatory school at Bennington, Vt., and later attended the Mt. Anthony Seminary at the same place. Somewhat previous to this, Dr. Snow had determined to become a physician, and with that end in view, left the Mt. Anthony Seminary after a year or so of study there and came to Ashville, Chautauqua county, where he entered the office of Dr. Boyd, one of the most celebrated physicians in this region at the time, and the surgeon of the 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. This was about 1876, and Dr. Snow began the study of medicine there under the preceptorship of the elder physician, who was a man well calculated not only to teach him the technical side of his subject but also to inspire his interest in the more abstruse departments of the science. He remained with Dr. Boyd for about five years and then, in order to complete his studies, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md. After a short time spent in that institution, he transferred to the University of New York, where he studied in the medical department and finally graduated from same in March, 1886, with the degree of M. D. Not satisfied with his already great knowledge of his chosen science, Dr. Snow then took a number of special post-graduate courses at Bellevue Hospital, and in the spring of 1887 began the gen-

eral practice of his profession at the small town of Watts Flat, a typical cross-road center in those days in Chautauqua county. Dr. Snow was then the only physician within six miles of the place, and he remained there for about five years, and at the end of that time came to Jamestown and began practice here. Two years later, he took up the study of electrotherapy and not long afterwards that of radiology. For about eight or ten years, Dr. Snow has quite abandoned his general practice and devoted himself exclusively to his specialty, excepting in cases of his old patients and his personal friends. He is now the possessor of an exceedingly complete equipment of X-ray and radio implements and accessories and his offices occupy eight different rooms, including a handsome waiting room, dressing rooms, parlor and operating room. He also has his own dark room for developing his exposures. He has installed in these offices a complete equipment of photographic X-ray, radio, electric and gas machines, and he is himself an expert in the use of all these. Dr. Snow is exceedingly interested in the branch of therapy which he has taken up, and is still most actively studying the subject and enlarging his scope of usefulness therein. Besides his private practice, he holds the post of X-ray and radio specialist for both the hospitals at Jamestown and for many smaller institutions of the same kind in the neighborhood, and in addition does much of the work of this kind for other physicians hereabouts.

Dr. Snow has had a very remarkable career up to the present time, and it is greatly to his credit that, although it was not necessary for him to do so, he worked his own way through the various educational institutions where he studied, and entirely financed his medical education. In order to do this, he started by selling papers, and later was the owner and editor of a successful newspaper in Vermont. Dr. Snow is also keenly interested in other aspects of the life of the community, and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but the great demands made upon his time and energy by his own professional activities prevent him from taking that part in public life for which his abilities so eminently qualify him. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and attends the First Church of that denomination at Jamestown. He is a member of and ex-president of the Jamestown Medical Society, a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is also affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jamestown.

Dr. Snow was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1891, at Jamestown, with Lilla Belle Gron, a daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Johnson) Gron, old and highly respected residents of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of one daughter, Alice Johann, born at Jamestown, May 5, 1896. Miss Snow was educated at the Jamestown public schools, and was graduated with honors from the high school here with the class of 1916. She is an unusually brilliant student, and was president of her class while in the high school. In addition to her regular studies, she took special courses in elocutionary and dramatic schools, among them being the Washington Square Players School in New York City. She also served an engagement on the

stage in New York City, but at her parents' request (she was at the time merely a child) gave up her stage career and returned to Jamestown. She is at the present time employed as a reporter on a special assignment for the Jamestown "Journal," and has worked in the same capacity for the Jamestown "Post." Miss Snow is in great demand as an entertainer and has given many delightful elocutionary and dramatic recitals, and is also very popular socially. In past years, Dr. Snow used to spend his vacations in fishing and hunting, but his increasing and very exacting business has made it impossible for him to continue to do this and he now finds his chief recreation in automobiling.

ALBERT G. JOHNSON, who for the last twelve or fifteen years has been a successful business man, independently established, in Jamestown, N. Y., and during that time has come into more than one office in the city administration, and has proved himself to be an able, honest and unselfish public worker, has lived in Chautauqua county for more than fifty years, and is particularly well known in farming circles. His father, Fred Johnson, was a farmer in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., until his death, and Albert G. farmed in that place for about twenty years prior to coming to Jamestown, where he established himself in business as an agricultural implement dealer, the business developing many other allied lines, such as harness, wagons, feed, and seed. His record in Jamestown is not only one of successful business efforts, for he has given good public service, having for four years been a member of the Board of Aldermen, and formerly a councilman, during one year of which service he was president of the Council.

Albert G. Johnson was born in Sweden, May 16, 1865, the son of Fred and Louise Johnson. The Johnson family eventually came to America, and at the time of their crossing, 1867, Albert G. was only two years of age. The family settled in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where Fred Johnson purchased a farm. Albert G. attended the district school at Busti until he was thirteen years old, doing, however, much work on the farm during vacations, and before and after school hours. At the age of thirteen, he was permitted to leave school and work for a farmer in the vicinity of his home, for the remuneration of five dollars monthly. He worked for many farmers in the neighborhood of his home during the next five years. When he was eighteen years old, he went to Sugar Grove, Pa., and there worked for two years, as engineer in a grist and saw mill. Returning to Busti in 1885, he again took to farming occupations, and, having married, he bought a farm and worked it for thirteen years, then rented it so that he might move his family into Jamestown, there to live while their daughter was in high school. Mr. Johnson had rented his farm for three years, intending to return to Busti and to his farm after his daughter had graduated, therefore he did not place much importance upon the agricultural implement business he temporarily established while in Jamestown. He wished to profitably occupy himself, if possible, but at the best he looked upon the business as only a temporary expedient. But before his daughter had completed her course, he dis-

covered that the business had developed so promisingly that he decided to remain in Jamestown and further develop the business. Originally he opened, as an agricultural implement dealer, on Taylor street, but fourteen months later he removed to Nos. 40-42 South Main street, where he has carried on the business since. As the demand grew, he added other associated lines, buggies and wagons, harness, though he discontinued this line about five years ago, also seed and feed. His farming experience was, of course, invaluable to him in his later business enterprise, and his honesty of trading brought him many friends as well as customers. Mr. Johnson is very well known and respected among the agriculturists of Chautauqua county.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been active in local affairs. Politically, a Republican, he has confined himself mainly to local movements, and has manifested a keen interest in city government. He had the confidence of the people, and was elected to the Council, eventually becoming president of that body. And for four years he was on the Board of Aldermen in Jamestown.

His Jamestown business has demanded much of his time during the last ten years; in fact, only an indefatigable worker could have accomplished all that has been demanded of him; but now that his son has returned from military service, he hopes to pass on much of the business affairs to him, and so have more time to devote to other matters in which he is interested. Mr. Johnson is an enthusiastic agriculturist; he probably was the first in Chautauqua county to produce a herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle; at all events, he was the first to exhibit such at the Jamestown Agricultural Fair and, as is well known, his stock gained many red ribbons. He is also a lover of horses, and has owned and reared many valuable ones. It is not surprising that Mr. Johnson has succeeded well in business, for he is naturally a man of alert, logical reasoning, prudent and yet enterprising. In conversation he gives one the impression that he is well read, and his general bearing is that of a cultured man. Obviously, his learning did not end with his school days. His enterprise led him to build the Johnson and Gifford block, on Pine street, and it proved a satisfactory investment.

Mr. Johnson married, at Ashville, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1885, May A. Abbott, daughter of Robert C. Abbott, of that place. They have three children: 1. Olive, who graduated from the Jamestown High School; married Robert Johnson, of Jamestown. 2. Frank A., who now assists his father in the management of the agricultural implement business he has in Jamestown. 3. Margaret, now training as a nurse in the Homoeopathic Hospital in Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank A. Johnson was a graduate of the grammar and high schools of Jamestown, and is a veteran of the World War. On Feb. 15, 1916, he enlisted in the National Guard of New York State, and when trouble was threatening to develop into actual war between the United States and Mexico, the guard units were mustered into the federal service, and ordered to the Mexican border. The New York National Guard left in July, the unit to which Frank A. Johnson was attached, Company E, 74th Infantry, leaving on July



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5, 1916. He served at MacAllen, and at Fort Texas, and was on the border until Feb., 1917. In March, 1917, the National Guard was again called into service, this time because of the impending state of war with Germany. The Jamestown unit, when war was certain, was detailed to guard the railroad at Silver Creek, N. Y. Later the regiment was federalized and went into training at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C. On Aug. 5, 1918, Frank A. Johnson was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, and transferred to the 82nd Division, Aug. 15, 1918. He was in the terrible fighting at the Meuse and Argonne, France. Latterly he served as battalion intelligence officer for the 328th Infantry, at Battalion Headquarters. He eventually sailed from Bordeaux, May 15, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Upton, N. Y., May 29, 1919.

JOHN G. VAN DEUSEN, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War, and a well known citizen of Jamestown, N. Y., died in that city on Aug. 2, 1894, and his remains were interred in Lake View Cemetery. He was born in Grimsby, Canada, Dec. 9, 1848, a son of James and Elizabeth (Van Dyke) Van Deusen. Mr. Van Deusen, Sr., came from Canada with his family to the United States and settled at Sugargrove, Warren county, Pa. Here he engaged in the trade of shoemaking until his removal to Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his life.

John G. Van Deusen was educated in the district school of Sugargrove, Pa., and was but little over fifteen years of age when he enlisted in the 112th Regiment of New York, Company F, under Capt. Joseph Mathews, as a drummer boy. The patriotic young boy served his country until the close of the war. When he returned home he settled in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he entered business as a shipping clerk in the chair factory of the firm of Jones Gifford & Weeks. He filled this position very efficiently and continued in the same office for a period of over twenty-seven years. During his life of forty-six years, thirty-one of those years were spent in activity and service—from the day when he enlisted as drummer boy, then fifteen years old, for more than three decades his life was spent in useful office for the benefit of others whom he served. In politics, Mr. Van Deusen was a Democrat. In his religious belief he was an adherent of no special denomination or creed, but held liberal church views. He was a member of the James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, at Jamestown, and was affiliated also with the Union Veterans' League.

On May 1, 1866, John G. Van Deusen married Caroline Woodward, a daughter of Erastus and Hulda (Beech) Woodward. She was born at Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Van Deusen were the parents of one child, Frank P., who until recently was a grocery merchant, of Jamestown, N. Y., but is now a traveling salesman. Mrs. Van Deusen is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and in this organization she has given unselfish and untiring service, in reward for which she is held in the highest esteem and regard by the members of that society. Mrs. Van Deusen is a woman of culture and refinement, and is domestic in her taste.

FRANCIS S. STEGELSKE—As a leader of the Chautauqua county bar, and as United States commissioner, Mr. Stegelske occupies a foremost position in his community, ranking among the most prominent citizens of Dunkirk. He is identified with the business and real estate interests of his home city, and is a well known figure in social and fraternal circles.

Francis S. Stegelske was born Dec. 16, 1879, at Dunkirk, and is a son of Joseph and Constance (Brzuszkiewicz) Stegelske, both of whom are now living, Mr. Stegelske having retired from business. Francis S. Stegelske was educated in public schools and at St. Mary's High School, graduating in 1902. He then entered the Law School of the University of Buffalo, receiving, in 1904, the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the bar and began his professional career as a clerk in the law office of Nugent & Heffernan, since which time he has practiced alone. By native talent, enforced by thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty, he has built up a large and profitable clientele, and has made for himself the position of leadership which he has long occupied. He is a member of the Dunkirk-Fredonia Bar Association. In the political life of his community, Mr. Stegelske has long borne a prominent part on the side of the Republicans. For some years he served as police justice, and for the last ten years has filled his present office of United States commissioner. He is largely interested in real estate, owning the Gratiot Hotel, the finest in Dunkirk. He is president and director of the Atlas Seed Company and the Home Farms Company, one of the organizers and director of the Dunkirk Trust Company, president and treasurer of the Bartela & Stegelske Contracting Company. He occupies a seat in the Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Polish National Alliance. In the Knights of Columbus he holds the office of advocate. He is a member of St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Church. Francis S. Stegelske has, most emphatically, been the architect of his own fortune and has reared, beyond all doubt, a noble and substantial structure.

FREDERICK A. GRON—For many years Mr. Gron was identified with a large number of the important business interests of Jamestown, N. Y. He was not a native son, but when but a lad of nine years was brought to Chautauqua county by his parents, and until his death at the age of sixty-three he was a resident of the county, and from 1865 was engaged in business in Jamestown. His devotion to the land of his adoption was strongly displayed in his military service during the four years of the war between the states, and in his participation in all movements looking toward a better Jamestown. Both he and his brother, Charles Gron, were commended for gallant conduct and soldierly qualities, and a brother of Mrs. Gron, Peter Peterson, born in Sweden, came to the United States in 1851, enlisted in 1861 in the 112th Regiment, New York Infantry, and was killed at the taking of Fort Fisher in Jan., 1865, having previously been engaged in many of the hard fought battles of the war. There is great debt due these brave men of 1861-1865, greater perhaps than is realized. Their sacrifice did more than save the Union from dis-

ruption; it saved the world from ruin more than half a century later by this country being able to present a solid front to her enemies, and to throw the entire weight of the United States against the foe. That many of the brave men who fought and fell were born in other lands than this adds to the obligation we owe to the world to do our utmost to prevent a recurrence of the awful scene through which it has recently passed.

Frederick A. Gron was a son of Andrew and Mary (Simpson) Gron, both born in Sweden, their home until 1850, when they came to America, in a sailing vessel, which consumed eleven weeks. Landing in Boston, the family came west to Buffalo, N. Y., finally settling in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where Andrew Gron bought a farm upon which he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, Mary (Simpson) Gron, born April 1, 1811, died in Jamestown, N. Y. They were the parents of seven children: Caroline, who married and moved to the State of Ohio; Louisa, married J. S. Westbury; Charles, a veteran of the Civil War, and a long time manufacturer of Jamestown, now residing in Lakewood; Frederick A., to whom this review is dedicated; Augusta, who became the wife of Benjamin Brown; Christina, wife of Nelson Stanton; and Hannah, wife of Arthur A. Amidon, of Jamestown.

Frederick A. Gron, second son of Andrew and Mary (Simpson) Gron, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 26, 1841, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1904. The first nine years of his life were passed in Sweden, he coming with his parents, two sisters and brother to the United States in 1850. He grew to manhood at the home farm in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., several of the years of his minority being spent with Ira Young, also a farmer of Busti. In Oct., 1861, being then nearly twenty-one, he enlisted in Company F, 9th Regiment, New York Cavalry, and with that command saw three years of hard service. At the expiration of his term of service in Oct., 1864, he reenlisted, and served in the same command until the close of the war in 1865. His brother, Charles Gron, who yet survives (1920), served in the same company and regiment, and both brothers received official commendation for gallant and meritorious conduct.

After receiving honorable discharge at the close of the war, Frederick A. and Charles Gron returned to their Chautauqua county home, but soon located in Jamestown, where for a quarter of a century they conducted a very prosperous business enterprise. They became the owners of much valuable property in Jamestown, which they held jointly until the dissolution of their partnership, when it was equitably divided between the two men. Frederick A. Gron continued in business until his death in 1904, and was uniformly successful in all that he undertook. In addition to his business activities, he took a prominent part in the general life of the community, and was well known socially. He enjoyed the regard of his fellowmen to a high degree, and bore an unblemished reputation for integrity and square dealing. He was a man of strong domestic tastes and found his greatest pleasure and recreation among the members of his intimate household.

Frederick A. Gron married, March 21, 1871, Caroline M. Peterson, born in Sweden, Sept. 1, 1848, daughter of Andrew and Mary Christina Peterson. Mrs.

Gron survives her husband, and has continued the business along the same lines very successfully. She is a woman of excellent business judgment, is an able, capable manager, and most practical in her opinions and plans of operation. Among the holdings of real estate left her by Mr. Gron was a valuable farm near Jamestown, which Mrs. Gron has since sold to the Lakeview Cemetery Association. As a wife and mother, Mrs. Gron has proved the gentleness and devotion to her home, and when called from her womanly pursuits she showed that she possessed the business quality which wins success. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Gron became the parents of the following children: 1. Mabel, born April 16, 1872; married Charles Parks, and has children: Marjorie and Frederick Gron Parks. 2. Bertha May, born July 4, 1874; a graduate of Jamestown High School, class of 1893, now a teacher in Jamestown public school No. 1. 3. Edna L., born May 13, 1882, died in 1916, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Jan. 15, of that year; she was a graduate of Jamestown High School, and a teacher in the public schools until her marriage with Herman Paquin in June, 1911; she left a daughter, Carolyn.

Andrew Peterson, father of Mrs. Caroline M. (Peterson) Gron, was born in Sweden, and came to the United States in 1851, his daughter Caroline M. then a child of three years. He located on a farm which he bought in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and there lived until 1860, when he moved to a farm in Chandlers Valley, Pa., where he remained prosperous and contented until a few years before his death, when he moved to Jamestown, dying in 1886, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gron, at the age of seventy-eight. His widow, Mary Christina Peterson, survived him fifteen years, dying at the home of her son in 1901. The old home farm in Busti, where Mrs. Gron spent her girlhood until 1860, was on the old plank road between Mayville and Jamestown.

Peter Peterson, brother of Mrs. Caroline M. Gron, was born in Sweden, and in 1851 came to the United States with his parents, two brothers and five sisters. He lived on the Busti farm with his parents until the removal to Chandlers Valley, he then enlisting in the 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and serving until the last year of the war. He was with the Union army under General Terry that in cooperation with the fleet under Commodore Porter attacked for the second time the forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and after three days' fighting captured Fort Fisher. In one of these days of hard fighting, Peter Peterson was killed, the fort surrendering on Jan. 15, 1865. He was a good soldier, and made the supreme sacrifice for the land he loved, although it was not the land of his birth.

NATHAN P. NEWTON, who for many years was a well known citizen of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., was a native of this county. He was born at Mayville, Jan. 10, 1852. His parents were Abraham F. and Mary (Biglow) Newton, of Mayville. The father was a sadler by trade and lived in Mayville, but later moved to Fredonia, N. Y., where he was engaged in business for himself. He spent the later part of his life in Sinclairville, where he died.

At the Mayville and Fredonia academies, Nathan P. Newton received his education, and after the completion of his studies there, he became a teacher in the public schools. He taught school for almost four decades, at Fredonia, Dunkirk, and other places. Giving up this profession, he became engaged as a dealer of pianos and organs, representing the Ithaca Organ Company. He removed to Jamestown, where he later settled and engaged in the piano business. He owned teams for the work of the moving of pianos and general draying, for which he maintained several teams. On April 27, 1912, Mr. Newton died at Jamestown, and was buried at the Lakeview Cemetery. In his political belief he was a Republican, and in his religious views was liberal minded.

Mr. Newton married (first) Hattie Main. She died at Fredonia, N. Y. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Nathan P., who resides at Jamestown; George, of Jamestown; Everett, deceased; Lilian, of Bemus Point, and Frank, of Jamestown. Mr. Newton married (second) on Thanksgiving Day, 1876, at Fredonia, N. Y., Alice A. Owens, who was born at Cameron, Steuben county, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1852, a daughter of Ithamar and Waty Ann (Briggs) Owens, of Fredonia, where they moved from Cameron, N. Y. Her father was a retired farmer and fruit grower. Mr. Newton had no children by his second wife. Mrs. Newton is still living and resides on Tenth street, in this city. She is a woman of enterprise, and she has made much improvement on her property. She has taken unusual interest both in the town and its people. She is broad-minded and liberal in her religious views, and is a woman highly respected by all who know her.

ROSSELL FELLOWS FOSTER, M. D.—Nine years of successful practice has made Dr. Foster's name a household word in Westfield and also in a wider region. This period suffered an interruption of two years which were spent in military service in this country and in France, and which constitute a most honorable chapter in Dr. Foster's career.

Roswell Fellows Foster was born Nov. 4, 1882, in Fredonia, N. Y., and is a son of Frederick J. and Mary (Fellows) Foster; the former was engaged in business, also taking an interest in farming. The Fellows family is a very old one in Western New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster are now deceased.

The education of Roswell Fellows Foster was received in the public schools and High School of Dunkirk, N. Y., and in 1902 he graduated from the High School. He then took a two years' course at the University of Michigan, passing thence to Marquette (Wisconsin) University and graduating in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving eighteen months as an interne in Mount Trinity Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Foster practised for a time in that city. The occurrence of a death in the family recalled him to the East, and in 1910 he began practice in Westfield, meeting with marked success. In April, 1917, Dr. Foster volunteered for the World War, and in June of the same year he was commissioned lieutenant and sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison and later to Battle Creek, Mich. He then spent nine months in France, where he was attached to the Medical Corps of the Replace-

ment Division, and participated in nearly every battle fought in France during the period of his service. After his return to the United States he received, on April 15, 1919, an honorable discharge, and at once resumed practice in Westfield. He is medical examiner for the John Hardrock Life Insurance Company. In the sphere of politics, Dr. Foster is an independent voter. He belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a Mason, affiliating with chapter, council and consistory, having attained the thirty-second degree. He also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dunkirk, and is medical examiner for the Maccabees.

Dr. Foster married, July 12, 1917, Ruth A., daughter of John and Margaret (Johnson) Neill, of Westfield.

Successful in the early years of his professional activity, and having a most honorable military record, Dr. Foster enters upon the future period of his career under exceptionally favorable auspices.

JOHN A. HALLIN, who for twenty-seven years has been a resident in Jamestown, N. Y., and who, since he came in 1892, has been a steady, industrious producer, connected in responsible capacity, for the greater part of the time, with the operation of furniture factories of appreciable consequence to the city of Jamestown, has had commendable success in his business efforts, and for nine years has been one of the principal stockholders, president, and also general manager of the Elk Furniture Company, Incorporated, the plant of which company is at Jamestown. He might therefore well be included among the group of successful manufacturers who have so satisfactorily aided in the development of the city and its environs, and particularly who have made Jamestown generally known throughout the country as a furniture manufacturing center of magnitude.

Like so many others of Jamestown's successful men of to-day, John A. Hallin was born in the town of Smoland, Sweden. His birth occurred on March 8, 1874, and his father, now deceased, was Carl J. Hallin, a farmer of that place. John A. Hallin attended the public school of Smoland until he was twelve years of age, at which time he had to end his school days and take to the more serious affairs of industrial life. He began to work at the paper mills, and as a mill hand remained in Sweden, near his parents, for a further six years. In 1892, however, he had made the decision which in that year brought him to America and to Jamestown, N. Y. Of course, he was in a strange land, but he was not altogether a stranger in Jamestown, for although he knew very little English, he met many good residents of Jamestown whom he knew, or who knew his parents, and still many more with whom he could converse comfortably, they being also Swedish. And he had no difficulty in finding employment, although that employment was not, at the outset, a very lucrative one. However, his inclinations were to things mechanical, and it was not long before he was quite proficient in the operation of the machines then used in wood working. He first found work in the furniture factory of the Norquist Brothers, now the A. C. Norquist Company; later he found better and more responsible employment, as a skilled workman, with the Bailey

& Jones Table Company, and subsequently with the Liberty Furniture Company, all of Jamestown. With the last-named company he was a foreman for seven years. In 1910 he, with others, including Frank A. Jacobson and T. E. Linderholm, sought to form an incorporated company, to specialize in the manufacture of library tables and pedestals. The project eventually resolved itself into the firmly established corporate concern, operated at Jamestown under the name of the Elk Furniture Company, of which company Mr. Hallin became general manager and president, and of which he became one of the principal stockholders, and its success in operation has been due primarily to John A. Hallin, who devotes the whole of his business hours to its affairs.

During his residence of more than one generation in Jamestown, Mr. Hallin has upon many occasions shown that he has the interest and development of the city at heart, and although he is more a man of production than of verbal expression, he has taken his due part in civic responsibilities. He is a member of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of New York State. By his commendable business effort, and his estimable private life, John A. Hallin has earned place in the history of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and has brought credit to the country of his origin, which has yielded to this country so many men of sterling worth, so many men who, like Mr. Hallin, by private enterprise and steady production have had so consequential a part in the industrial development of Jamestown, N. Y., during the last few decades.

Mr. Hallin was married in Jamestown, in 1896, to Anna M. Peterson, of a well known Jamestown family, also of Swedish antecedents. They have five children: 1. Mildred, who married C. W. Hutley, of Jamestown. 2. Austrid, who is at home with her parents. 3. Delavan, who is now a high school student. 4. Evelyn. 5. Adelaide. The two last-named attend the Jamestown Grammar School.

THE ELK FURNITURE COMPANY, which received corporate powers under the laws of the State of New York in 1910, was founded by well known and substantial men of Jamestown, who had for many years prior to that held responsible positions in Jamestown furniture factories. The company was organized to enter into the manufacture of furniture, and the incorporators purposed specializing in the manufacture of dining room furniture. John A. Hallin, who for more than twenty years had been connected with the Jamestown furniture manufacturing industry, successively with the A. C. Norquist Company, the Bailey & Jones Table Company, and the Liberty Furniture Company, was elected president and general manager of the company, Frank A. Jacobson became vice-president, and T. E. Linderholm was given the secretary-treasurership of the corporation. The plant, which embraces much of the most modern wood working machinery, is housed in a two-storied building at Jamestown, and it has a floor space of 20,000 square feet. At present, the company finds steady employment for thirty-five people. Its principals are members of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of New York State.

HJALMAR ROSENQUIST, vice-president of the Advance Furniture Company, a successful manufacturing company of Jamestown, N. Y., has had a wide and diversified experience in American plants, of wood working and allied industries, since he came to the country in 1902.

He was born in Smoland, Sweden, Oct. 11, 1883, the son of Theodore and Nellie Rosenquist, who for about eighteen years have been respected and responsible residents in Jamestown, N. Y. His father had a farm in the neighborhood of Smoland, Sweden, and during his years of schooling, which extended to his fifteenth year, Hjalmar did much work on the farm. But when fourteen years old he became apprenticed as a wood carver, in Sweden, starting in the packing room, and later learning wood carving. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1902, he decided to come to America, his father having preceded him by one year and having comfortably settled in Jamestown. Crossing the seas in 1902, Hjalmar Rosenquist joined his parents in Jamestown, and soon thereafter entered the furniture making plant of the Norquist Brothers, working with them until 1904, and spending his evenings mainly in study in the night schools of the city. The plant of the Norquist Brothers was gutted by fire in 1904, and for about six months Hjalmar Rosenquist worked at sundry occupations until he entered the plant of the Automatic Voting Machine Company. After three months in that plant, he was engaged as a hand carver in the plant of the Union Furniture Company. There he remained for one year, then going to the Art Metal Construction Company's plant, where for two years he found employment in the assembly room, after which he was for eighteen months in the Ohlstrand metal plant, now known as No. 2 plant of the Art Metal Construction Company. Later he worked in the case making department of the Art Metal Company, and in various other metallic furniture plants in Jamestown and Chicago. In 1916 he, with other Jamestown men, organized the Advance Furniture Company, of which he is now vice-president, and which gives indications of developing into a plant of much importance to Jamestown.

It is singular and noteworthy that the majority of his associates in the organization of the Advance Furniture Company should be natives of Smoland, the place from which Mr. Rosenquist came to America. They form a loyal circle of coworkers, and conditions, generally, at the plant are congenial and healthy, both in the spirit of fellowship and in prospects of future substantial expansion of business. Mr. Rosenquist is unmarried. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, including the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America, the Lief Erickson, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THE PEARL CITY LAUNDRY, of Jamestown, which is a partnership enterprise of Edgar E. Myers and his two sons, F. Laverne and J. Floyd, trading under the name of E. E. Myers and Sons, was established in 1894 by the present head of the firm, in conjunction and business partnership with his elder brother, W. S. Myers. The brothers, at the outset, rented a small building, twenty-two feet by one hundred feet, at Nos. 19-21 Steel street, Jamestown, and equipped it as a general laundry. In the early years of its operation, the laundry employed five people, but the



Hjalmar Rosenquist



business developed satisfactorily until, in 1904, W. S. Myers, wishing to retire, disposed of his interest to Fred Rockwell who, three years later, sold the share to his partner, Edgar E. Myers. In 1908, Mr. Myers took his sons, F. L. and J. F., into the business as partners, and in the following year the company erected a modern brick building upon the original site, and installed the latest machinery for the highest grade of laundry work. The motive power is steam, and the plant provides work for thirty people, and specializes in bundle work, such as shirts, collars, and the like. That the partners intend to conduct the service in thoroughly up-to-date methods is evidenced by their collection and delivery service, which is expeditiously accomplished by the use of four motor trucks, owned by the partners.

EDGAR E. MYERS who, with his brother, has conducted the Pearl City Laundry in Jamestown, N. Y., for twenty-five years, and by whose energy and enterprise Jamestown has been provided with a domestic utility which yields labor for thirty people, and needs four motor trucks to cope expeditiously with the volume of the local demand for the service, is a public-spirited and industrious man, who has earnestly endeavored to establish for the people of Jamestown as efficient a laundry service as they could reasonably hope for.

He was born in Woodcock township, Crawford county, Pa., Aug. 9, 1856, the son of John G. and Emmeline Myers, of that place, both of whom are deceased. His father, John G. Myers, had an agricultural property of some extent in that township, and the boy, after having attended the common school of the district until he was ten years of age, started to work on the parental farm. Until he was eighteen years old he remained at home, assisting in the work of the farm, but then and for several years thereafter hired out as a farm hand, later becoming a carpenter, working at that trade for several years, eventually, however, returning to the farm and there working until he had reached the age of thirty-five years. Then he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, where his brother was independently established as a laundryman. In that place he remained, assisting his brother in the operation of the laundry, until 1894, when they both came to Jamestown, N. Y., and in partnership established the Pearl City Laundry of that place. Their success has been referred to hereinbefore, and comment regarding the laundry is also made in the industrial section of the historical record of Chautauqua county. Mr. Myers is an interested member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and in his phase of industrial effort has contributed satisfactorily to the well being of the community.

Mr. Myers married (first) Roberta A. Winston, of a Crawford county, Pa., family. She died in Oct., 1891, having borne to him two children, sons, F. Laverne and J. Floyd. On April 8, 1894, Mr. Myers married (second) in Jamestown, N. Y., Minnie E. Woods, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Mrs. Myers is still living, but there has been no issue to the marriage. Both sons of Edgar E. Myers by his first wife, Roberta A. (Winston) Myers, are partners with their father in the laundry business.

L. DELOS POWERS—A well known undertaker of the city of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is L. Delos Powers, a native of this State. He was born in the town of Harmony, Panama, N. Y., May 6, 1846, a son of Luther and Polly (Rundell) Powers, highly esteemed residents of the town of Harmony.

L. Delos Powers received his education in the common schools of his native town. After finishing his education, such as the locality furnished in those days, he began work on the home farm. In addition to his farming, he was well skilled at painting, paper hanging, carpentry, and blacksmithing, in fact he was such a clever and handy man that he could do almost any kind of work for which he could secure the tools. He had learned the trade of cooper with G. A. Matson at Blockville, with whom he remained from 1862 to 1867. He also worked at the trade of blacksmithing. At this same place he was appointed, in 1874, postmaster and elected justice of the peace. Thirteen years later, in 1887, he came to Jamestown, where he was engaged in the work of carpentry and painting until an accident occurred which incapacitated him for some time. While working on a factory being built by Birch & Hall, Mr. Powers fell about forty-five feet, and after this fall he never engaged in this kind of work again. He was employed in picture framing with L. C. Reed, later with Theodore Van Dusen, and while with Mr. Van Dusen he learned the undertaking business. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Mr. Henderson, and they engaged in the undertaking business under the firm name of Powers & Henderson, continuing for one year, until a severe attack of rheumatism compelled Mr. Powers to quit. But the next year he regained his health, and he started in the undertaking business on his own account, in which line of work he was very successful. He was at this time connected also with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and to date (1919) he has written nearly \$2,000,000 worth of insurance. Mr. Powers is a Mason of high standing, and belongs to Mt. Moriah Lodge; Blue Lodge, No. 145; the chapter, the commandery, of which he was prelate; the independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mt. Taber Lodge, No. 780, has gone through all the chairs, and belongs to the camp and to the Daughters of Rebekah. For over twenty years he has been a trustee and also superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Church at Jamestown, and he is a strong advocate of prohibition.

On March 28, 1865, L. Delos Powers was married to Mary Jane Sweet, and in 1915 they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. They are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Edgar L., now assistant to his father; he married Edith Robbins, and they have five children: Leslie E., Leland R., Marion, Emogene, Kleber. 2. Mary Emogene, wife of James H. Mason, lives in Jamestown; they have a daughter, Meave Lucile. 3. Ora L., married S. J. Frigault, lives at Jamestown, and has a son, Loren Delos. Mr. Powers is one of a family of nine children, only two of whom are living at the present time (1919).

Mr. Power's father was a farmer. He had two brothers who served in the Civil War, both of whom are now deceased: Orville R.; and Francis Gilbert, who

fought with the 112th Company in the Civil War, and lived at Winfield, Kan. The career of Orville R. Powers could not be better told than to quote the words of tribute written by those who knew him.

A letter from Sergeant Day, of Lieutenant Powers' company, dated March 11, on the field of battle, says:

Lieut. O. R. Powers was mortally wounded on the 7th inst. while bravely trying to form our company, which was retreating in great confusion. He was wounded in the right lung and lived thirty-six hours. I carried him from the field and took care of him till he died. * * * He was deeply loved by every member of our company, a more brave and noble man I never knew.

Lieutenant Powers' captain, Capt. Rust, details his death the same as above:

Shot in the breast, while nobly discharging his duty, cheering the men to action.

C. K. Judson, editor of the Freeport "Journal," says to the bereaved mother:

He was indeed a son of whom to be proud. Noble, generous, gifted, brave and manly—all loved him who knew him. * * * Of all the young men of my acquaintance, for none had I pictured a more brilliant career than for him. In his profession he had already taken a high stand, and had a splendid opportunity ahead. Had he lived—as a man of honor, a man of talents rare, a man of wide influence, he would have had few equals. * * * Orville was a noble, a true, a virtuous young man and he has gone to his reward. Here in the West, as at East, he left scores of friends who loved him.

Mr. Judson says also in his "Journal:"

From boyhood up, he was the favorite in whatever circle he moved. Naturally gifted, of warm, generous impulses, and guided always by a keen sense of honor and equal justice, he was universally esteemed and beloved, and worked his way to a position of influence rarely attained by one so young—but a little over twenty-three years of age at the time of his death. His profession was that of the law, and in it, among the members of the bar at Ottawa and Mendota, he was considered one of the most promising. The gallant, the noble, the gifted, the brave, the beloved son, the cherished brother, the dead friend, is fallen.

A beautiful trait in the character of the deceased was his deep filial affection. "Tell my mother," said the expiring patriot, "if I could see her before I die I should be happy."

The man with whom he studied writes to Mrs. Powers:

I have often heard him speak in the most ardent and devoted terms of his mother; and of veneration and respect for his father, and a determination never to add any more to the expenses of his parents in enabling him to get his profession.

This beautiful picture of the character of the deceased needs but the finishing touch of his own correct and graceful pen in detailing the motives that led him to the steps that cost him his life. Here his virtues shine most gloriously. In a letter to his beloved mother, written April 17, 1861, he says:

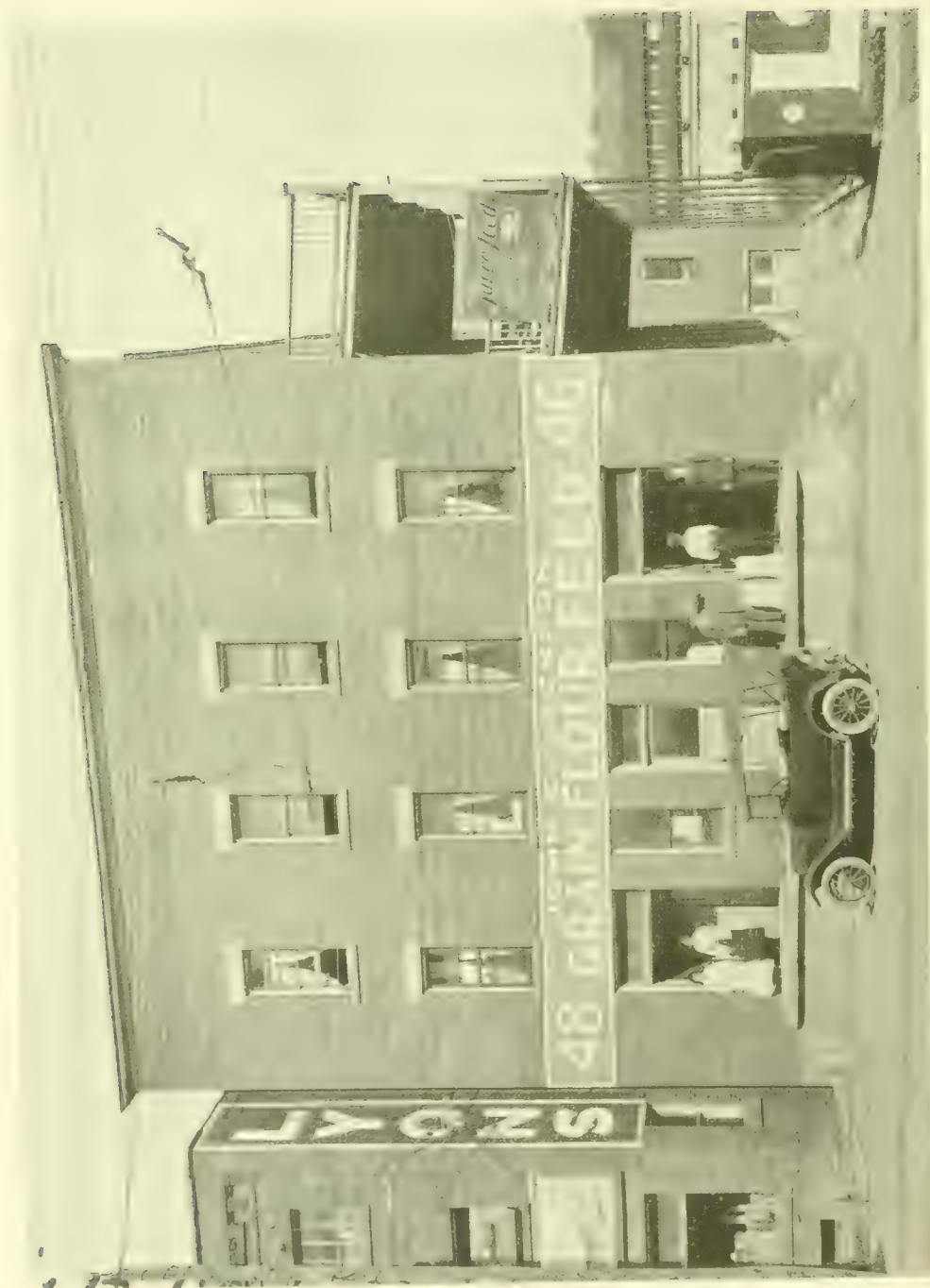
Law and special pleading have no charms for me, when our country is on the verge of ruin. I wish to first find out whether we have any law, before I engage in administering it. * * * No one regrets more than I the necessity of a war between the North and the South. But the choice lies not with us now, they have inaugurated the fratricidal strife and our only ultimatum is fight or ruin. God be judge between us. I feel it my duty as a lover of law and order, as a firm advocate of free government, as an American citizen, to do my duty to my country in this her time of need. I should think myself as unworthy and undeserving the protection of the laws, and the blessings

of freedom, were I unwilling to do all in my power to protect and preserve them. My allegiance is due and owing to the Union as it is, and God helping me I will fight, and if must be, die in maintaining it unimpaired. We are forming a company of troops here, and I have enlisted. Of course I expect to come out safe and sound, but the chances are decidedly against it. I think as much of my life as any one probably, and would not foolishly throw it away. But God forbid that I should seek to preserve it by any act of cowardice, or shrinking from my plain duty. I deplore wars in every form, but there never was a more holy cause than this for fighting to the death. If our country comes out victorious over its traitorous enemies—as I have not doubt it will, I shall be happy to live and enjoy its benefits. But if she falls, torn and dismembered, disdained and dishonored, I am willing to fall with it. I have no desire to survive its ruin. * * * Tell father the old name shall not be dishonored by any craven act of mine, but I'll fight for my freedom and my country or fall in their defence. * * *

L. Delos Powers' grandson, Leslie E. Powers, went into the service of the United States in April, 1918. About four weeks later, he was sent across and was orderly to a lieutenant in the machine gun company. He was in the battle of Argonne for three days, and saw much active service over there.

DR. DARWIN CLARE PERKINS, one of the popular and successful physicians of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a son of Truman Horton and Carrie Ione (Andrews) Perkins, old and highly respected residents of the town of Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y.

It was at that place that Dr. Perkins was born July 28, 1879, and his childhood was spent there. His father was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and the lad was the recipient of an excellent education as well as enjoying splendid home influences which made for culture and enlightenment. As a lad he attended the grammar and high schools of Alexander, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1895. He then took a special course in the arts, and at the same time studied medicine, it having been his decision, made while he was little more than a lad, to adopt the latter as a profession in life. He studied for five years on these various subjects, working his way through the various institutions which he attended. Dr. Perkins then took the full medical course at Cornell College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1906, winning his degree as Doctor of Medicine at the same time. Still later he took special studies in maternity cases at the Metropolitan Hospital in New York City, and having completed these, came to Jamestown, where he began practice in the same year. Dr. Perkins has specialized in obstetrics, and now does a very large amount of work in this line. He enjoys a wide reputation for skill in his branch of the medical science, and is recognized as one of the leading obstetricians in this part of the State. In addition to his medical activities, Dr. Perkins participates largely in the general life of the community, and is a member of a number of prominent organizations here, including the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also affiliated with the Order of Eagles, and is a well known figure in social circles. In politics Dr. Perkins is a staunch Republican, but has not taken an active part in local politics, as the demands made upon his time and energies by his profession have rendered that impossible. In spite of his enormous practice, Dr.



THE JOHN E. JACKSON PLACE OF BUSINESS ON MARKET STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Perkins consistently takes time for rest and recreation, believing that by a sufficient amount of relaxation he is enabled to do his best work. He is especially fond of fishing and automobiling, but enjoys in a large degree out-door sports.

Dr. Perkins was united in marriage at Pembroke, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1900, with Margaret Zwetsch, a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Weimer) Zwetsch, of Pembroke, and they are the parents of two children, as follows: Dorothy Evelyn, born June 27, 1907, and Margaret Ione, born Oct. 22, 1911.

JOHN E. JACKSON—The bearer of this name is well known not only in his home town of Jamestown, but also among the farmers of the vicinity. As the proprietor of a flourishing flour and feed business he is brought much into contact with this valuable class of the population who, like his friends and neighbors in Jamestown, esteem him equally as a business man and a citizen.

John E. Jackson was born Oct. 1, 1863, in Sweden, and is a son of John and Frederica (Hammer) Jackson. He was educated in elementary schools of his native land and at the age of fourteen began to work in a milling plant where he learned the miller's trade which he followed as long as he remained in Sweden.

In 1887 Mr. Jackson emigrated to the United States and settled in Jamestown, where he found employment in the factory of the Johnson Sash and Door Company and there learned the carpenter's trade. After remaining one year he obtained a position as miller with the Brokelins Mill Feed Company, eventually resigning in order that he might be free to go into business for himself. In partnership with his brother Peter he leased a mill and became a retail feed and grain dealer. After a time they erected a building on Forest avenue, but it was not long before they deemed it best to sell out. Mr. Jackson's brother then went West and he himself purchased a lot on which he erected a four-story brick structure, 40x90 feet, with a four-story addition, 34x90, at 46-48 Market street, having a grain elevator. In February, 1908, the building was finished and in it he has ever since conducted a large, prosperous and constantly growing retail flour business, the four-story addition being erected in 1916.

The brother with whom Mr. Jackson went into business and who is now in business for himself in Portland, Ore., is not his only brother. The others are Charles, who is a milk dealer in Jamestown, and Axel, now in Denver, Col. The sisters are Miss Ida Jackson, now living in California, Mrs. Minnie Anderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Hulda Peterson, of Jamestown. Another sister, Mrs. Alma Swanson, died at Jamestown.

In politics Mr. Jackson is a Republican, but has never taken any active part in public affairs, though always ready to "lend a hand" in the improvement of community conditions. Ever since coming to the United States he has been a member of the Swedish Mission.

Mr. Jackson married Anna C. Benson, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Marvin William, who attends school and is already the assistant of his father, with a full knowledge of the business; and Linnea Dora.

John E. Jackson is a fine type of the self-made man. Would that Sweden would send us many more like him!

MERRITT S. CARLTON, who on May 23, 1918, acquired the substantial jewelry business of H. L. Rick-enbrode at Westfield, and later the business at Watertown, and has since given indication that he will be one of the representative retail business men of Chautauqua county, has had a wide experience as a jeweler, watch engraver and repairer.

Merritt S. Carlton was born in Poultny, Vt., on May 30, 1891, the son of Fred R. and Mary (Scott) Carlton. His parents were well circumstanced and of good family. Merritt S. was given good educational facilities, passing through the graded and high schools of his native place, and then taking a commercial course at the Troy Conference Academy. Entering commercial life, he was for a while a clerk in a hardware store, but having decided to qualify as a jeweler, watch engraver and repairer, he proceeded to Philadelphia, and there entered upon the course of the Philadelphia College of Horology and Engraving. Since then he has followed his trade, gaining much experience in employment as a jeweler at Bay Shore, Long Island, and at Ithaca, N. Y. Eventually, he entered into independent business as a jeweler in his home town, Poultny, Vt., but after a disastrous fire in Dec., 1917, he did not attempt to rebuild his Poultny business, but soon went to St. Augustine, Fla., with the Greenleaf and Crosby Company. He returned North, and on May 19, 1918, came to live in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and there purchased the jewelry business then owned by H. L. Rick-enbrode, of Westfield. This he conducted until May 12, 1920, when he disposed of this business to G. L. Thomas and bought a much larger one, an old established jewelry store at No. 107 Court and No. 106 Arsenal streets, Watertown N. Y., May 22, 1920, formerly owned by W. S. Quencer, who established the business in 1892.

Mr. Carlton is a man of courteous bearing, obliging and honest, believes that good workmanship is good business, even though the present return may not represent its full value. Poor workmanship he would not countenance under any consideration, and as the years pass, the people he serves will generally become aware of that. Politically, Mr. Carlton is a Republican; and by religious conviction, is a Baptist. He attends the local church of that faith, and loyally supports it. Fraternally, he is a Mason.

Mr. Carlton is entering interestedly into the public and community life of Westfield, and is generally recognized as an alert business man whose service is based upon the dictates of a conscientious Christian spirit, and a high standard of business and moral integrity.

MURRAY H. DAVIS, justice of the peace at Falconer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and the holder of public offices of responsibility and honor for more than thirty years, has a public record worthy of note in a history of the county in which he has spent his entire life. He and his father were mainly responsible for the incorporation of the village of Falconer, and

they were instrumental in bringing about the charter by which Jamestown became a city. The numerous offices he has filled in public life are detailed hereinafter, and they include the highest honors of the community in which he lives. His administration of his present judicial office has been marked by an understanding of law and an impartiality of finding such as would "grace a higher court than that of justice," stated a prominent county official. A recent number of a current local periodical stated the following regarding the justice of the peace, or as he is popularly called, Judge Davis:

As to police protection, Falconer has at the present time as good, if not better service than Jamestown could give. Our untiring and efficient justice of the peace, Murray H. Davis, maintains a police court right in the heart of the village which is second to none.

Murray H. Davis was born Dec. 21, 1859, at Kiantone, Chautauqua county, N. Y., the son of Gilbert L. and Adeline (Van Namee) Davis. He comes of a family which for more than a century has had residence in Chautauqua county, and his ancestry traces back to a pioneer family of the State of Vermont. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Paul Davis, came to the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., from Vermont, 1811, and resided in Carroll until his demise, which occurred in 1826. His maternal great-grandfather, Consider Benson, was also a pioneer of that section of New York State. He followed farming at Carroll, and shouldered a flint-lock musket during the Second War with England. He died at Falconer, April 3, 1855. Simeon C. Davis, grandfather of Murray H. Davis, and son of the Rev. Paul Davis, was born at Wardsborough, Vt., Oct. 15, 1788, and lived on the paternal acres, industriously farming and also learning the trade of mason until he became of age. Thereafter he worked at his trade in the locality until 1811, when he came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., settling at Carroll, and intermittently followed farming and masonry for twenty-two years. He married (first) Lydia Tobey, Aug. 11, 1814, and (second) Betsy P. Benson, Sept. 22, 1822. His first wife died Jan. 19, 1822, having borne to him four children: Simeon C., Jr., Mary, Joseph D., and John T. His second wife also bore him four children: Lydia A., Susan P., Gilbert L. and Josiah. Simeon C. Davis was a Whig of strong personality, and religious fervour. He was highly esteemed in his locality, and elected to many local offices of honor. Throughout his life he was an ardent Baptist, and during the Second War with England gave the Republic military service. He organized a regiment of home guards, or at least aided in the organization, and the troops—practically all youths—did effective service in guarding the frontier at Plattsburg, Vt. He died in Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 12, 1836.

Gilbert L. Davis, son of Simeon C. and Betsy P. (Benson) Davis, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 14, 1828. He received such academic education as was then possible in the schools of the district, and as he grew up took some part in the tilling of the parental estate. He also underwent an apprenticeship in carpentry. Later in life, he erected many residences and buildings in Falconer, N. Y., but his principal occupation, as well as his hobby, was farming. He eventually, in 1875, removed to the village of Falconer, N. Y., residing there until his death in 1909.

Gilbert L. Davis took an active part in public affairs, and was one of the Republican leaders in his district. For fifteen years he was a justice of the peace, and especially did much to promote an improved educational system for the village of Falconer, of which he was one of the founders. By religious conviction, he was a Congregationalist and attended the local church, supporting it both by his personal services and liberal contributions. On June 22, 1847, he married Adeline Van Namee. They had three children: 1. George G., born May 9, 1848, died Nov. 2, 1885; he became a physician, graduate of the medical college of the University of Michigan, and practiced his profession in Frewsburg, N. Y., for fifteen years. 2. James A., who died in 1861, aged twelve years. 3. Murray H., of whom further.

Murray H. Davis received his elementary education in the graded schools of his locality, and then entered the Jamestown High School, from which he duly graduated. Taking up business life, for a year after leaving school he assisted his father in the operation of the farm, and after the family removed to Falconer, his father and he did considerable business as building contractors. This brought them into real estate operations, and by their enterprise in purchasing land, building residences, and then selling the property, did much to develop the neighborhood of Falconer. After the death of his father, Murray H. Davis continued to deal in real estate, but also took a very active part in public affairs. He has been in public office almost continuously since he became of age. His father and he were the prime movers in securing the city charter for Jamestown, and Murray H. was the first town clerk of Ellcott, an office he held for several years. He was overseer of the poor for fifteen years; was town assessor, county officer of the poor for several years, and president for eleven years. He served on the county committee for several years; was twice elected to the village board, has been its president twice, and was trustee of the board for four years. His father and he organized the Union Free School, and at his father's death, Murray H. was appointed to succeed him as justice of the peace, which judicial office he has since administered, with much credit to himself. He is a member of the Methodist church, is a staunch and active Republican in politics, and fraternally belongs to the Odd Fellows order.

On March 6, 1894, Murray H. Davis married Laura J. Cook, of Rochester, N. Y. They have two children: Paul A., who follows literary work, and is a senior on the editorial staff of the Jamestown "Morning Post;" and Herschell C., who is a chemist, employed in the laboratory of the Salisbury Wheel and Axle Company of Jamestown.

HARMAN FARR—In or about the year 1882 a family named Farr crossed the boundary line separating Canada from the United States. The family consisted of the father, Thomas, and his wife Maria (Knott) Farr, and in addition to these, six children, one of whom was Harman.

Harman Farr was born in Toronto, Canada, March 14, 1872, and was ten years old when his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and boy like, he was most anxious to leave



George M. Barlney D.C.

school and go to work. He found employment in an upholsterer's shop where, in 1885, he started to learn that trade. For two years he remained at this work, and then gave it up to begin learning the trade of machine wood working. This was in 1887, and for the next three years he devoted himself to learning everything in connection with this line of business. In 1890 Harman Farr and his brother Joseph started in partnership to do wall papering, painting, and other work of this kind. For a time they continued it, then Harman Farr went out to the Pacific coast, remaining there eight months, during which time he was engaged in wood working in the State of Washington. Upon his return to Buffalo in 1892, Mr. Farr started in business for himself, again taking up papering and painting. Four years later he sold out, and in 1896 went to Chautauqua, and upon a very limited capital opened a shop to do papering, painting, and all kinds of interior decorating. He met with considerable success, and continued in this line for ten years; at the end of this time he sold out again and with his own capital started in the lumber business, supplying the entire territory about Lake Chautauqua. He started with six men and two trucks. Now it is known as the Farr Lumber Company, dealers in lumber and builders' supplies, Harman Farr being president and general manager, and James Powers secretary and treasurer. Mr. Farr is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the commandery. He is independent in politics, being free to vote for whichever candidate he prefers. The Farr family attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Chautauqua.

In Chautauqua, Sept. 30, 1893, Harman Farr was united in marriage to Pauline M. Nash, a resident of that town. From this union six children were born: 1. Hazel M., now a teacher in the Buffalo Normal School. 2. Alfred E., at present in the mechanical engineering school of the University of Cincinnati; he enlisted in the navy, in March, 1918, and was assigned for duty on a torpedo destroyer about to make a trip to the other side; after reaching their destination he was taken sick and was transferred to the United States Steamship "Allegheny." 3. Elsworth J., also a student at the University of Cincinnati in the chemical engineering class; he was in an officer's training camp for the army at Oberlin College, Ohio. 4. Harriet M., a pupil at the Chautauqua High School. 5. Marion Maud, also attending the high school. 6. Helen, also attending the high school. Mr. Farr is very desirous that all his children shall have the benefit of a good education.

During the years that Mr. Farr's father lived in Ontario, Canada, he was a farmer on a large, general scale, and also conducted a distillery. He died in April, 1902. The mother of Harman Farr was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and died in Buffalo in Feb., 1911. The brothers and sisters of Harman Farr were: 1. Arthur William, a bus driver in Buffalo. 2. Joseph Victor, died at Buffalo. 3. Alfred Ernest, a wood worker and carpenter, died in Sacramento, Cal., at the age of eighteen. 4. Harry Loftus, a dealer in lumber at Buffalo. 5. Ida May, living in Buffalo.

William Farr, grandfather of Harman Farr, was the first business man in that section of the country known as Muddy York, Toronto; he started a distillery to

supply the demand for liquor of an army post stationed near by. He had crossed the ocean seven times, on three of these trips being shipwrecked. William Farr died in 1881.

Harman Farr has been a very successful man in business; he has given much energy and concentrated thought to the various undertakings in which he has been engaged, and now is enjoying the reward which is the due of all selfmade men that their own hard work has brought about.

GEORGE MICHAEL MCCARTNEY—One of the best known practitioners of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has an office at No. 121 West Third street, is Dr. George Michael McCartney, whose reputation in his own special line is second to none in this entire region.

Dr. McCartney was born on a farm in Mercer county, Pa., January 17, 1876, a son of William Perry and Mary (Slater) McCartney, the former for many years a farmer and now deceased, and the latter surviving him. Dr. McCartney attended as a child the local district schools, and then began his preparation for his professional career by becoming an attendant at the State Hospital of Pennsylvania at Warren. He quickly showed such skill and aptness in performing his task that he was promoted to the position of orderly, and a little later was transferred to the Turkish Bath Department of the same institution. While thus employed he made a study by himself of the subject of therapy, and later with the money he had saved took a full course at the American College of Mechano Therapy at Chicago, Ill., graduating from the same with the class of 1909, with the degree of M. T. Dr. McCartney then began the practice of this profession, but at the same time continued his studies along the same lines at the National School of Chiropractors and graduated from that institution in 1912 with the degree of D. C. Still continuing his studies, he graduated from the Gregory Chiropractor College with the degrees of D. C. and D. S. in 1914. He had begun his practice at Jamestown in 1911 and so continued it, but of late years his studies, which he has conducted by himself, have taken the direction of securing a complete knowledge of the human frame, and at the present time Dr. McCartney is the only bone setter in the county and the one with the largest practice between Jamestown and New York City to the east and to Youngstown, Ohio, to the west. Dr. McCartney is particularly adapted by nature to engage in the art of bone setting, and the reputation which he has won is well deserved. An unusual amount of credit is due him for the position which he has attained in his profession, as he has from the start entirely financed his own education, it being necessary for him to engage in a remunerative occupation at an early age on this account. Dr. McCartney is a member of the Presbyterian church at Jamestown, and in politics is an independent Republican.

Dr. McCartney has been married and has one child, William Theron McCartney, who was educated at the Jamestown Grammar and high schools, and is now studying mechanics in a Michigan factory.

HENRY GUENTHER, the popular and efficient postmaster of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of Laubenheim-by-Mainz, Germany, where his birth occurred March 3, 1861, a son of John A. and Anna (Mueller) Guenther. Adam J. Guenther, the grandfather of Mr. Guenther, was a prominent citizen of Laubenheim, where he was proprietor of a hotel. During the Revolution of 1848, being a sympathizer with the Revolutionary leaders, he took an active part. These activities proved rather expensive as, after the restoration of the monarchist, the family's finances were rather in straitened circumstances. In order to seek fortune anew, Mathew and John A., the sons of Adam J. Guenther, went to Australia, John A. taking his family with him. John A. Guenther remained there until 1868, when he came to the United States. His son, Henry Guenther, was two years old when he accompanied his parents to Australia, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel and occupying six months. He lived in the State of Queensland, in that country, and during that time attended a school conducted by Joseph Franski, a man of great education, who was also an exile from Europe, and who had been private secretary to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and who also held the post of private secretary and manager of a large mining company in Australia in addition to running his school. Henry Guenther had many interesting experiences as a child in wild Australia, and learned to throw a boomerang with the skill of a native. He returned with his father's family for a brief visit to Germany in the autumn of 1868, and the following spring came to the United States, landing in New York City. From there he came directly to Jamestown, then a city of about five thousand inhabitants, and at once attended the public schools, as he had learned to speak English fluently in Australia. After leaving school, he went to work at cigar making. In 1880 he gave up his work for a time and took a pleasure trip through Germany, Holland, and other European countries, his travels occupying about nine months, after which he returned to the United States in the spring of 1881. He then entered the cigar manufacturing business with his father, under the firm name of J. A. Guenther & Son. From this concern the elder Mr. Guenther eventually retired, and his son continued the business under the same name for some time, after which he changed the name to Henry Guenther, and did a large wholesale and retail business. He continued in this line until the year 1915, and then, on March 19, was appointed postmaster of Jamestown.

During the forty years in which Mr. Guenther had been engaged in the cigar manufacturing business, he had become identified with the business interests of the city. Mr. Guenther has always been active in the general life of the community, and has taken a special interest in politics, being a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party. Indeed, no Democrat in the locality has done more to assist his party in spite of the fact that in this strongly Republican section it is difficult for any one of this political belief to get an elective office. He is at the present time giving his community excellent service in the important post of postmaster, his department being run in the most efficient and up-to-date manner. Under his admin-

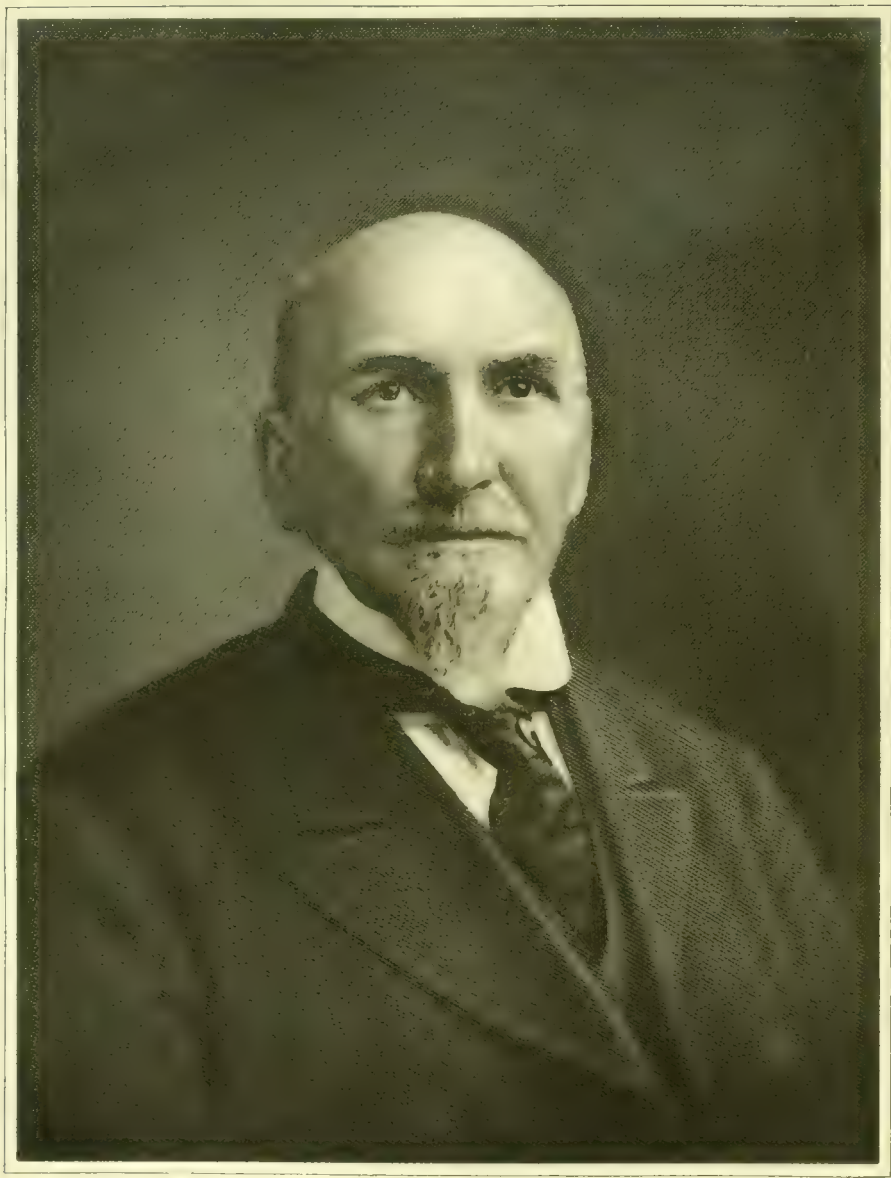
istration a branch post office has been established on the South side, the first branch office in this city. Mr. Guenther is a member of a number of fraternal orders.

Henry Guenther married, May 1, 1884, at Jamestown, Emma C. Lawson, a daughter of John and Anna Lawson, highly respected residents of the city. They are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. John H., who was educated in the Jamestown public schools and prepared for college in the high school here. He then took a special course at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and is now the assistant superintendent of a large cement manufacturing plant in Tennessee. He married, in Zanesville, Ohio, Louanna Smith, by whom he had one child, Hope Guenther. 2. Desmonda, who was educated in the public schools of Jamestown, and afterwards took a four years' course in the Margaret Morrison School at Pittsburgh, Pa. She is now dietitian in the Westmoreland Hospital in Greensburg, Pa. 3. Regina T., who was also educated in the Jamestown public schools and is now a member of the senior class at the Carnegie School of Technology, where she is studying the arts and interior designing.

HOWARD S. RODGERS is chief of the fire department of Jamestown.

JOSEPH L. FRICK, who has been for a number of years a conspicuous figure in the business life of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on a farm at Armstrong county, that State, March 26, 1872. Mr. Frick is son of David and Anna (Grimm) Frick, both of whom are now deceased, the former having pursued the occupation of farming in Pennsylvania for many years.

The early life of Joseph L. Frick was passed on his father's farm, and as a lad he attended the district schools of Armstrong county during the winter months, and during the summer assisted his father in the work about the farm. He accompanied his parents to Jamestown, N. Y., where the family removed when he was sixteen years of age, and in this city he continued his education attending the Jamestown High School for three years. He did not complete his studies in that institution, however, but entered Jamestown Business College, where he took a commercial course in order to fit him for his business career. Upon completing his studies at the last-named institution, Mr. Frick secured a position with the Jamestown Street Railway Company and remained with that concern for about seven years. In the meantime he worked his way up to the position of conductor. He was in the monument business for four years as Peterson & Frick, in Jamestown, and in 1911 opened his present enterprise in the automobile business, his garage being one of the finest in the locality. The Washington Garage at No. 317 Washington street, which he has operated since that time, is one of the best in Jamestown and contains storage room for some ninety automobiles, and in addition has a large repair department and offices. At the present time Mr. Frick handles the agency in Jamestown of the Dodge, the White, and the Nash pleasure cars and trucks, and the Detroit electric and Cleveland



John Galloway

tractor. He handles a full line of auto supplies and accessories, and does a large and very remunerative business throughout the region. Mr. Frick is a member of the Order of Maccabees, of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and the Jamestown Automobile Club. In politics he is a Republican, but the demands made upon his time and energies by his large business interests prevent him from taking that part in public affairs for which his abilities and talents so eminently qualify him.

Joseph L. Frick was united in marriage, April 4, 1902, at Jamestown, with Helen Peterson, a native of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Frick are the parents of two children, as follows: Roland, born July 2, 1908, and at the present time is a member of the freshman class of the Jamestown High School; Ruth, born May 4, 1914.

JOHN GALLOWAY—Somewhat more than a century ago William Galloway came from Scotland to make a home in Millbrook, Ontario, Canada. Here he built a dam and erected a mill on the southern end of a long 100 acres, a Canadian concession, on the northern end of which now stands the Grand Trunk Railway station of Millbrook. This pioneer had three sons: William, David and John.

The youngest son, leaving home, settled in Durham county, about four miles west of the present village of Bethany. This place, which became one of the best wheat producing farms in the county, is still in possession of the Galloway family. This John Galloway became the father of ten sons and four daughters, and of these children four are still living.

The one of these ten sons who bore his father's name, John Galloway, was born on this farm in Manvers township, Ontario, June 3, 1843. Here he lived until he was nineteen, attending the district schools of the neighborhood. Leaving this home, however, he went to Oil Creek, Pa., about 1862. Only three years earlier Drake had found oil below Titusville and had by this discovery initiated the great oil industry in this country. Mr. Galloway was an active operator at Oil Creek, Tidioute, Pithole and Pleasantville. He soon obtained several successful wells on the Espy farm and in Venango county, where oil then sold for about \$6.00 per barrel. These early oil interests were gradually extended until Mr. Galloway became a successful operator, not only in Pennsylvania, but also in Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma. He participated actively in every important oil field from Pithole to the McDonald field in 1891. In addition to production activities, Mr. Galloway was interested in pipe-line development also. He was for more than thirty years associated with those interests which afterwards became the Pure Oil Company. Although his business led him to spend much time away from home, he lived during most of his life in Jamestown. He took a keen satisfaction in his beautiful home on East Fifth street, where it was his pleasure to entertain his friends freely. He was strongly attached by sentiment to the First Baptist Church, which he attended and whose interests he promoted in many ways. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons;

Jamestown Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Ismailia Temple, Mystic Shrine; Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Jamestown Club.

On Jan. 28, 1869, at Pleasantville, Pa., Mr. Galloway was married to Sarah Calhoun, a daughter of George and Angelina (Porter) Calhoun. Their daughter, Grace Galloway, died Nov. 3, 1898. Their son, Fred J. Galloway, resides in Jamestown.

Mr. John Galloway died at Jamestown, May 20, 1917. Mr. Galloway was a man of very powerful physique, and an unusually strong will. His characteristic energy and ability as a pedestrian was known and recognized throughout the oil country. These factors combined with persistent industry and business ability to bring him a large success as an oil producer. His word was inviolate. He held his views very positively and frankly. He was generous, with the means to gratify this taste. He was very genial and hospitable, and thoroughly enjoyed entertaining his friends at his home. He was a friend of children and delighted to have them around him. He has left the impression of a virile and kindly personality.

FLOYD E. WILSON, D. V. M.—Dr. Wilson, immediately after graduation in 1914, opened an office for the practice of veterinary medicine in Fredonia, and during the six years which have since intervened he has built up a practice which takes him well over the entire country on his professional visits. He is one of Fredonia's native and highly regarded sons, his father, Frederick Wilson, a butcher and dealer in meats in Fredonia for thirty-five years prior to his death, Dec. 17, 1917. He was a man of influence, trustee of the village, an organizer of the Fredonia Board of Trade, and the incumbent of several other village offices of trust. He married Augusta Schmeiser, and they were the parents of three sons: Edward, a graduate Mechanical Engineer, Cornell University, 1911, now employed as a mechanical engineer in Detroit, Mich.; Floyd E., of further mention; Arthur, a veteran of the World War, serving with the 77th Division, American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Floyd E. Wilson was born in Fredonia, N. Y., March 14, 1892. He was educated in the village public schools, Fredonia State Normal, Cornell University, Veterinarian Department, and New York State Veterinary College, receiving his degree D. V. M. from the last-named institution at graduation, class of 1914. He began practice in Fredonia the same year, and is there well established and prosperous. He is a member of the college fraternity, Alpha Psi; Fredonia Chamber of Commerce; second vice-president of the Chautauqua County Fair Association; member of the Citizens' Club, the Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican. His professional society is the Western New York Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. Wilson married, Aug. 16, 1916, Paula Marie Phelps, daughter of Charles and Caroline Phelps. They are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Phelps Wilson.

JOHN WALWORTH HUNN—The name of the president of Fredonia village is one which will attract attention without the assistance of any introductory clauses. Nevertheless, it may not be inappropriate to say of Mr. Hunn that he has been for years a well known business man, and that he has always taken an active part in any movement having for its object the betterment of community conditions.

John Walworth Hunn was born June 21, 1849, in the town of Dunkirk, then Pomfret, on a farm about two miles from Fredonia, and is a son of Alexander and Julia (Clark) Hunn. The Hunn family came to Pomfret from Ontario county, N. Y., in 1835. The education of John Walworth Hunn was received in local district schools and at the old Fredonia Academy, and until attaining his majority he remained on the farm, going then to Fredonia and obtaining a clerkship in a store during the holiday or "rush" season. It followed that he remained in that store for ten years, at the end of that time engaging in the manufacture of corsets and forming a partnership which is now in process of liquidation. In the present year Mr. Hunn retires from business. The principles of the Democratic party are those to which Mr. Hunn has always given his allegiance, and he has ever been active in local politics. For five years he served on the Board of Health, for another five years was trustee, and while holding that office served as chairman of the fire, water, sewers and finance committees, holding each position in turn. He is now president (mayor) of the village, and giving his fellow citizens a most satisfactory administration. He affiliates with the Masonic lodge of Fredonia, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hunn married, June 30, 1880, Kitty, daughter of C. T. and Martha M. Wygant, of Fredonia, and they became the parents of two children: Nettie, who died at the age of four years; and John, who lived to be only three. Mr. and Mrs. Hunn had an adopted daughter, Katharine, who is now the wife of L. M. Evans, of Mississippi, and the mother of one child, Louis Jean. Mrs. Hunn passed away on March 16, 1907.

John Walworth Hunn has a most worthy record, for not only has he devoted many years to the service of his fellow citizens, but he is now, as the guardian of their rights and interests, faithfully performing the duties of an extremely responsible office.

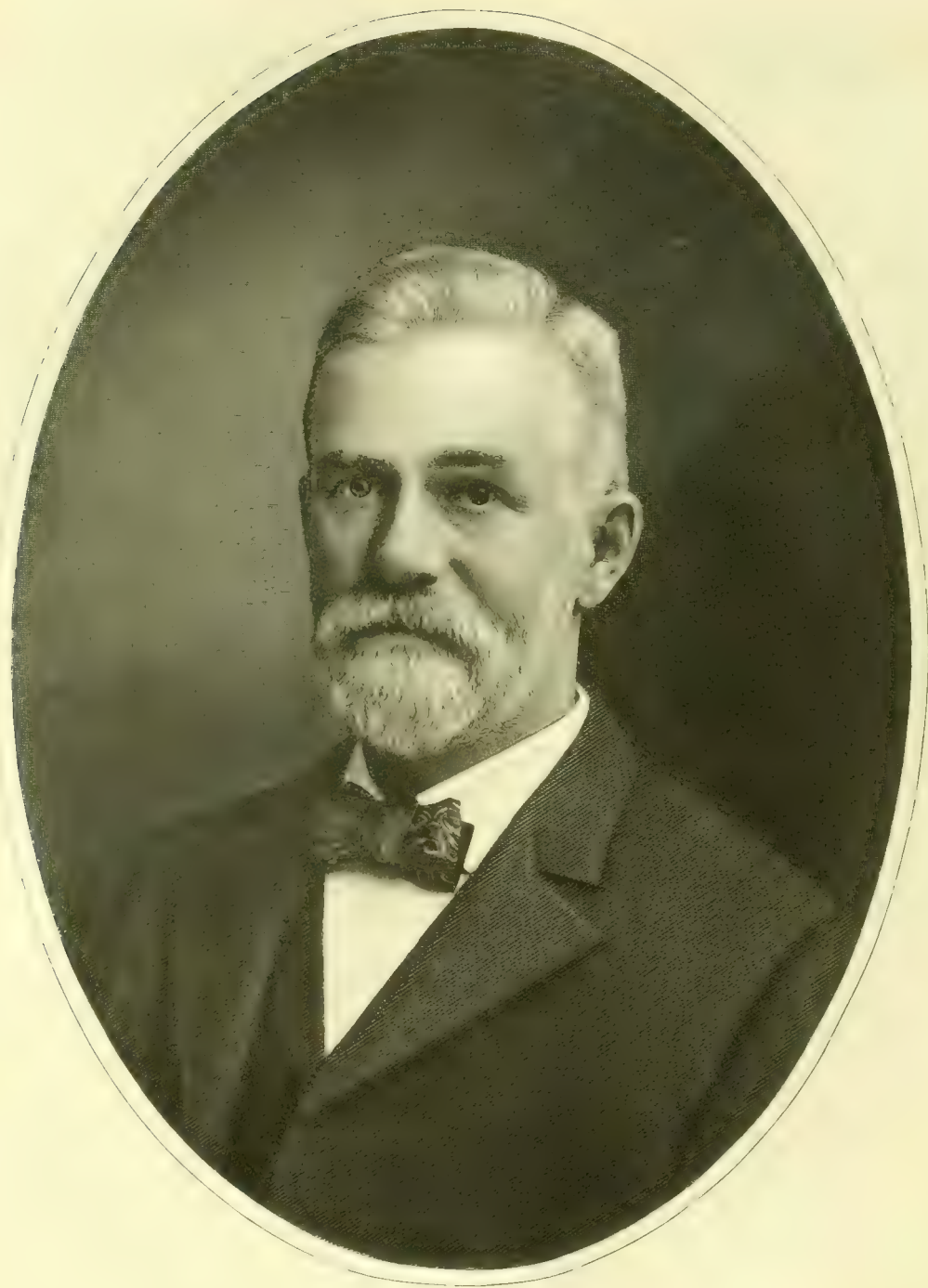
EDWARD BERGQUIST—A resident of Jamestown, N. Y., from his ninth year until his death at the age of fifty-one, Mr. Bergquist was well known and highly esteemed as business man and citizen. He was one of the founders of the Alliance Furniture Company and, until the complete failure of his health in 1917, was its able superintendent. He was a man of progressive spirit, very friendly and generous, devoted to his home and family, with a love for out-of-doors which he indulged in in auto riding with his family. Baseball appealed to him, and he greatly enjoyed a good game. He was a son of Andrew Gabriel and Maria Gustavia (Isaacson) Bergquist, his father a coffin manufacturer of Sweden. They were the parents of six sons, all save one, Charles, coming to the United States; Gustav, now living in Jamestown, Frank, William, and Peter, in Buffalo, N. Y. Four daughters

also came to the United States: Mrs. Carrie (Bergquist) Jones, of Madrid, Iowa; Mrs. Emma (Bergquist) Johnson; Mrs. Josephine (Bergquist) Berg; and Mrs. Otelia (Bergquist) Westrom, all of Jamestown, N. Y. In 1876, Andrew G. and Maria G. Bergquist came to the United States, settled in Jamestown, N. Y., and there resided the remaining years of their lives.

Edward Bergquist was born at Bodeberg, Steinberger, Forsainlinger, Sweden, April 9, 1867, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1918. From the age of six years until brought to the United States, three years later, he attended school, and from the coming of the family to Jamestown, in 1876, until about 1881, he attended the public school there. He was in his fifteenth year when he began wage earning at the Novelty Works on Willard street, and from there he went to Buffalo, N. Y., entering the employ of the Jewel Refrigerator Company. In Buffalo, he met his future wife, and after their marriage in 1892 he returned to Jamestown, their first home being on Walnut street. He was employed in Jamestown in factory work for others until 1905, when, with seven others, he organized the Alliance Furniture Company of Jamestown. Mr. Bergquist was chosen superintendent of the plant, and in that position remained until about one year prior to his death, when his health failed and he was compelled to retire from all active participation in the company's affairs. Mr. Bergquist took no part in the political life of his city, and was not bound by party ties, casting his vote for the candidates he considered best fitted for the offices to which they aspired. He was a member of the Swedish Brotherhood of America; Jamestown Chamber of Commerce; Jamestown Manufacturers' Association; and the First Swedish Church, his family also belonging to that church.

Edward Bergquist married, at the bride's home in Chandlers Valley, Pa., June 5, 1892, Eva Eugenia Lindberg, born at Chandlers Valley, daughter of Gustaf Olaf and Anna Sophia (Swanson) Lindberg. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bergquist began house-keeping in Jamestown on Walnut street, but later moved to a home which Mr. Bergquist had caused to be built on Cedar avenue. From there he moved to a larger home on Allen street, where Mr. Bergquist died. Later Mrs. Bergquist sold the Allen street home and bought her present residence, No. 12 Beverly place, Jamestown. To Mr. and Mrs. Bergquist have been born four daughters: 1. Esther Edna, employed in the office of the Salisbury Axle Company. 2. Julia Elvira, married, Jan. 3, 1920, Ernest Sundquist, of Jamestown, who served eighteen months in the United States army during the World War, nine of these months being in overseas service in France. 3. Alma Eugenia Caroline, married, Nov. 9, 1918, Rudolph Anderberg, who served in the United States army in this country during the World War; he died in Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1918, five weeks after his marriage, being stricken with influenza and pneumonia. 4. Genievieve Ethelyn, a high school student.

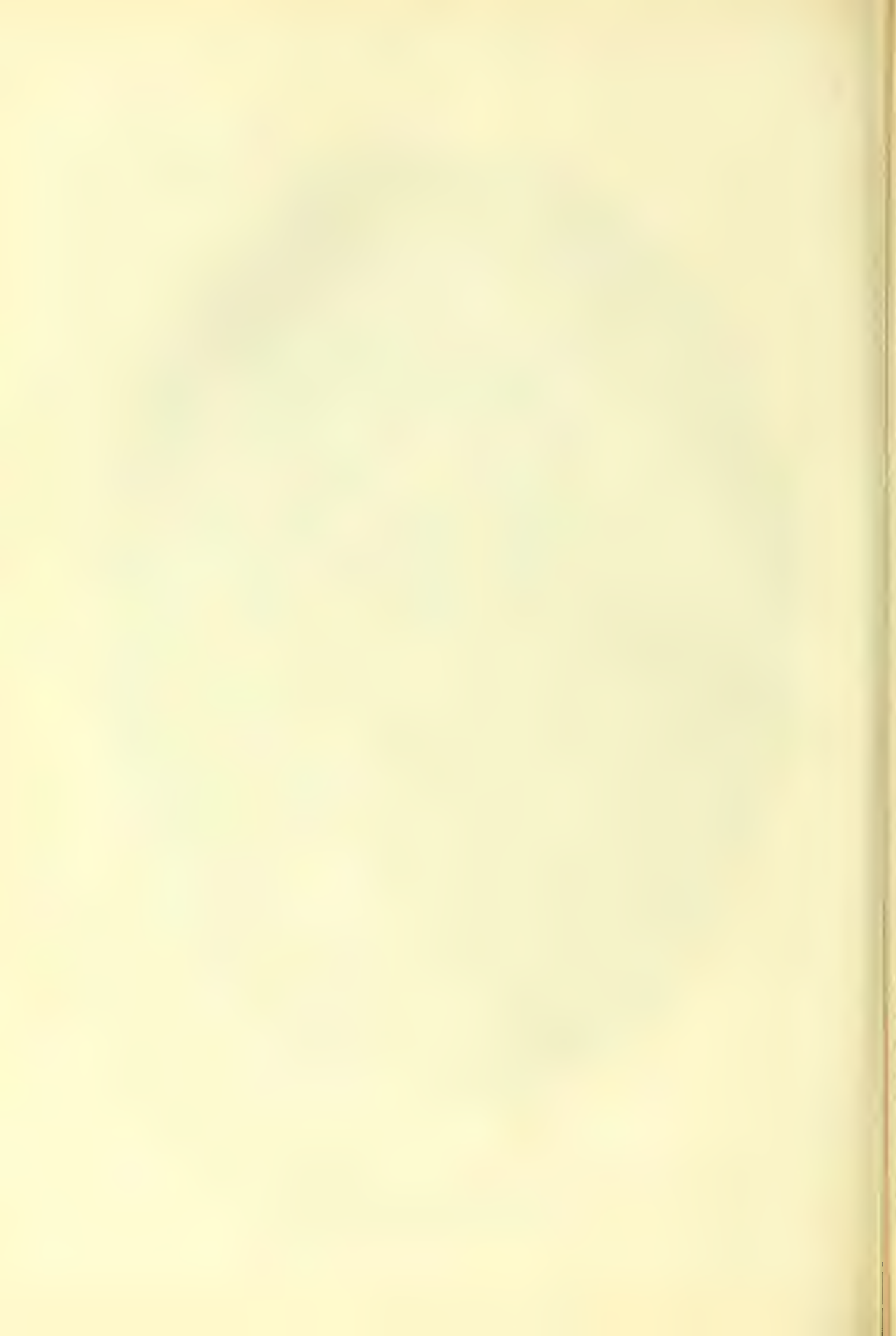
SAMUEL BRIGGS—From 1873 until his death, thirty-five years later, Samuel Briggs was an honored resident of Jamestown, N. Y., a prosperous manufac-



Samuel Briggs



Jane L. Vorseme Briggs



turer and highly esteemed citizen. He was a man of strict integrity and upright life, devoted to his home and family, very friendly and genial in nature, winning the friendship of all who knew him. His years, sixty, were well spent, and he passed to his reward with a record of usefulness and honor to be envied.

Samuel Briggs was born at Windhill, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 29, 1848, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1908, son of David and Martha (Kendall) Briggs, his parents dying in Jamestown. Samuel Briggs had but limited educational advantages, having to make his own way in the world at the age of eight. From that age he attended school for half day sessions only, the other half day being spent in a worsted mill. His next employment was in a dye house at Saltaire, England, he then being twelve years of age and allowed under the English law to work full time. But he kept up his study at such times as he had opportunity. He became a skilled dyer, and was employed at that trade in England until 1872, when he came to the United States, locating in Manchester, N. H., where he became foreman of the dyeing department of a woolen mill. In 1873, he located in Jamestown, N. Y., which was ever afterward his home. He at once entered the employ of the Alpaca Mills (now the Jamestown Worsted Mills), as head of the dyeing department, advancing to the position of superintendent, finally becoming a partner in the business as a member of the firm of Hall & Company. He retained his position as superintendent after becoming a partner, holding that relation to the business as long as he lived, having full supervision of the immense textile plant employing about one thousand hands.

Mr. Briggs won his way to position and a competence through his own meritorious efforts, and in the truest best sense was a "selfmade" man. He began at the bottom of the ladder, obtained his education largely through self study out of school, and filled every position so well that it was inevitable that promotion should follow. He was a good judge of human nature, and was always on the best of terms with the men in his employ, treating them with consideration and fairness. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted city, her people and institutions, and bore his share of civic responsibility. He served for five terms in the City Council; aided in the organization of the Union Trust Company of Jamestown in 1894, and served as director and vice-president of this company until his death; was president of the Jamestown Brass Band Association; took a deep interest in the Anglo-American Brass Band, composed largely of Englishmen; was a charter member of Chautauqua Lodge, No. 107, Sons of St. George; member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Commandery, Knights Templar, and later became a charter member of the newly constituted Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, chartered Oct. 7, 1887, and during the years 1891 and 1892 served as eminent commander, and was one of the organizers of Past Commanders' Association of Jamestown. He became a member of the Mystic Shrine at Utica, N. Y., in Sept., 1887, and when Ismailia Temple was constituted in Buffalo, N. Y., demitted to that temple. In March, 1895, in company with a class

of seventy-two, he received the degree of Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and later became a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Jamestown, chartered Jan. 4, 1904, and was elected sovereign prince of Jamestown Council, Princes of Jerusalem.

Mr. Briggs married, April 23, 1873, in Milton, N. H., Jane Newsome, born Sept. 4, 1846, in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, died Jan. 25, 1908, in Jamestown, N. Y., daughter of Abraham Newsome. Mrs. Briggs preceded her husband in death but two days, and both were buried in Lakeview Cemetery. She was a devoted wife and mother, a devoted Christian whose faith gloriously sustained her until the last. Husband and wife lived in the closest bonds of sympathy and love, her death hastening that of Mr. Briggs. They were the parents of three children: Martha Ann, a resident of Jamestown; Arthur Kendall, married Elizabeth Jagger, and resides in Jamestown; Alfred Newsome, married Helen Brown; is a wool merchant of Boston, Mass.

VERNON MATHEWS, who has been a prominent figure in the business life of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., for a number of years, is a native of the town of Chautauqua, born May 26, 1869, a son of Alvah and Amelia (Wood) Mathews, old and highly respected residents of that place; the former taught school in Brocton prior to his removal to Chautauqua, and after coming to Brocton to live he was a farmer by occupation. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company H, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He and his wife were the parents of four children, as follows: George Martin, who is now employed as foreman by the Naboth Vineyard Company; Edward, who is a traveling field man for the same concern; Mary Edna, who makes her home with her father; and Vernon, of whom further.

Vernon Mathews was a mere child when his parents removed from Chautauqua to Stockton, and not long afterwards came to Brocton, where the major portion of his childhood was spent. He received his education at the public schools of the latter place, and later at the Westfield High School. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution, he secured a position as freight and express clerk with the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and worked in that capacity for about three and a half years. He was then employed by Albert A. Fay, who was engaged in the coal and feed business, with which Mr. Mathews has been associated ever since. In the autumn of 1895, Mr. Fay erected a building measuring 30x60 feet, where he started a custom milling business, but three years later retired from active life, whereupon Mr. Mathews purchased his feed and flour enterprise. Later he sold his interests in the feed and coal business, as well as his real estate holdings, to the Naboth vineyards and was employed by the latter concern as a field man, buying and contracting for fruit and taking charge of the farm. In 1917, he was appointed a director and has held that office with the exception of two years ever since. About fifteen months after forming his association with the Naboth Vineyard concern, he purchased once more the feed and flour business, together with the two-story building in

which it was carried on, and has been in active management of the establishment up to the present time. He has equipped his plant with all the most modern and up-to-date devices for carrying on the business, and recently changed the motive power from steam to gas, and from that to electricity. He is himself owner of a fine fifteen-acre farm, which he devotes to the growing of various fruits, especially grapes and cherries. Mr. Mathews is a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community, and is affiliated with a number of organizations, fraternal and otherwise, here. He has been a member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, for twenty years, and has passed through all the chairs of that body. He is also a member of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 851, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has held all offices up to that of senior warden; Dunkirk Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council, Royal and Select Masters; Dunkirk Commandery, Knights Templar; and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Besides these organizations, he is affiliated with the Sons of Veterans, of which he is now the secretary and has held all the various offices, also the Farm Bureau. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious belief a Methodist, attending the church of that denomination at Brocton.

Vernon Mathews was united in marriage, June 14, 1893, with Elma Fay, a daughter of Albert A. and Katherine (Haight) Fay, old and highly respected residents of Brocton.

MAJ. FRANK PERRY GOODWIN, M. D., whose office is at No. 312 Prendergast avenue, Jamestown, N. Y. and a son of Perry Wilbur and Jennie Goodwin, of Jamestown, was born Aug. 30, 1882, in Jamestown. Mr. Goodwin, Sr., was a manufacturer and banker, but is now the superintendent of Lakeview Cemetery, and a highly respected citizen of Jamestown.

Maj. Frank Perry Goodwin received his early education at the Jamestown public schools, and upon graduating from these institutions entered the High School, completing the course in 1900. He had, in the meantime, decided upon the medical profession as his career in life, and with this end in view matriculated at Cornell University, where he remained for a period of six years, winning the degree of M. D. in 1906. One year later he received the degree of A. B., and he remained at Cornell in the capacity of a teacher in the Anatomical Department of the University. He did not teach very long, however, but entered the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City as an interne, and remained here for a period of two years. It was not until 1909 that Dr. Goodwin began practice on his own account, specializing in internal medicines. In 1910 Dr. Goodwin enlisted in the First New York militia, and upon the entrance of the United States in the great World War he volunteered his services at once, and was given the commission of captain on June 15, 1917. On Aug. 20, 1917, Dr. Goodwin was located at Base Hospital No. 23, and on Sept. 17, 1917, was sent with this unit to France. On Jan. 1, 1918, he was transferred to the Medical Department, Langres, France, but was again sent back to Base Hospital No. 23. His next official post was at Mobile Hospital No. 39. While with this unit he saw much active service, participating in the

St. Mihiel battles and also those of the Argonne Forest. Captain Goodwin was again transferred to Base Hospital No. 23 for the third time, and on Nov. 14, 1918, was commissioned a major of the Medical Corps, United States Army, and transferred to the Hospital Center at Le Mans as consulting interne. On June 30, 1919, Major Goodwin and this unit were sent to Brest, France, the embarkation point, and returned from there to the United States. He received his honorable discharge on July 11, 1919, and is now retained on the reserve list, ready at all times to serve when necessary.

Maj. Goodwin is affiliated with a number of Masonic orders, among which should be mentioned Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Blue Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Commandery, Knights Templar. Major Goodwin is also a member of a number of medical societies and associations, among which should be mentioned the American Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, the Chautauqua County Medical Association, and the Jamestown Medical Association. In his religious belief Major Goodwin is a Methodist. In politics he is an independent Republican, but his exacting duties do not permit him to take that part in political life which his talents and abilities fit him for.

Maj. Frank Perry Goodwin was united in marriage, Feb. 15, 1909, with Clara Inez Knowlton, a daughter of W. A. and Rachel I. Knowlton. Mrs. Goodwin is a graduate of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, from which institution she received the degree of A. B. Major and Mrs. Goodwin are the parents of two children, as follows: Betty, born Oct. 15, 1912, and Janet Ireland, born Jan. 11, 1917.

DANIEL R. PRITCHARD—At Saybrook, Conn., Rev. Daniel Pritchard, father of Daniel R. Pritchard, of Fredonia, N. Y., was born in 1813, son of Abraham Pritchard. Daniel Pritchard, when a young man, went West and located in Ohio in that part known as the Western Reserve. There he remained several years, and finally became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Under the law of the itinerancy, he was subject to frequent removals, and during his many years in the ministry he filled various pulpits. He was stationed for a time at Mercet, Pa., coming thence to Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1847. For a time he preached in Randolph and Jamestown, settling later in Fredonia, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He retired from the ministry not long after locating in Fredonia, where he died April 18, 1900, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. He was a man of deep piety, highly intelligent, and a devoted minister of the gospel. He married Mary A. Godfrey, born in Bennington, Vt., in 1815, died at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1885, daughter of Isaac Godfrey, who settled in Fredonia at an early day. Mrs. Pritchard was also a devoted Methodist, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, where fifteen years later her husband was laid by her side. They were the parents of six children: Esther C., married Adison C. Cushing, whom she survives, a resident of Fredonia; John, died in Colorado; Daniel R., of further mention; Alisander, died in 1893; Lewis, a resident of Pasadena, Cal.; Minnie, died in 1908, unmarried.



W. W. Pettit

Daniel R. Pritchard, son of Rev. Daniel and Mary A. (Godfrey) Pritchard, was born in Mercer county, Pa., June 11, 1847, and the same year was brought to Chautauqua county, N. Y., by his parents. His school years began in Fredonia public schools, and were completed in Fredonia Academy, after which he learned the printer's trade. After mastering "the art and mystery of printing" he established in business for himself in Bradford, Pa., then the center of the oil field of Pennsylvania, conducting a clothing store with marked success for several years. He later returned to Fredonia, where he established a coal and lumber business, wholesale and retail, having as a partner Joseph M. Woodcock. Pritchard & Woodcock built up a prosperous business, and although Mr. Pritchard acquired other important interests he continued to be Fredonia's coal and lumber merchant until 1913. After his Fredonia business was firmly established, Mr. Pritchard expanded his lines of business enterprise, and at Grand Valley, Warren county, Pa., began lumber manufacturing. He conducted coal mining operations at Kittanning, Pa., which mine he operated for several years, then sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His lumber interests in Warren county, Pa., and his coal and lumber yards in Fredonia, N. Y., he conducted most successfully until 1913, then sold them out and retired to the enjoyment of a well earned period of contented ease, for he had labored untiringly and unceasingly in his efforts to make his business profitable.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Pritchard served as a trustee of the village of Fredonia, and as a member of the School Board, giving unsparingly of his time to village, civic and educational needs. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Citizens' Trust Company of Fredonia; is a member of Forest Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a citizen respected and honored.

Mr. Pritchard married, in Laona, Mariette Bartlett, born in the town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, N. Y., daughter of Samuel G. Bartlett, a well known farmer and cheese manufacturer of Pomfret, and his wife, Adeline (Doolittle) Bartlett. Mrs. Pritchard attends the Unitarian church. They were the parents of a daughter, Mabel, who died April 8, 1918, wife of James M. Champlain, and mother of Mabel Louise Champlain, who is being brought up under the loving care of her grandparents.

WILLIAM W. PETTIT—Among the well known and influential citizens of Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he resided for many years, the name of William W. Pettit stands high as that of a man whose whole career was marked by a strict sense of honor and charity and by the most scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of his fellowmen. Mr. Pettit's death occurred May 31, 1899, after a long and useful life, and was felt as a great loss by the entire community. A son of James Jacob and Sarah (Hill) Pettit, of Perry, N. Y., where his own birth occurred Jan. 13, 1835, Mr. Pettit was a member of a family that has achieved wealth and distinction in several parts of the country, and exhibited in his character the sterling virtues which had characterized his forebears for many generations.

His early childhood was passed in his native town, but while yet very young his parents removed to the West and settled at Kenosha, Wis., and it was there that his education was received and that he grew to manhood. Upon completing his studies at the local schools, Mr. Pettit secured a position on the railroad and, as he displayed great aptitude and intelligence in his work, was rapidly advanced until he became an engineer. About this time the Civil War between the North and South broke out, and heeding the need of his country and the call of his president, Mr. Pettit enlisted in Company D, 1st Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for three months, after which he reënlisted, this time in the 84th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Because of his mechanical skill and experience, he was detailed to operate a locomotive on the railroad line between Memphis, Tenn., and Charleston, S. C., and thus took part in the exceedingly important service of transporting troops and supplies to and from the front. He performed his appointed function so well that he was promoted in rank, and at the time of his discharge from the army at the close of hostilities held a commission as first lieutenant. He returned from active service in 1865, and came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., settling at Portland, where the remainder of his life was spent. He took an active part in the general life of the community, and soon gained that position of influence in local affairs and of esteem in the hearts of his fellow townsmen that he ever afterwards maintained.

William W. Pettit was united in marriage, Sept. 20, 1864, at Portland, with Laura E. Reynolds, of that place, a daughter of Richard and Ruth (Hall) Reynolds, and a member of a prominent family mentioned at length below. To Mr. and Mrs. Pettit five children were born, as follows: 1. Frederick R., born Jan. 23, 1866, died Feb. 20, 1870. 2. Henry W., born Dec. 6, 1867, now a prosperous farmer on the family homestead at Portland; married (first) Sept. 16, 1896, Lizzie Ogden, whose death occurred June 3, 1914, and (second) in 1917, Clara Becker, of Boston. 3. George R., born Oct. 15, 1869; married, Oct. 1, 1896, Isabell Kibbe, by whom he has had two children: Marion R., born Feb. 6, 1900, and William K., born Dec. 19, 1902, and is now a prosperous farmer on the family homestead. 4. Edith S., born Dec. 29, 1871; married (first) March 14, 1900, Edward H. Bradley, of Tallapoosa, Ga., whose death occurred Feb. 22, 1903, to whom she bore one son, Frederick P., born Dec. 3, 1901, died May 28, 1902; married (second) Sept. 2, 1908, Homer Francis. 5. Ruth Hall, born Jan. 31, 1875, married, Sept. 12, 1900, Ernest J. Bailey, of Brocton, N. Y., a contractor and builder of Brocton, to whom she has borne three daughters: Kathaleen and Angaleen, twins, born Aug. 21, 1902; and Florence E., born Oct. 22, 1904.

The Hall family, from which Mrs. Pettit is descended on the maternal side, is an old one in New Hampshire, and is descended from James Hall, who was born in that State in 1757. He married Huldah Cooper, born in the year 1755, and they were the parents of the following children: Abigail, born 1777; Sarah, born 1779; Dillie, born 1782; Ahira, mentioned below; Chloe, born 1787; Huldah, born 1789; James, born 1792; A. Sherman, born 1794; Carleton, born 1797; Albina, born 1800; Lyman, born 1803.

Ahira Hall, fourth child and second son of James and Huldah (Cooper) Hall, was born Dec. 21, 1784, at Croydon, N. H., where his parents were then residing. As a young man he removed to Charlotte, Vt., later removed to Nassena, N. Y., where he was residing in 1812, when he was drafted into the United States army for service in the War of 1812. As it was impossible for his wife and three small children to remain at Nassena, a very lonely and remote place, where they were in danger from the Indians, they buried a large part of their effects, which were afterwards discovered by the savages and appropriated to their use, and taking what they could carry with them left the town. Mrs. Hall returned to her father's home while Mr. Hall went on to the front. After the expiration of his term of service, he returned for his family and went with them to the Holland land purchase in Chautauqua county, N. Y., arriving at the tavern of Daniel Barnes in Oct., 1816, after a journey through the wilderness of forty-one days. They settled on a farm, now owned by E. S. Moss, about a mile southeast of Brocton, at what for many years was known as Salem X Roads. Mr. Hall, who was a man of great ability, soon came to occupy a place of prominence in the affairs of the youthful community, and held a number of offices in the gift of his fellow townsmen. In early life he was a Universalist in religious belief, but later became a Methodist, as did his wife and twelve children. He was a Republican in politics. His death occurred Feb. 24, 1858, and that of his wife, Dec. 18, 1863.

Ahira Hall married, Oct. 18, 1807, at Charlotte, Vt., Laura Palmer, a native of that town, born Sept. 13, 1790. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Ezra, born in 1808, died in early infancy. 2. John Palmer, born June 15, 1809; married, Oct. 24, 1841, Jane Ann Miller, and died Aug. 2, 1871. 3. Albina, born Oct. 17, 1810, died Oct. 2, 1878; married (first) Oct. 13, 1835, Nancy Quigley, of Portland, N. Y.; he married (second) Belle Sterritt, of Sterrettania, Pa.; she died May 7, 1920. 4. Ruth, mentioned below. 5. James Ahira, born April 14, 1815; served as a surgeon during the Civil War; married Caroline Herrick, Jan. 1, 1839, and died April 8, 1865. 6. Laura Ann, born Oct. 17, 1817; married, Nov. 25, 1841, Charles Fay, and died Jan. 17, 1881. 7. Samuel P., born April 1, 1820; married, March 14, 1848, Miranda Kip, and died July 16, 1906. 8. Ralph H., born Nov. 3, 1821; married, March 29, 1852, Caroline Hall, and died Sept. 13, 1909. 9. N. Altheda, born Feb. 21, 1824; married, May 20, 1845, Henry Flint. 10. Livia P., born Nov. 28, 1826; married, Jan. 7, 1852, John T. Green. 11. Lodoiska, born Oct. 1, 1829; married, April 2, 1862, William Martin, and died July 7, 1880. 12. Sarah M., born March 24, 1831; married, Oct. 7, 1865, John D. Merritt, and died Aug. 20, 1906. 13. Lura Jane, born Feb. 11, 1833; married, Sept. 3, 1867, F. D. Ellis, and died Oct. 23, 1894. 14. Chloe, born May 8, 1835, died Dec. 4, 1836.

Ruth Hall, eldest daughter of Ahira and Laura (Palmer) Hall, was born June 14, 1812. She was four years of age when her parents removed to Portland, N. Y., and on April 29, 1838, she married Richard Reynolds. Her death occurred June 29, 1906. They were the parents of two daughters, as follows: Laura E., born July 8, 1840, who is mentioned above as the wife

of William W. Pettit; and Jane Ann, born Jan. 12, 1842, married, Dec. 29, 1875, Garrett F. Ryckman, who died April 18, 1909.

SAMUEL J. WOODWARD—In compiling a biographical history of Chautauqua county, or in fact of any county in the Union, the import of the Civil War and its beneficent effects on the entire population of the civilized world is vividly brought to our minds, and at the same time comes the thought that it is impossible for us to pay too much honor to those men, who so willingly took up arms in defense of the Union, and who by their bravery and valor on the field of battle and by their untiring efforts and unswerving integrity and moral character in the years following, not alone preserved the Union of the United States of America, but thereby made it possible for those who came after to take part in establishing the liberty and freedom of the entire world.

Among those men whose names are inscribed on the Roll of Honor none are more worthy of mention than Samuel J. Woodward, a descendant of Richard Woodward, who emigrated to this country with his wife Rose, and sons, John and George, April 10, 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass. The name Woodward, or Woodard, is supposed to be a trade name, derived from the English common noun, woodward, meaning keepers of the forests, the early Woodwards being game keepers and forest wardens.

Samuel J. Woodward was born Feb. 28, 1843, in the town of Carroll, N. Y., a son of John D. and Elvira B. (Rice) Woodward. Reuben Woodward (grandfather) came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., from Massachusetts, about 1814, and settled in Ellicott township, where he followed farming. He married Sally Dunbar, and to them were born nine children, as follows: 1. John D., of whom further. 2. Maria, who married John F. Fenton. 3. Wellington, who died in Kiantone township. 4. Lewis, who died in Ellicott township. 5. Alexander, who died in Ellicott township. 6. Louisa, who married Fletcher Holliday, of Ellicott township. 7. Nancy, who married Smith Cass, of Carroll township. 8. Miranda, who married William Cobb. 9. Emaline, who married Ezekiel Peck, of Carroll township.

John D. Woodward (father) was about four years old when he was brought to Chautauqua county by his parents. He received his early education in the district schools of his native village, and at the age of twenty-one years started in the business world. He followed the lumber occupation for some time, and later took a position as pilot on the rafts that were sent down the Allegheny river. He followed this occupation for a number of years, but about 1853 bought a tract of land in Carroll township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and there followed agricultural pursuits until his demise, which occurred April 8, 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. John D. Woodward were born two children: Samuel J., see forward, and Edmund R., who resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Samuel J. Woodward received his early education in the public schools of Carroll township, and after completing his studies assisted his father on the farm. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Woodward, who was then only eighteen years old, was one of the first

to offer his services, and he enlisted, Sept. 16, 1861, in Company K, 49th New York Volunteer Infantry, under Col. D. D. Bidwell, of Buffalo, N. Y. During the time he was with the army he engaged in the following battles: Danville, Lee's Mill, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chancellorsville, and in the seven day battles before Richmond, also Garnetts Farm, Goldings Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where he was wounded in the left side by a gunshot. Mr. Woodward was then sent to a hospital in Washington, where he remained for several months. They moved him, later, to another hospital in Baltimore, and then to Alexander, and at last, April 9, 1863, he received his honorable discharge for disabilities, from Washington D. C. Mr. Woodward then returned and lived with his uncle, Wellington Woodward, where he engaged in farming. Later, however, he went to Iowa and settled in Fayette county, where he again took up the occupation of farming, and after remaining there several years removed to Cottonwood county, Minn., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for fourteen years. In 1886, he went to South Dakota and there kept a hotel for two years, removing to Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1888. He returned to Iowa in 1891, and located at Cedar Falls, making his home in that city until 1895, when he returned to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and located in Jamestown, N. Y., where he remains at the present time.

In politics, Mr. Woodward is a staunch Republican, but though he never sought public office, when he was elected constable of Ellicott in 1912, as an expression of the esteem in which he was held by the people of Ellicott township, he gave to his City, State and Nation the best of his services. Mr. Woodward is also prominent in social circles, being a member of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Jamestown, N. Y. He was commander of this post for one term, and is a member of the Union Veterans' Legion.

In Ashville, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1864, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage with Lizzie C. Bratt, a daughter of Erastus Bratt, of Chautauqua county. She died in Jamestown, June 17, 1915, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery. To this union was born one child, Lois Estelle, who died Sept. 17, 1875, aged five years.

Mr. Woodward is an honest, upright man, firm in his convictions and fearless in adhering to them. He is one of Jamestown's most loyal and public-spirited pioneers, and all during his life has been eager to cooperate in movements for the general progress. Honorable business principles have distinguished his policy throughout his career, and have made his activities useful and valuable, and his life as a private citizen a credit and honor to his community.

SHERMAN JAMES LOWELL—As worthy master of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Lowell holds a position of high honor and responsibility, a position to which he has risen through a gradation of promotions beginning in his local grange, the mother of all granges of the order, Fredonia, No. 1. Passing from his local to the State Grange, he reached the highest position in that body, and after

years of service of a high order in the National Grange, he was honored by elevation to the highest office in that body, worthy master. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the order of which he is the present leader, Mr. Lowell's heart is in his work, and to his devotion he adds a genuine enthusiasm, a pleasing personality, and eloquent speech, these combining to make him an ideal leader and chief executive.

The Lowell family is an ancient and honorable one, tracing from William the Conqueror through one of his sons. The name is widely spread in England, and in America this branch is descended from Sir Percival Lowell, who came to Massachusetts in 1639 on the "Jonathan," and founded the settlement which became the great manufacturing city of Lowell, Mass. Over three hundred Lowells died in the service of their country in the wars waged by the United States, Willoughby Lowell, the great-grandfather of Sherman J. Lowell, serving as a captain in the War for Independence, and assisting in the ceremonies attending the raising of the American colors on Boston Common. In letters, the professions, and business life, Lowell is a frequent and honored name.

Sherman James Lowell, son of James Willoughby and Jane Selleck Lowell, was born in Lamberton, town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 28, 1858. He attended the public schools, and from youth was engaged in farming and in different enterprises, his present farm lying in the town of Pomfret. His business qualifications have been recognized; for ten years, 1900-1910, he was the efficient manager of the Pomfret Fruit Company, a fruit shipping concern, and he has served for three years as director of the First National Bank of Fredonia. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the First Presbyterian church of Fredonia.

Mr. Lowell's connection with the Patrons of Husbandry began in 1900 with his admission to Fredonia Grange, No. 1. He passed through the offices of that grange, becoming master in 1804. He advanced from the local to the county grange, becoming master of Pomona Grange of Chautauqua county. Going as a delegate to the New York State Grange, his clear-headed efficiency attracted the attention of the men and women who make up that great organization, and he was chosen assistant steward of the State Grange in 1906, lecturer in 1908, overseer in 1912, and master in 1916, holding the last named office until the expiration of his term in 1920.

In every phase of grange work, Mr. Lowell showed himself familiar with practical agricultural work, its needs and its merited rewards. Whenever called upon to do he did, and on Nov. 18, 1919, when the National Grange in annual convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., found itself in need of the best type of farmer, and a man of intelligence, initiative and force, Sherman J. Lowell was the man chosen for the important position of president of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In addition to the offices enumerated, Mr. Lowell had served four years as president of the executive committee of the National Grange, and was Governor Smith's choice as a member of the committee appointed by him as governor of New York to investigate the high cost of living in the State.

During the war period, 1917-18, Mr. Lowell rendered patriotic service as a member of the food and fuel supply and liberty bond committees, and as a public speaker. He gave freely of everything he had to give, and earnestly and eloquently supported the Government. As a citizen his influence is always exerted for good in a quiet yet forceful way. All good causes appeal to him, and he is a strong advocate for the right as it appears to him.

Mr. Lowell married, Nov. 22, 1889, Martha L. Marsh, and they are the parents of two children: Fred Albert and Clyde Marsh Lowell. Fred Albert Lowell married Fern Gest, and they have a daughter, Esther. Clyde Marsh Lowell resides with his parents at the beautiful country home near Fredonia.

The high position Mr. Lowell holds has been attained through his own efforts and personality. The spirit of progressiveness which distinguishes him brought him first into the public eye, and as he was tried by public tests he was found not wanting. His life is an example of upright living, and his career again demonstrates the willingness of the people to reward the public-spirited, progressive citizen who in a worthy way champions a worthy cause.

JAMES HAWLEY GREEN—There are some men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they are gone, not by flashes of genius or brilliant services, but by kindness and the force of personal character, and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. They are in sympathy with all that is useful, pure and good in the community in which they reside, and the community on its side cheerfully responds by extending to them respectful admiration and sincere affection. Such a man was James H. Green, whose name heads this sketch. As a business man he was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and dishonesty, and would not palliate false representations either in his own employ or among his customers and correspondence. No amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as the cornerstones of the temple of trade without which it could not stand.

A brave soldier, a faithful friend, a good citizen, and a true gentleman, one whose very presence radiated the sunshine of serene, genial nature, and whose kindness of heart endeared him to everyone who came within the sphere of his influence, Mr. Green's memory will long be cherished. No man in Jamestown, N. Y., was more highly esteemed, none had a wider circle of friends, nor could warmer affection be displayed by men for a man, than was awarded Mr. Green by his friends. His military career had been an honorable one, his civic record one of the best, his private life in keeping with the high moral standards of Christian life. But it was in his own home that the truest beauty of his character appeared. There he was ever at his best; no matter how hard the day had been, business cares were left behind and he made his home his sanctuary.

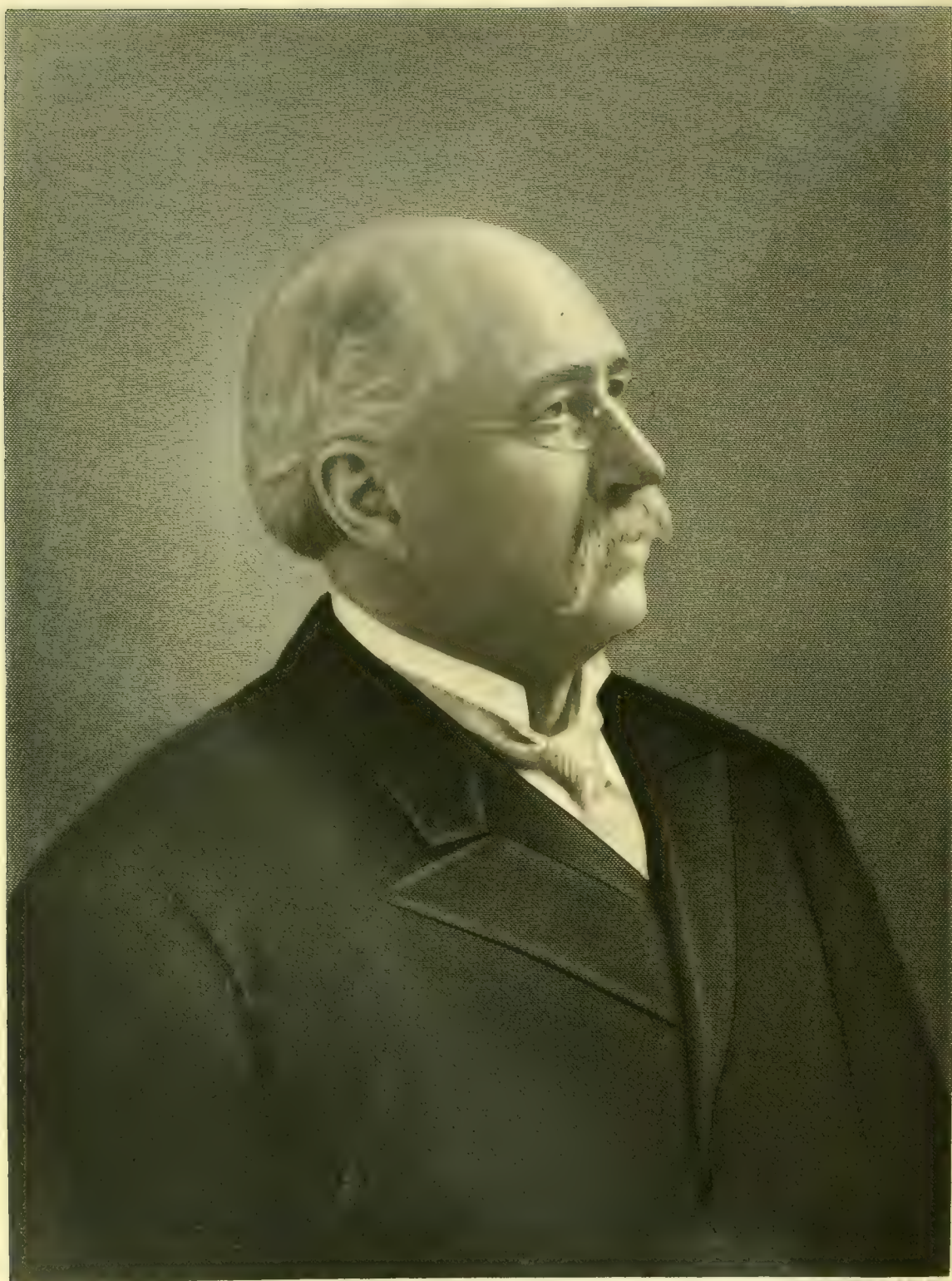
James Hawley Green was a worthy representative of an old and distinguished family. The settlement of "the Greens of Warwick" in America followed "the landing of the Pilgrims" by about fifteen years. The family have an ancient English lineage that dates far back into the history of that country. The name, originally "De Greene," was derived from the large landed possessions of the family in Northamptonshire, England, where they were seated as early as 1320. There are several distinct families bearing the name Green and Greene in the United States. The progenitor of the family of Cohoes, under consideration, was John Greene, who founded the family known as the "Greene's of Warwick," the first permanent settlement being made in Warwick, R. I., which became the family seat in America. The family figured conspicuously in the early history of Rhode Island, as in colony affairs, including a governor, men brave in war as Gen. Nathanael Green, and men who stood firm in their support of their religious convictions as did sturdy old John Greene, of Warwick. And to this line of ancestry James H. Green traced his ancestry.

He was a son of George Washington Green, who with his wife, Amelia A. (Merchant) Green, and son, James H. Green, came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1851. He bought a tract of land of sixty-one acres, in the town of Charlotte, near Sinclairville, upon which he lived for years, later purchasing another farm in the same town, where he resided until the end of his life. Politically, George W. Green was a staunch Republican, and in religious affiliations he was a member of the Congregational church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Green died in Charlotte, and are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, in the village of Sinclairville.

James H. Green was born on June 27, 1843, in West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and there spent the early part of his life. When about eight years of age, he was brought by his parents to the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and there grew to manhood on the farm. He received his education in the public school of Charlotte Centre, and after laying aside his text books assisted his father in his agricultural business. He was also employed at times by his uncle, Hawley Green, in his grist mill at Sinclairville, and while there took advantage of his position and became familiar with all the work connected with operating a mill of this character.

In 1864, when at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Green, in answer to his country's call for men, enlisted in Company F, 154th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Patrick Jones, who was later succeeded by Col. W. J. Warner and Capt. Thomas Donnelly. Mr. Green was in action at the battles of Chancellorsville, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, was with General Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," and marched in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. He was mustered out of service with an honorable discharge, June 11, 1865, ranking as sergeant major.

Upon returning from the war, Mr. Green accepted a position with his uncle, Hawley Green, at his grist mill in Sinclairville, N. Y., and remained with him for three years. In 1867 he removed to Dexterville, now East Jamestown, and there accepted a position as a



John W. Spencer

miller in the Allen & Hitchcock Company. Two years later he started a water power mill in the town of Ellington, N. Y., under his own name, and there conducted a most successful feed and flour milling business for nearly a quarter of a century. This mill was one of the best known mills of its kind throughout Chautauqua county. In 1893, Mr. Green retired from this business and removed to Jamestown, and there purchased the coal, wood and building supply business of George Session, and from that year until 1907, Mr. Green conducted a very successful business along the same lines. However, in 1907, his health caused him to retire permanently from active business life, and after disposing of his business he lived retired at his home on the corner of Eighth and Fulton streets until his demise, which occurred Feb. 24, 1920.

In political affiliations, Mr. Green was a staunch Republican, his first vote being cast, while in the military service of his country, for Abraham Lincoln. Since that time he remained loyal to that party, but had never cared for the emoluments of office. Fraternally, Mr. Green was a member of the James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander for some time. He was also a member of the Chautauqua County Veteran Legion.

On Oct. 9, 1866, at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mr. Green was united in marriage with Harriet S. Baldwin, who was born in the town of Ellington, a daughter of Henry D. and Electa (Stafford) Baldwin. Mrs. Green is also a member of a very old and distinguished English family, the name being one found in that country as early as 672.

To Mr. and Mrs. Green were born three children: 1. Marian Estella, who married Victor L. Stone, and resides at Asheville, N. C., where Mr. Stone is engaged in the lumber business. 2. Anna, who married Sherley Taylor, of the Jamestown Iron Works; she is now deceased, leaving a daughter, Evelyn N., wife of Burton Maddox, son of William J. Maddox, of Jamestown, N. Y., and whose biographical record appears upon other pages of these volumes. 3. Harriet Effie, who married Percy N. Osborn, and resides in Springfield, Mass.; they are the parents of two children, Philip and Beatrice.

In records incident to the conquest of England the name Baldwin appears in the Battle Abbey. The Earls of Flanders bearing the name date from the time of Alfred the Great. Baldwin the 2nd married Elstouth, daughter of Alfred, and Baldwin the 5th married the daughter of Robert of France, and their daughter Matilda married William the Conqueror. Surnames, however, were not used in England until long after the conquest. Baldwin de Hampden, of the time of the conquest, became John Hampden, the patriot of the English revolution. The name is found in Denmark, Flanders, Normandy, and other parts of France. The Baldwins of the United States came largely from County Bucks, England, where the name John Baldwin is of frequent historical mention in successive generations, as is Henry and Richard. Mrs. Green traces her ancestry directly to Richard Baldwin, who held the Manor of Dundridge in Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England, as early as the sixteenth century.

In closing this review of Mr. Green's life, we may say that he was a public-spirited citizen, and every enterprise for the public good found in him an earnest and liberal supporter. He was of a cheerful, social temperament, and retained the happy faculty of entering into the spirit of the young, with whom he always delighted to mingle even to the last of his days. He was an indulgent, affectionate husband and father, fond of his home and family, very quiet and unassuming, met all his obligations promptly, holding his word and honor sacred.

So passed the life of a good man, one who never forfeited the esteem of the community in which he lived for so many years, and leaving behind him when he died an empty place in the hearts of those who knew and loved him that can never be filled.

JOHN WALTON SPENCER—No one who has watched the growth of the New York College of Agriculture (Cornell University) but is familiar with the name "Uncle John," the title of love and respect conferred upon John Walton Spencer by the students, friends and acquaintances. Grangers', teachers', and farmers' institute meetings throughout the State heard many addresses from "Uncle John," a man who early in his life as a farmer saw the necessity of understanding the principles underlying the business of the agriculturist and bringing them within the reach and scope of the ordinary farmer. In his own struggle for this knowledge "Uncle John" equipped himself not only with the information he needed, but with the point of view which enabled him to go before his brother farmers and talk to them face to face concerning the common problems which all New York farmers have to face. When called to the faculty of the College of Agriculture, he inaugurated a movement which reached thousands of practical men in the State and thousands of schoolchildren of New York, whom through correspondence contact was established and seed sown which gave fresh incentive to thousands of boys and young men and decided them upon a new course in life. His was a life of helpfulness, and long will live the influence that helped so many boys toward the end, emphasized in "Uncle John's" extensive teaching: a successful practical farmer, living a contented useful life.

School No. 12, of Rochester, is named the John Walton Spencer School in honor of "Uncle John," who had done considerable work in Rochester School.

Said "The Cornell Countryman" editorially the year preceding Mr. Spencer's retirement from the College of Agriculture through the operation of the age limit:

When Uncle John Spencer, in his speech at the Agricultural banquet, said that he would be content if he could know that he had added one small drop of kindness that would go to fill the sea of Immortality, he was expressing the doubt and deprecating modesty that is characteristic of men who have done their work well and who have served others. We who have known him here, and those outside, both young and old, who have known him as a teacher of the common and beautiful truths of nature, as a helper and a friend, can offer him the certainty of that contentment in the knowledge of our appreciation of his influence and encouragement. It is to these that the drops of kindness have flowed, carrying with them knowledge, ideals, and, still better, assistance in making them real. We see "Uncle John" retire from active

duties, we see him return to his "beloved Bellwether" with something more than mere regret at our loss. It is with gratitude that we have known him, the thought of the inspiration his example has given us to do our work as faithfully and as well, and with the wishes for the reward in the happiness of his home life that his active life of service deserves, etc.

He was a native son, but of English forbears, his parents, David and Hannah (Walton) Spencer, residents of Cherry Valley, N. Y., at the time of the birth of their son John W. in 1843. In 1847 David Spencer and family moved to Mayville, Chautauqua county, where he engaged in farming for a few years prior to his removal to a farm in the town of Sherman. After several years in Sherman, David Spencer moved to Westfield, where he bought the Light homestead, a tract of seventeen acres on the West Main road, and there died at a ripe old age. He was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Presbyterian church. He was survived by his widow, Hannah, who later died at the home farm, and both are buried in the cemetery at Sherman. David and Hannah Spencer were the parents of two sons, one of whom died at the age of four years, the other, John Walton Spencer, to whose memory this review of his life work is dedicated.

John Walton Spencer was born at Cherry Valley, June 12, 1843, and died at Ithaca, N. Y., where he had gone on a pleasure trip, Oct. 24, 1912, and is buried in Westfield cemetery. He was brought by his parents to Chautauqua county in 1847, and in the town of Sherman he attended district schools, this being supplemented by attendance at the old Westfield Academy. Later he pursued a commercial course at a Bryant & Stratton College in Buffalo, the little farm being his home until legal age was attained. He then went to Pennsylvania oil regions, securing a position as clerk and bookkeeper at Pratt's Hole, going thence to a similar position at Oil City, there also acting as railroad agent. From Oil City he went to Bath, N. Y., there engaging in the manufacturing of veneer. Upon the death of his parents he returned to Westfield and the home farm, devoting its acres principally to fruit growing, having twelve acres of cherry trees, he being a pioneer in his section in the growing of cherries as a business. It was during this period of his life that he began his search for scientific information that would help him to be a better farmer and a better fruit grower. To that end he read and studied books on agriculture and horticulture, and in course of time arrived at an intimate knowledge of the scientific side of the business he was following.

Mr. Spencer became an authority on certain subjects of peculiar value to the agriculturist, and on the day following the first election of President McKinley he became a member of the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture, then in its third year of "extension work" under State appropriation. This was in 1896 and the following year the appropriation for "extension work" was raised from \$16,000 to \$25,000, and a broader line of work was undertaken. A conspicuous feature of "Uncle John's" work in the second year was the introduction of Farmers' Reading Courses on the correspondence plan, another feature, courses of Nature Study in the public schools. The term, Nature Study, at that time meant in a great many cases—agriculture, "Uncle John" being of the

opinion that the educators would not have accepted the teaching under the name of agriculture, and favored the use of the more scientific expression—Nature Study.

In spite of many difficulties which beset the extension work in those early days, the work went on in a strong way. It found immediate response in the hearts of the people, and increased appropriations were readily obtained from the Legislature. "Uncle John" attempted through correspondence to carry the farmer of that time safely through the bewildering information to a clearer conception of the practical application of science to his work. The final strength of the Farmers' Reading Courses reaching thousands of practical men throughout the State is sufficient answer to his effort. The success of Nature Study in the schools was attained finally, but difficulties beset on every side. At length 25,000 school children were enrolled, and some years the number of letters from them describing their observations on common plants and animal life about them totalled about 30,000.

During all this time the personal touch of the man—"Uncle John"—played an important part in the work. With diplomatic caution he faced many unexpected obstacles which threatened the endurance of the work—faced them with that sympathy which has brought him so many friends. To those who know him best his own works speak eloquently:

As the time approaches when I am to lay down this work because of having reached the age limit and return to my beloved "Bellwether" and there mark time to the end, I can look back in a perspective way over the events of the past twelve years as I have never done before. I can see how the pioneer promoters thought only of the work and never of themselves or how they would be considered by the public. As for myself I am glad that I have learned to know the heart of a child, and that I have lived to see three score and five years.

During his years with the College of Agriculture, in addition to the work conducted by him as outlined, he lectured and demonstrated all over the State, and was widely known personally to Grange members, horticulturists and farmers everywhere as "Uncle John." He was one of the speakers during Chautauqua's Centennial Celebration in 1902, and in Vol. I, pp. 594-599, that address entitled "Development of Agriculture" is preserved. The peroration to that address voices his love for the county to which he came in infancy:

Chautauqua, O! Chautauqua,
I know the frown of your winters, but with your smiles and caresses in leafy June, all is forgiven.

I love your hills and your valleys, your sparkling brooks and the placid waters of your lakes.

I am proud of your founders and your children, your institutions that encircle the earth like beacon lights, and your people who have promoted them.

Finally, when these eyes for the last time shall see the setting sun, may it be in the azure waters of yonder lake—when the flesh shall turn to mould, and these bones corrode to dust, may it be to mingle with the soil of Chautauqua, the soil I love so well.

After his return to his "beloved Bellwether," "Uncle John" only "marked time" a short three years, then was laid at rest in the soil he loved so well. Under the signature, "Uncle John," he wrote many nature stories, and there is hardly a school child in Western New York who had not the privilege of listening to his talks on Nature Study, he making the scientific subject

just a plain everyday affair. He wrote many articles for the agricultural publications, and his small fruit farm at Westfield was a genuine and successful experiment station. During his latter years he sent most of his articles to the Jamestown "Journal" before their appearance in the agricultural publications for more general circulation. He was sincerely mourned in a much wider circle than that with which he was personally acquainted. "Uncle John" was a member of the Masonic order; master of Westfield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; and an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

John W. Spencer married (first) Abbie Hart, who died in the town of Sherman. He married (second) May 5, 1892, in Westfield, Violanti Fenner, born in the town of Sherman, Chautauqua county, daughter of Dr. James and Harriet (Barrows) Fenner, her father a physician at Sherman for more than forty years, his career being traced in detail in this work in connection with the life of his son, Byron Fenner. Miss Fenner was educated in public schools and Westfield Academy, and for nine years she taught in Sherman, always in the Union School. After her marriage, Mrs. Spencer became deeply interested in her husband's work and joined with him in the study which later brought him into prominence in connection with the College of Agriculture. The fruit farm at Westfield is yet her pride, and she averages thirty tons of cherries from her trees. Her little estate, so beloved by her husband, she keeps as he would have kept it, and it is one of the monuments to his memory which she can personally care for, and there she finds her happiness.

AMOS FLINT BLANCHARD, M. D., one of the most popular and respected physicians of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of this county, born on a farm in the neighborhood, Aug. 13, 1864. He is a son of Flint and Sarah Jane (Allen) Blanchard, the former a farmer throughout his life, his death occurring in 1909.

Amos Flint Blanchard attended as a lad the district county schools and later came to Jamestown, where he took the high school course. His mother had died when he was quite a small child, but his father was in good circumstances and he was himself ambitious, so that he continued his education much further than most of the country boys of his acquaintance. Upon completing his preparatory studies at the Jamestown High School, he entered Eastman College, in Dutchess county, and there received a military training. During this time he came into association with an uncle, Dr. H. C. Blanchard, who resided in that part of the State, and from him gained so strong an interest in medicine that he determined to follow it as a profession. Accordingly, he entered the medical department of the Buffalo University, where he studied his chosen subject to such good purpose that he was graduated from the institution with the class of 1888 with the degree of M. D. After a preliminary training for one year as an interne in a local hospital, Dr. Blanchard began his professional career at Frewsburg, N. Y., practicing successfully at that place for some twelve years. In the year 1900 he came to Jamestown, where

he has since remained, and in that time has developed one of the largest and highest classed clienteles in the region and come to be recognized as one of the leaders of his profession. Dr. Blanchard is a member of a highly intellectual family, whose tastes and abilities have led them naturally into professional careers, one of his brothers being a physician, while one practices law. Another brother is a farmer on the old home farm in the town of Ellicott. He is a prominent figure in fraternal and social circles at Jamestown, and is a member of Mt. Tabor Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is also a member of the Chautauqua County and Jamestown Medical associations. He is an independent voter, refusing to ally himself definitely with any political party and preferring to exercise his own judgment, uninfluenced by partisan considerations.

Dr. Blanchard was united in marriage, Oct. 4, 1891, with Eliza Leet, a daughter of William and Harriett (Belden) Leet, old and highly respected residents of Point Chautauqua, N. Y. Two children have been born of this union: 1. Morris Leet, who was born in 1892, and attended the public schools of Frewsburg, N. Y., as a child; he afterwards studied in Jamestown, at the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter with the class of 1909; is now (1920) engaged in the wholesale grocery business; he married Elizabeth Patrick. 2. Harriett, died in infancy.

OSCAR S. GATES—When in 1861 the States of the North and South met in a deadly conflict, which raged four long weary years, Oscar S. Gates, a native son of New York, enlisted in the Union army, and served until hostilities ceased. His residence in Jamestown, N. Y., which began prior to the Civil War, was resumed in 1865, and until his death he was identified with the business interests of that city. The Gates family is of English origin, and the author of the family history traces the lineage of the founder of the American branch back to the year 1327, to one Thomas Gates who in that year was residing in Higheaster, county Essex, England. Nine generations are traced from Thomas Gates to Stephen Gates, the founder of the family in New England, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. The family in England bore arms thus described:

Arms—Per pale gules and azure three lions rampant guardant or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant guardant or.

The family seats were in Essex and Yorkshire.

Stephen Gates, the American ancestor, settled first in Hingham, Mass., moving thence to Lancaster, in 1656, and later to Cambridge, where he died, in 1682. He married, in England, Ann Hill, who survived him until 1682, dying at Stow, Mass. From Stephen and his three sons sprang a numerous family, descendants being found in many states. Oscar S. Gates sprang from the New York State branch which settled in Saratoga county, Luther Gates, his father, being a carpenter of the town of Half Moon.

Oscar S. Gates, son of Luther and Levina (Sweet) Gates, was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 14, 1832, died in Jamestown, N. Y., June 24, 1904.

He was educated in the public schools of Half Moon and Cohoes, N. Y., and upon arriving at a suitable age learned the machinist's trade, being employed at Troy, N. Y., for several years. He then went West, locating in the State of Illinois, at Moline, where he became well known as a real estate operator during the five years he spent in that city. Mr. Gates then returned to New York State, locating in Jamestown, N. Y., where he was living when, on Aug. 28, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States as drum major of the 49th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Smith commanding. In 1863 his term expired, and he reenlisted in the same regiment. He served as drum major of the 49th until the war ended, then being honorably discharged, returned to Jamestown, having passed safely through the perils of war, although he was once taken prisoner and held for several days. He marched in the grand review held in Washington at the close of the war, then forever laid aside military duties and returned to civil life.

In Jamestown Mr. Gates became a manufacturer of inside blinds, locating his mill on the present site of the New Gifford building, there employing about thirty hands. He was very successful as a manufacturer, and continued in business until his death in 1904. He held the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived for so many years, and was considered one of Jamestown's solid, substantial citizens. He was a Republican in politics and took an active interest in public affairs, but never accepted office for himself. He was a member of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a faithful member of the Unitarian church. His life was a useful one, and at his passing he was genuinely mourned by a very wide circle of true friends.

Mr. Gates married, in Farmington, Pa., Anna E. Northrop, of Farmington, daughter of Merritt Northrop. Mrs. Gates, a school teacher in the public schools in her youth, survives her husband, continuing her residence in Jamestown. She is a member of the Unitarian church, and a lady of many friends. Her only daughter, Jessie, married Elmer Skinner, and has sons, Raymond and Robert, both of whom served in the United States navy during the recent World War. Mr. Gates is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, at Jamestown.

RICHARD HENRY BAKER—A man of great natural ability, a fine student during his school years, Richard Henry Baker served the village corporation of Jamestown, N. Y., with a public-spirited zeal that rendered him a valuable citizen. He was a son of that sterling patriot, Col. Henry Baker, who was the founder of the family in Chautauqua county.

(1) Col. Henry Baker was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1797, died in Jamestown, N. Y., July 31, 1863, his last resting place beautiful Lakeview Cemetery. He enlisted in the second war with Great Britain in 1814, serving as a fifer until honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1817, he located at Fluvanna, in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, N. Y., his entire fortune consisting of his land warrant issued him for war service and fifty cents in cash. The land was located too far away to be available, and, deeming

it of little value, he disposed of it for ten pounds of plug tobacco. But another asset was a knowledge of the shoemaker's trade and this he turned to instant account by opening a shop in Fluvanna. For some years that little shop was his means of support, and it furnished the money with which he engaged in lumber dealing, buying logs, and having them sawed into lumber. In 1820 he moved to Jamestown, where he continued the shoemaking business for several years, employing journeymen shoemakers, while he gave his time to the buying of logs and to the performance of his duties as constable, an office he held for several years. In the fall of 1823 he rented the Ballard Tavern, which he ran for eighteen months in company with R. F. Fenton. He entered into partnership with Alvin Plum in 1825, purchased lands and a water-power at the mouth of the Cassadaga, built a saw-mill and operated it for one year, then sold out to Mr. Plum and bought interests in the Barrett & Budlong store, retaining it until 1837. In 1836 he was one of the purchasers of the Judge Prendergast estate, consisting of an immense water-power, saw-mills, grist-mills, 1,500 acres of land, and numerous village lots. In 1847 he became sole owner of the property and until 1849, was engaged in mercantile business with Rufus W. Pier. For many years prior to his death he was the owner of 600 acres of land lying south of the outlet, and in 1850 he built a commodious residence thereon, which he occupied, devoting his time largely to farming. He added to his estate until his residence was surrounded by over 1,800 acres of well cultivated lands. He was a Republican in politics after the formation of that party, abandoning the Whig party. He was a pleasing platform speaker, and became very influential in the party, serving the town of Ellicott for many years as supervisor. In 1824 he succeeded R. F. Fenton as colonel of the Chautauqua County Militia Regiment, and always bore the title of Colonel. He was an ardent Union man, and with his consent three of his sons volunteered for service. During the darkest hours of the Civil War a meeting was held in Jamestown to aid in raising another regiment from Chautauqua county. In response to a call from "Colonel Baker" he responded in words that wrought upon the feelings of his hearers, so full were they of patriotic devotion.

I know we are called upon to make sacrifices, but thank God we have a country worthy of them. I was willing that my two oldest boys should go when their country called, but I did not want Charley to go. He was too young to endure the fatigue, and I told him so. But he said to me, "Father, you know you enlisted in the War of 1812 when no older than I am now. I want to go and help save the country in this awful time of trouble, and I want your consent." My friends, what could I do? Oh, there was but one thing to do, and I said to him: "Go, Charley; go, and if wounded, don't let it be in your back. If you will be a soldier, I would rather see you dead than a poor soldier." I have just received the intelligence, so long after the last battle on the James river, that Jim was wounded at Malvern, and taken prisoner, and has had a leg off at the hip, and Charley is in the hospital sick with that dreadful Chickahominy fever, and the last I heard of Dick his company was serving the artillery at Yorktown. God only knows whether I shall ever see them again. I do not expect to see all of them. I do so hope that at least one of them will come home. (He stopped for a moment and gazed at the American flag suspended over the platform, and, with tears streaming down his haggard face, he continued). My family is dear to me. It makes me faint to think of losing my boys. But I love my country. I almost worship that blessed old flag. There must never be

another flag in any part of the United States as long as a man remains in the North to defend its stars and stripes. Raise your regiment, and that quickly. The country needs the men. I have no more sons to give, but I will give more money and keep on giving as long as I have a cent left, and if I had three more sons old enough to bear a musket I would give them, too. We must save that flag.

The old patriot did see "all his boys again," they returning home before his death in 1863.

Colonel Baker married (first) in the fall of 1822, Anna Keyes, who died the following May. He married (second) Aug. 3, 1828, Marie Fish, daughter of Cyrus Fish, one of the early settlers of Chautauqua county. She was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1804, died Nov. 19, 1893. Mrs. Baker's paternal grandfather served in the French and Indian War in 1756; her father was a lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolution; her mother did a man's work while her brothers prepared to march to Lexington. Her husband served in the War of 1812, and her three sons enlisted at President Lincoln's call. With such ancestry and environment, it is little wonder that she accepted the position as an army nurse in order to nurse her sons, one of whom was ill with a fever, the other severely wounded. She died in her ninetieth year, her last words being: "I'm tired, I must rest awhile." Col. and Mrs. Baker were the parents of ten children, and they had two others which they adopted. This review deals with the career of Richard Henry Baker (Dick), the eldest son.

(II) Richard Henry Baker was born May 20, 1832, died Sept. 25, 1880, on the train leaving Cincinnati, Ohio, while returning from Colorado, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was educated in the public schools, and lived on the old farm until entering the army in 1861. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War, and served in the 9th Regiment, New York Cavalry, ranking as first lieutenant. While he passed through the war without serious wound, his health was impaired, and he was never again perfectly well. After his return from the war until his death he was a resident of Jamestown, a man of fine business quality, greatly beloved. He served several times as village trustee, and the year prior to his death he was president of the village. He was also active in the old volunteer fire department, was foreman of the Rescue Engine Company, and assistant chief engineer of the department. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He died in the prime of life, deeply regretted.

Mr. Baker married, at Jamestown, Dec. 14, 1854, Mary L. Winsor, born in Jamestown, Oct. 20, 1835, who yet survives her husband, aged eighty-four, active, and in possession of all her wonderful faculties. She is a member of the Presbyterian church of Jamestown, a charter member of Jamestown chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, her rights coming through her great-grandfather, Ebenezer Sears, and through Ebenezer Cheney, a soldier of the wars of the Revolution and 1812. Mrs. Baker retains her interest in matters historical, and keeps thoroughly informed on current affairs as well. She continues her residence in Jamestown, and is there held in veneration and esteem.

Mary L. (Winsor) Baker is a daughter of Colonel Samuel Bigelow and Anna (Sears) Winsor, her father

a resident of Jamestown for sixty-eight years. Colonel Winsor was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1805, died in Jamestown, July 7, 1888, son of Abraham and Sophia (Bigelow) Winsor. He married, Aug. 25, 1831, at Jamestown, Anna Sears, born at Kiantone, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1815, died in June, 1892, daughter of William Sears, who was born at Dover, Vt., Feb. 29, 1788, and died at Kiantone, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1827. William Sears married, in Dover, Rhoda Cheney, born there April 21, 1787. In 1811, with their household goods, loaded upon a sled drawn by a yoke of oxen, they made the journey from Dover to Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mr. Sears becoming a large land owner, and prominent in the public life of the county. The church at Kiantone is built on land donated by his widow, Rhoda (Cheney) Sears. William Sears was a son of Ebenezer Sears, a Revolutionary pensioner from Massachusetts, application made Aug. 16, 1832. Rhoda (Cheney) Sears was a daughter of Ebenezer Cheney, also a Revolutionary soldier, and it is through these two patriots that Mrs. Mary L. (Winsor) Baker, of Jamestown, gains her Daughters of the American Revolution membership.

Children of Col. Samuel B. and Anna (Sears) Winsor: 1. William S., born Sept. 6, 1832. 2. Ruby C., born May 16, 1834, married Hiram Hazzard. 3. Mary L., who married Richard Henry Baker. 4. Henrietta Maria, born Dec. 15, 1837, died Jan. 22, 1878; she married Capt. Samuel J. Bailey. 5. Angeline Brooks, born Aug. 8, 1843. 6. Woodley Chandler, born June 6, 1845. 7. Clinton Brooks, born July 4, 1847; married, Sept. 19, 1871, Emma Eugenia Van Sycle. 8. Helen Augusta, born Oct. 30, 1851. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Winsor resided in Jamestown, where on Aug. 25, 1881, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day. Col. Winsor was a colonel of the old 162d Regiment, New York State Militia, and both were members of the Jamestown Methodist Church. Children of Richard Henry and Mary L. (Winsor) Baker: 1. William Henry, born Sept. 4, 1856, died Sept. 30, 1874. 2. Lewis Hall, born July 24, 1858; married Ada Hall, and resides in Jamestown. 3. Charles Hugh, born Dec. 28, 1860, died Nov. 11, 1882. 4. Samuel Winsor, of further mention. 5. Frederick James, born Aug. 26, 1871; married, Sept. 9, 1902, Elizabeth Marie Cady, and resided for a time at McKeesport, Pa., but now lives in Atlanta, Ga.

(III) Samuel Winsor Baker, fourth son of Richard Henry and Mary L. (Winsor) Baker, was born in Jamestown, June 7, 1864, died at his home in his native city, Jan. 6, 1916. After completing public school study he entered the office employ of the Jamestown cotton mills, going thence, after several years' service, to the Jamestown Axe Works. He continued his connection with that company and its successor, the American Axe & Tool Company, being assistant to Manager Fred T. Powell for a number of years prior to the destruction of the factory by fire. Although the Jamestown factory was never rebuilt, Mr. Baker continued his connection with the American Axe & Tool Company, going first into Pennsylvania, and later into Massachusetts, where he became superintendent of one of the company's largest factories. Eventually, he was elected secretary of that company, a position he held

until he was induced to return to Jamestown to take charge of the interests of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company, and as general manager and treasurer of that company. Mr. Baker was in a large degree responsible for its success. He was a man of clear mind and broad vision, possessing keen business perception, and the ability to both plan and execute.

Mr. Baker was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, which he served as elder, was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, an active member of the Board of Commerce, was a governor and treasurer of the Jamestown Club, and a member of the Masonic order. For five years he served in the New York National Guard as a private of the old thirteenth Separate Company, and for many years was a member of the Jamestown volunteer fire department.

Mr. Baker married, June 18, 1890, Grace Ella Edwards, daughter of Dr. James T. Edwards. Children: Richard Edward, born Sept. 6, 1892; Dorothea, born Feb. 4, 1896; and James, born in Nov., 1906. The family home is at the corner of East Second and Church streets, Jamestown. Mr. Baker is buried in Lakeview Cemetery. This record of three generations of Bakers in Jamestown is one of interest and value. All were men of ability, integrity and honor, and all held responsible positions in business, church and social life. Mrs. Mary L. (Winsor) Baker, of equally prominent family, survives both her husband and son, and is a connecting link between the long ago and today.

EDGAR PIERPONT PUTNAM—It is undeniably true that every one with a normally vivid imagination shudders at the idea of war and prays to be delivered from it, and yet it is equally true that there is scarcely one of us who does not feel the romantic thrill awakened by the firm, courageous, self-sacrificing figures of the men who have shown themselves worthy to command during the turmoil of national emergency and who are at once directors of its conflict and its children. It is strange at first sight that such men, who one would think would be the very personification of stern, unpitied determination, are, as a matter of fact, very commonly the reverse, and that to such an extent that the usual characteristics of the elderly officer are the traits of mildness and gentleness, and we expect to find his knees the favorite playground of the children. The sight of so much human suffering in its grimmest form, some of which it had been their sad duty to inflict, seems to make them especially chary of inflicting more, and anxious rather to increase the world's store of happiness in every innocent manner. Maj. Putnam is a figure well known and beloved in his community, a man who has dealt in the things of both war and in peace and not been found wanting in either. The family of which Maj. Putnam is a member is a very large one and of very ancient origin, and the lineage of a very large part of the Putnams of New England is traced to John Putnam, the immigrant, the ancestor of many prominent men in the United States.

The name comes from Puttenham, a place in England, and this perhaps from the Flemish word *putte*, "a well," plural *putten*, and ham signifying a "home," and the whole indicating a settlement by a well. Some

four or five years after the settlement of Salem, Mass., it became necessary to extend the area of the town in order to accommodate a large number of immigrants who were desirous of locating within its jurisdiction, and as a consequence farming communities were established at various points, some of them being at a considerable distance from the center of population. Several families arrived from England, founded a settlement which they called Salem Village, and the place was known as such for more than a hundred years. It is now called Danvers. Among the original settlers of Salem Village was John Putnam. He was the American progenitor of the Putnams in New England, and among his descendants were the distinguished soldiers, Israel and Rufus Putnam, as well as the man whose name is the caption of this article, Edgar Pierpont Putnam, Rev. George Putnam, D. D., a celebrated divine of Boston, George P. Putnam, the New York publisher, and Judge William L. Putnam, of the United States Circuit.

Edgar P. Putnam was born at the town of Stockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 4, 1844, a son of James R. and Maria L. (Flagg) Putnam, old and prominent residents of Stockton. He received his education in the local schools of Stockton, attending both the private and public institutions of that place. At the age of seventeen he laid aside his text books and entered the United States army, being a member of a cavalry regiment. In 1866, he became a deputy surveyor in Minnesota, for the government, and continued in that position until 1873. Upon completing his term of service for the government, he returned to New York State and engaged in business as a druggist and book dealer, at Jamestown, N. Y. In 1884, Maj. Putnam was appointed postmaster of Jamestown, and in 1889 became county clerk of Chautauqua county. He continued in this capacity until 1892, was then elected superintendent of parks for Jamestown, and is now commissioner of parks. Maj. Putnam also became interested in business and financial affairs of Jamestown and Chautauqua county, and has been director of the National Chautauqua County Bank since 1890. He was also a director of the Chautauqua County Telephone Company, a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company, and a director of the Bank of Jamestown.

Maj. Putnam's military service began when he was but seventeen years of age, when he enlisted, Sept. 11, 1861, as a private in the 9th New York Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, Company D. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and still later to the rank of sergeant, in the same company. In the year 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant in Company D, and in 1865 was raised to the rank of captain, Company I. Upon leaving the service he was breveted major of Company I. Maj. Putnam saw active service during the Civil War and took part in all the battles of the Potomac and those engaged in by Sheridan's Cavalry Corps. He served on the staff of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, of the 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps, during the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service in action, May 27, 1864, when only twenty years of age. The official record states, of Maj.



Edgar Purpont Putnam

Putnam of Company D, 9th New York Cavalry, that at Crum's Creek, Va., May 2, 1864, while a sergeant, with a small force of men on reconnaissance, drove off a strong body of the enemy, whose force was far superior to his own, and then charged into another body of the enemy's cavalry, stampeded them and took twenty-seven prisoners. Maj. Putnam is the only person now living throughout all Chautauqua county to receive the Medal of Honor. Maj. Putnam was also wounded at the battle of Travilion Station, Va., on June 11, 1864, and was again wounded in the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

Maj. Putnam has always continued the associations made by him during his service in the Civil War, and is a member of many military organizations, including the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Military Order of the Veteran Legion, James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Empire Society Sons of the American Revolution, of New York City, and the Army and Navy Club, of New York City. He is also a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; and Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar. In religious affiliations, Maj. Putnam and his family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Jamestown, and are active in all its social as well as business affairs. Politically, Maj. Putnam is a staunch Republican, and has been chairman of the County Republican Committee in five different campaigns of Chautauqua county.

On May 4, 1868, at Spring Creek, Minn., Maj. Putnam married (first) Angelia E. Lewis, and they became the parents of one daughter, Edna Pearl, born Dec. 18, 1875. He married (second) Feb. 27, 1878, at Jamestown, N. Y., Mary Eppie Mace, a daughter of William and Cornelia (De Land) Mace, old and prominent residents of this place. Mrs. Mary E. Putnam, is a lady of true refinement and culture, and is popular throughout Jamestown and Chautauqua county's social circles. She is a member of the Browning Society, a Daughter of the American Revolution, a member of the C. L. S. C., and a director of the board of managers of the Warner Home for the Aged.

In concluding this review of Maj. Putnam will say that his varied life, joined to his sterling and attractive personality, has made him an exceedingly well known figure throughout the State. His circle of friends is without number and includes many of New York's most distinguished citizens. His simple yet strong nature endears him to every one whom he meets and quickly makes mere acquaintances devoted friends. He is a man who feels strongly the ties of family affection, and might well serve as a model of domestic virtue and of the virtues characteristic of well-nigh all the relations of life.

LESTER DAVID BOWMAN, M. D.—One of the prominent physicians of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of East Hickory, Pa., where his birth occurred July 12, 1871, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Green) Bowman, old and highly

respected residents of that place. Thomas Jefferson Bowman was a merchant at East Hickory for a number of years, and it was there that his death occurred. He is survived by his wife, who still makes her home at East Hickory. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Lester David, with whose career we are especially concerned; Glenni Franklin, who now resides at Pittsburgh, where he is an Orthodontist; Leona, who resides with her mother at East Hickory; Ellen May, who is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and is now instructor of instrumental music at Lavender College, Greenfield, S. C.

The education of Dr. Bowman was secured in the public schools of Pennsylvania, which he attended until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he accompanied his parents to Jamestown, and then at the high school in this city where he studied for three years. He then went to the Long Island College Hospital, where he studied medicine and from which he was graduated with the class of 1893, taking his degree of M. D. He then spent one year as an interne in the Eastern District Hospital of New York, and upon completing this necessary preliminary work, went to Tionesta, Pa., in 1894, and there began the practice of his profession. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in surgery at the N. Y. P. G. Hospital, after which he came to Jamestown and began practice here. Dr. Bowman specializes in surgical work, and has a very large practice in this city as well as in parts of Pennsylvania, having made for himself a splendid reputation in his specialty. He is a member of the Jamestown Medical Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In addition to his medical work, Dr. Bowman has been very active in the general affairs of the community and is a prominent figure in the business and financial world here, holding the office of vice-president of the Swedish-American National Bank, and being a stockholder in a number of important industrial concerns, including the Empire Worsted Mills and the Interior Metal Furniture Company. He is an independent voter, and although greatly interested in local politics has never allied himself with any political party, preferring to exercise his own judgment, unbiased by partisan considerations on all public issues. In his religious belief, Dr. Bowman is a Congregationalist, and attends the First Church of that denomination at Jamestown, being a liberal supporter of the work of the congregation. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, and is a member of various Masonic bodies, including Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; and Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; and of the Order of Macabees.

Dr. Bowman was united in marriage at Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1894, with Lillian Cook, a daughter of Morris and Mary Jane (Hooper) Cook. Mrs. Lillian (Cook) Bowman graduated from the Jamestown high school with the class of 1881, and following her graduation she was a teacher in the grammar and high school for a period of fifteen years, and was a member

of the Board of Education from 1904 to 1916. She is a member of the Fortnightly Society, Browning Society, and other local societies.

Mrs. Bowman is a descendant of John Tompkins, who came from Peekskill, N. Y., and settled in Ellery, Chautauqua county.

One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Bowman, Morris Lester, born Oct. 12, 1896, and was educated at the public schools of Jamestown, graduating from the high school in 1915, and at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1919, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is at the present time taking a four-years' medical course at Harvard University. Young Mr. Bowman has been greatly interested in war work, and is an expert on various chemical aspects of war, the manufacture of gas, etc. He was placed in charge of the Chemical Warfare Board, stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, and held that very important post from Aug. 1918, to Jan. 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He is also an expert in the manufacture of German charcoal. Dr. Bowman is exceedingly interested in the cultivation of roses, and has made a specialty of horticultural work, specializing in this line, his place being devoted to many kinds of roses which he has grown with great success.

JOHN K. DERBY—The Derbys of Jamestown, N. Y., trace their descent from Phineas Derby, of England, who came to the American Colonies and settled in Vermont prior to the Revolutionary War. The surname Derby or Darby is of ancient English origin, derived from a place name. Many distinguished men of this name have figured prominently in the history of England and the United States.

(II) Joseph Derby, son of Phineas Derby, was born in Vermont, and died in Warren county, Pa., March 14, 1837. He remained in Vermont until he reached man's estate, then moved to Genesee county, N. Y., where he married. After a few years spent in New York State, he moved to Warren county, Pa., where he followed his trade of stone mason in connection with farming. He married Elizabeth Kenyon, daughter of R. Kenyon, born in Rhode Island, but an early settler in Genesee county. To Joseph and Elizabeth (Kenyon) Derby were born the following children: John K., of further mention; Phineas, Silas Stephen, and William R., a resident of Warren, Pa., in 1891.

(III) John K. Derby, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kenyon) Derby, was born in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1816, died in Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1895, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery. He obtained his education in the public schools of Clarkson, and upon arriving at a suitable age went to Rochester, N. Y., where he learned the painter's trade, in which occupation he continued for five years in that city. In 1836, he located in Jamestown, where for twenty-eight years he was engaged in business as a proprietor of a paint store, carrying all lines connected with his trade, and doing interior decoration. He was associated with his brother, Silas S. Derby, in business. The partnership was dissolved, and John K. Derby began an active career in real estate and building operations. Among many parcels of land he

owned was the plot now occupied by the Arcade building. He erected many buildings in the city of Jamestown, and two steam yachts, with other crafts, in use on Lake Chautauqua. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren for president, but in later years became a Republican. He held the office of school commissioner in Jamestown, where he was held in the highest esteem. He was a prominent and influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, of which he was noble grand at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, a faith in which he was early instructed by his parents.

Mr. Derby married (first) Dec. 13, 1837, Ruth Smith, of Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and by her had two children, as follows: Ammi, who died at the age of thirteen months; and Edna, who was the wife of N. A. Arnold, and who died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Derby married (second) July 3, 1876, Louisa Antoinette Dill, who was born in Mt. Rose, Susquehanna county, Pa., Oct. 23, 1856, a daughter of Henry and Esther (Harding) Dill. By his second marriage he had one child, J. Frederick, who was born May 30, 1882, and died June 19, 1892.

In conclusion will say that the position in the community held by Mr. Derby is indeed a difficult one to convey in terms of his achievements and still more so by a mere list of the extensive business operations that he engaged in and the enterprises with which he was associated. An eminent divine has somewhere remarked "that the things men do are greater than what they are," and although perhaps we may feel disinclined to apply the proposition quite so broadly there can be no doubt that it is eminently true of some characters, and especially true of Mr. Derby, for he stood for something in the community far more important than any concrete accomplishment, he stood for probity and progression, as well as energy and integrity in business relations, and for a conscientious fulfillment of the duties of citizenship, for virtue in the domestic relations, and for a sterling manhood that may well serve as a model for the youth of his own and other communities. He was engaged during his life in many occupations, among many different people, and classes of people, but he always proved himself in every sense a man among men, and was instinctively accorded a high place in their regard. His family life was not less worthy than those other relations of business in which he distinguished himself, and he showed himself to be a loving father and a devoted husband.

ARGYLE WARREN RUMSEY—President of the Westfield Mineral Bath Company, and the enterprising manager of the house known as The Rumsey, of Westfield, N. Y., has developed a palatial property which, with its magnificent surroundings, well kept lawns, spacious grounds, shaded drives, and comfortable summer homelike accommodations, is becoming widely known to tourists and automobilists as a delightful stopping place along the New York-Chicago route. The historical old mansion has long been a landmark in that district, and Mr. Rumsey, with



F. B. Brewster

characteristic enterprise and thoughtfulness, has transformed it into a place for public call such as cannot be found anywhere in that section of the country.

Mr. Rumsey is not a native of Chautauqua county, but he has lived within its boundaries ever since he was three years of age, that is for fifty-five years. He was born in the town of Waxahachie, Tex., Aug. 8, 1861, the son of Argyle Zalmon and Mabelia (Bliss) Rumsey, both natives of Westfield, and both deceased. For a number of years prior to the Civil War, Argyle Zalmon Rumsey was in Texas, where he was engaged in mercantile business, but previous to that was in the leather business in Westfield. Shortly before his death, he sold his business, taking notes in payment thereof, but when the Civil War broke out the State confiscated the notes and the family never collected on same. Mr. Rumsey died in 1862, when Argyle Warren Rumsey was less than a year old. He left his widow and her two sons, Argyle W. and Walter B., the latter now also deceased, in poor circumstances, and for a while Argyle W. was cared for by his grandfather who, however, was not wealthy, and as the lad grew, he helped his mother and brother to gain a livelihood from the small farm at Westfield, which his grandfather left to them.

Argyle W. Rumsey was educated in the public schools of Westfield, graduating from the Westfield High School in 1878, which was very creditable to him, for it had been necessary for him to work before and after school, on Saturdays, and through vacations for many years before graduating, in fact it may be considered that his work days really began when he was only twelve years old. After graduation, he applied himself vigorously to farming and stock raising, and he followed that occupation with good success until about 1905. Mr. Rumsey is a man of marked intelligence, and although in his first years of agricultural labor he followed the farming methods of previous days, he soon observed the advantages of modern methods and applied them successfully upon his farm. He studied cattle breeding and at one time had some very valuable blooded stock upon his farm, which he exhibited at all the important State fairs and expositions in the United States; he also developed an extensive vineyard.

In 1905 Mr. Rumsey sold his farm and purchased the old Dickerman mansion, which in its day was one of the finest and most imposing residences in Western New York. The house was built by E. H. Dickerman, and its lofty, spacious rooms, and its fine location, standing as it does in the center of five acres of well laidout and well wooded grounds, indicated that the property was well adapted for the purpose for which Mr. Rumsey finally used it. After occupying the place as a home for several years, and having discovered the valuable properties of the mineral wells on the place, he conceived the idea of turning it into a mineral springs resort, and later added the hotel, which he named The Rumsey, this being necessary to accommodate the guests who came for the baths. The mineral wells have the same medicinal value attached to them as have those of Mt. Clemens and Detroit, Mich. Mr. Rumsey's thoughts and ingenuity have been constantly concentrated upon the desire to make The Rumsey the

finest and most comfortable house of its kind in the district, and judging by the patronage he receives from the travelling public, and by the additions he has made to the house from time to time, he has succeeded in his endeavor. It has commodious parlors, reading rooms, and lounges; there is also a fine garage, and situated as the property is on the main tourist route between New York and Chicago, it is a distinct and pleasurable service to the travelling public, and the reputation it has gained for its fine cuisine and comfortable accommodations indicate that it has been developed by Mr. Rumsey into a valuable hotel and bath property. Mr. Rumsey's energetic ability has aided very materially in the success of the Rumsey bath business. Very extensive additions are soon to be made.

Politically, Mr. Rumsey is a Republican, but has given more time to the affairs of fraternal and benevolent organizations than to political activities. He is a prominent Mason, being past master of the Westfield Blue Lodge, and also belongs to Westfield Chapter and Dunkirk Commandery. In functions of the Westfield Lodge of the Knights of Pythias order he has taken active part for many years, being past chancellor commander. He was also past district deputy of that order.

Mr. Rumsey married, at Ripley, N. Y., in 1892, Almira M. Ross, who was born at Sherman, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and comes of a well known Chautauqua county family.

FREDERICK B. BROCKWAY—Among the pioneer families of Ripley, N. Y., is the Brockway family; they, with several other substantial settlers, first developed the wilderness, making productive farms of the hitherto unused country, conducting the affairs of the little settlement and bringing it eventually into a delightful home town.

Frederick B. Brockway, one of the descendants of the original Brockways, was born in Ripley, July 20, 1854. He was the son of the Hon. Charles B. Brockway and Lois Anne (Bostwick) Brockway, his wife. They were farmers, owning and cultivating the land upon which they lived. The boy was educated in the common schools of Ripley and grew up there, living there all his life, and dying there at the age of sixty-two years, Oct. 6, 1916. As a young man he attended the Allegheny Commercial College at Meadville, Pa., but was a farmer during the greater part of his life. Mr. Brockway was always active in everything pertaining to the welfare of his native town, prominent in its political life, highly respected and greatly liked by his townspeople. Mr. Brockway, his father and his grandfather had each in his turn been supervisors of the town, and Frederick B. Brockway being a member of the Board of Supervisors for the years 1893 and 1894, and again in 1899. He was also superintendent of the highways for six years. His father was on the Board of Supervisors for ten years and chairman of the board in 1867 and 1868. He was also justice of the peace for quite a number of years.

Frederick B. Brockway married Emma C. Cushman, the daughter of Leverett and Ann (Wilson) Cushman. Leverett Cushman was a farmer in Sterrettania, Erie

county, Pa., and conducted a dairy as well. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman were the parents of eight children: Danford R., Loren B., C. C., H. F., Mrs. E. A. Cushing, Mrs. H. E. Gardner, Mrs. Emma C. Brockway, the wife of Frederick B. Brockway, Mrs. B. M. Satterlee. The Cushman family was originally a Connecticut family, but later went to live in Erie county, Pa. Leverett Cushman was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway had four children: 1. Byron B., born in Ripley, Dec. 24, 1878, and died Nov. 10, 1913; he was educated in the public schools of Ripley and in the high school of Westfield, and later entered the Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland, Ohio; on Dec. 20, 1899, he entered the employ of Cuyahogo Telephone Company of Cleveland, occupying several minor positions until he became assistant engineer and later was appointed superintendent of equipment, remaining as such until 1906, when he went to the Winton Motor Company in the experimental department, where he was advanced rapidly until he was electrical engineer and assistant to the mechanical engineer; he was a bright young man, very capable in his line of business; he was a member of the Lakewood Yacht Club, of which he was secretary for two years, serving on many committees; he was also editor of the club paper, the "Barometer," and it was due to his efforts that the paper became a regular monthly issue; during Byron B. Brockway's residence in Cleveland he was connected with the Cleveland Naval Reserve for a number of years; he married, June 14, 1905, Bertha S. Sapp, by whom he had one daughter, Jean Brockway. 2. Mrs. May Cushman Dugan, was the wife of a prominent lawyer of Beacon, N. Y.; she made her home there until her death, June 24, 1912. 3. Charles B., born Sept. 27, 1884, and died in infancy, Feb. 4, 1886. 4. Frederick B., Jr., born in Ripley, Aug. 13, 1887, died Oct. 21, 1918; he was educated in the grammar and high schools of his home town, later becoming a student at Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, after which he returned home and started to operate a farm, making a specialty of the dairy; in politics Frederick B. Brockway, Jr., was, like his father, a Republican; he was a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Dunkirk Lodge of Elks; he married Annie McNee, of Ripley, April 29, 1916; they had one child, Richard Stuart Brockway. Mrs. Frederick B. Brockway, Sr., is still living at her home in Ripley, N. Y.

RALPH AHIRA HALL—Well known to his fellow-citizens of Chautauqua county, and especially to his neighbors of Brocton, is a man who has identified himself with all the interests which make for the best good of his community—political, educational and religious—and in Masonic and social circles has ever been a factor of undisputed importance.

Ahira Hall, grandfather of Ralph Ahira Hall, settled in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, in 1816, thus founding one of the old and leading families of Western New York.

Dr. James Ahira Hall, son of Ahira Hall, was born April 4, 1815, in New Hampshire, and received his early education in the Portland common school. In 1837 he entered Bowdoin College, receiving the degree

of Doctor of Medicine in 1839. After practicing for a time at Sedgwick, Me., he came to Brocton in 1844, and there passed the remainder of his life with the exception of a period of service in the Civil War. On Sept. 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as surgeon of the 49th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, receiving his commission from Gov. Morgan. On Oct. 18, 1864, he was honorably discharged at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and was subsequently appointed surgeon in charge of the New York State Hospital in and about Washington D. C. Dr. Hall married, Jan. 1, 1840, Caroline H., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Herrick, of Brooklin, Me., and their children were: Ralph Ahira, mentioned below; Theodore F.; Helen A., wife of Milton C. Belknap; Alice C., wife of Frank J. Mericle; and Ada C., wife of Lewis D. Sullivan. Dr. Hall died April 8, 1865, at his home in Brocton.

Ralph Ahira Hall, son of Dr. James Ahira and Caroline H. (Herrick) Hall, was born June 5, 1844, in Sedgwick, Hancock county, Me. He attended local common schools, afterwards studying, in 1859-60, at Fredonia Academy. At seventeen he became a clerk in the service of John T. and William F. Green, of Sherman, and in 1870 he went into business for himself under the firm name of Hall & Thompson, the style becoming in 1871-72 Hall & Ball. From 1872 to 1881 he conducted a hardware business under the firm name of Ralph A. Hall, and in 1883-84 worked as traveling salesman for the wholesale hardware firm of Walbridge & Company, Buffalo. From 1885 to 1892 he engaged in private banking under the name of Dean & Hall, and in the latter year he organized the State Bank of Brocton. In 1891, he organized the Brocton Land and Improvement Company, the concern which purchased all the remaining property of the Harris Community, some five hundred acres, which has since been parcelled out in vineyard tracts of five and ten acres each. In this enterprise Mr. Hall achieved one of his most signal successes. In 1900, he was instrumental in organizing the Brocton Fruit Juice Company, manufacturers of some of the finest native wines in the United States. Of this company he was treasurer from the time of its inception. For many years he has been largely interested in grape culture, and for a time served as treasurer of various grape-shipping companies. In 1911, he disposed of his interest in the State Bank of Brocton, having since its foundation continuously held the office of president.

In the sphere of politics Mr. Hall has always been faithful to the Republican party, but has invariably refused to become a candidate for any but local offices. He is president of the Ahira Hall Memorial Library, a splendid tribute to the memory of his grandfather. A history of this institution may be found on another page of this work. During the recent war Mr. Hall served as chairman of various loan committees, and was active in behalf of the Red Cross as well as in a number of other war activities. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Hall are very numerous. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Lake Shore Lodge, No. 851, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brocton, and with Dunkirk Commandery and Chapter and Buffalo Consistory and Shrine, also with the Knights of Pythias, of Brocton. For over forty years he has

been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is now trustee of the church of that communion in Brocton.

Mr. Hall married, Oct. 19, 1870, Mary Jane, daughter of Mark and Densy (Knickerbocker) Haight, and they are the parents of one daughter, Evelyn H., educated in Brocton grammar and high schools and at St. Margaret's Episcopal Seminary, Buffalo; married Water N. Clark, of Brocton, and has one child, Frances H. Mr. and Mrs. Hall expect to celebrate, in 1920, the golden anniversary of their marriage, an event which will call forth the warmest congratulations of their family and friends.

To the temperance cause Mr. Hall has ever given the staunchest support and firmest advocacy. He belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Throughout his career as a successful man of affairs he has given an example of true public spirit, inasmuch as he has caused his prosperity to rebound not to his own benefit alone but also to the welfare and happiness of his fellowmen.

GLENN BADGLEY FLEEK, D. D. S., one of the most popular of the rising dentists of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of this State, having been born at Lakewood, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1890, a son of Frank and Julia Edith (Badgley) Fleek. His father was for many years a farmer by occupation, and he and his wife were the parents of two children: Glenn Badgley, and Helen Marion, who became the wife of Richard N. Thompson, of Fall River, Mass., a son of Dr. Thompson of that place, and attached to the United States Embassy at Santiago, Chili.

Dr. Fleek began his education at the public schools of Lakewood, where he continued until he had completed his general studies and was prepared for college, graduating from the Lakewood High School with the class of 1909. He later entered the University of Buffalo, 1913, attending until 1916, going then to the dental school of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Md., from which institution he graduated in 1917, taking the degree of D. D. S. He passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners in Maryland and also in New York State immediately after, and on June 9, 1917, enlisted in the United States Army for service in the great war. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the Dental Reserve Corps, Aug. 20, 1917, and on Sept. 28 following, was sent to Camp Dix and attached to the 307th Field Artillery Regiment, 78th Division. On Jan. 28, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., and assigned to a post with the 14th Machine Gun Battalion of the 9th Brigade, 5th Division. On April 7, 1918, he was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., one of the points of embarkation, and on April 12, 1918, sailed for Europe. He landed at Liverpool, England, and was sent on to Southampton, from which point he crossed the channel to Havre, France. In that country he was moved rapidly from place to place, being located at Bar-sur-aube and later on the St. Die sector at the front. He acted on detached service for one month with the 6th Regiment of Regular Infantry, known as "Pershing's Own Regi-

ment," and was present at the battle of Frappelle, the first engagement of the Americans on German soil. He also saw active service in St. Mehiel offensive and in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and was gassed at Madaleine Farm, south of Cunel. Returning to this country, he received his honorable discharge from the army, Aug. 12, 1919, at Camp Upton, and immediately, thereafter, came to Dunkirk and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was appointed to the School Dental Clinic here in October, 1919, and became associated in practice with Dr. E. L. Todd, himself the subject of mention elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Fleek is a conspicuous figure in social and club circles at Dunkirk, and is a member of the (local chapter) Xi Psi Phi, and of the (national) Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternities, and of Lakewood Lodge, No. 628, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY ARTHUR MONROE, who is the sole owner of the Westfield Fish Company, of Westfield, N. Y., and in that enterprise finds employment during the season for thirty-eight to forty men and from twelve to sixteen boats upon Lake Erie, and who is also part-owner of a substantial brick making plant at Westfield, N. Y., has had a very interesting career, and takes justifiable pride in the valiant deeds of his heroic father during the years when the latter was the captain of a steamer upon Lake Erie.

Simon Monroe, father of Henry A. Monroe, who was almost ninety years old when he died in 1918, was born on Christmas morning of 1828, and for the greater part of his life was a captain of vessels upon Lake Erie. It is said that he was the captain of one of the first steamers that disturbed the waters of the lake with its paddles; he certainly was the master of one of the first steamers to ply across the lake; and during his many decades of service upon the often stormy waters of that lake he encountered many situations that tested his quality as a man of courage and resourcefulness. It is unnecessary here to record more than one of his many striking acts of heroism. That was in 1854, and was fittingly commemorated by the presentation to him, by the city of Cleveland, Ohio, of a massive gold and twenty-one diamond-jewelled watch, upon which, in appropriate place, were inscribed the following words: "For the heroic conduct of Capt. Simon Monroe, in the rescue of the crew of the schooner 'Omar', Dec. 4, 1854." That watch is now a family heirloom, and constantly worn by Capt. Simon Monroe's son, Henry A.

Henry A. Monroe was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 4, 1858, and as a boy attended the district schools of his native place. As he grew into his teens, and while still at school, Henry A. undertook many of the minor tasks of the home farm, working at them before and after school hours, and on Saturdays. During vacations, he constantly worked. As he grew into manhood, however, his sturdy spirit and somewhat restless temperament drew him into more venturesome paths and parts. He was often on the lake with his father, and eventually he resolved to go West.

In the Western states he spent about ten years, returning however, eventually to the scenes of his early days. In 1908, he was in Barcelona, N. Y., and there formed a partnership with another business man of the place, and entered into the making of cement bricks. The partners installed a suitable brick making plant, and as the years passed developed their enterprise into a substantial business of considerable extent and reasonably profitable returns. About 1890, he also started independently another enterprise, which now is one of the oldest fishing enterprises of any consequence upon Lake Erie. He is the sole owner of the Westfield Fish Company, which for many years has exported its catches to many widely separated sections of the country, and has done extensive trading. That may be appreciated from the fact that a fleet of 8 or 9 fishing trawlers is operated by the company, during the season, finding employment for from thirty-eight to forty men. The company is not an incorporated one.

Mr. Monroe is very popular in his section of the county; he is a staunch Democrat in his political conviction and affiliation and he has done much, at various times, to further the cause of the party he follows. It has been stated that he acted as delegate, at least twenty times, at conventions of the party. And in the functions of the Dunkirk branch of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks he has taken active part. He and his brother are enthusiastic sportsmen, and in years gone by liked nothing better than, when opportunity offered, to take a gun and go into the woods. He treasures a conspicuous Elk watch charm, made of two teeth of an elk killed by his brother during one hunting trip.

Henry Arthur Monroe married, March 2, 1891, at Barcelona, N. Y., Ellen Vear, who was of Canadian birth. To them have been born four children: 1. Caroline, who is married to Harold Brownell, and has one child, Robert Lee Brownell. 2. Nelson H. 3. Simon F. 4. Harry C. All the sons were given good educations such as would fit them for successful business careers; for the elementary grades they attended the grammar school, later proceeding to the high school, and after graduating therefrom, taking a course of commercial study at a business college. The three boys now participate in the work and management of the enterprise established by their father.

Mr. Monroe is a man of strong personality, and manifests much of the rugged characteristics of his respected father; and his extensive travel, with the consequent independence and variety of life and associations, has developed in Mr. Monroe a broadness of view, and an ability to readily see the viewpoint of others, which makes him an entertaining conversationalist, and a man whose opinions are not fettered or biased by the inconsequential little details that are but minor factors. These he drops by the wayside, and concentrates his thoughts upon the main factors that count, and so is able to arrive at a logical decision upon the subject matter in hand. Such is invariably the experience of men of action who succeed in life; their minds are not befogged by the pettiness of life; they see the main direction and they act. Mr. Monroe is quite representative of the enterprising, substantial men of affairs in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

ROBERT I. PARK, influential citizen, man of affairs and owner of the St. Elmo Hotel here, one of the finest and most up-to-date structures of its kind hereabouts, is a native of Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., born Nov. 25, 1873, a son of Nehemiah and Helen Mar (Wade) Park, both deceased. The elder Mr. Park came to Chautauqua county in the year 1875, and engaged in the livery business, which he followed during his entire life.

Robert I. Park attended the public schools of Chautauqua county for his preliminary education, and after graduating from these institutions matriculated at the Jamestown Business College. After completing the course there, he took possession of his brother's bakery, in 1894, the latter having died in that year, and operated this place with considerable success. Mr. Park then purchased a half interest in the grocery establishment of Rice & Ensign, and the firm then conducted business under the style of Rice & Park. At the death of the senior partner, Mr. Park conducted the business alone for two years longer, and at the end of that time disposed of same at a profit, and obtained a position in the post office as assistant postmaster. He occupied this post for 12 years, and then purchased the St. Elmo Hotel, which he now conducts with splendid success. The original structure, which is now but a part of the St. Elmo Hotel, was erected by Mr. Park's mother in 1895 and operated in a small way. At first it was the residence of the Park family, but was later conducted as a hotel and was one of the first hotels at Chautauqua. In 1906, they added the annex of 14 rooms. In 1909, two dining rooms, one for the upstairs part of the house, and the other for the lower portion, were added, as well as an additional 15 rooms. Mrs. Park's sister purchased the hotel at this time, and in 1915 a smoking lobby and a parlor of 100 feet dimensions were added, and further enlargements were made by adding more rooms to it, making a hotel of 70 in all. Modern improvements were installed in each and every department, and the main dining room was enlarged to such enormous proportions that it can accommodate 175 guests, while the one located at the corner of Vincent and Pratt avenues can accommodate 150 guests. Mr. Park, of this sketch, purchased the hotel from his sister, Agnes J. (Park) Lewis, a few years ago, and is at the present time its sole owner, and carries on this business in a very profitable way and to the entire satisfaction of its patrons. He is a very capable and efficient manager, and is at all times seeking new methods for the improvement of the St. Elmo. At the present time the St. Elmo Hotel is one of the finest of its kind here and can claim a vast patronage, not only from the immediate community, but from all parts of the country. It is the stopping place for all the travelers who traverse this region. Mr. Park is very prominent in social and club life of the region, and is a very prominent figure in the Masonic Order, being a member of the Peacock Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Selected Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; Buffalo Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member and the president



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of the Board of Education, he having held this office for upwards of ten years. In politics Mr. Park is a Republican, and in religious belief a Methodist.

Robert I. Park was united in marriage at Harmony, N. Y., June 23, 1909, with Mary Gertrude Pringle, a native of this place, a daughter of Homer and Gertrude (Brown) Pringle, old and highly respected residents here. To Mr. and Mrs. Park two children have been born, as follows: Helen Gertrude and Mary Agnes.

JOHN LOVE—Now retired from active participation in the management of the Diamond Furniture Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., although its vice-president, Mr. Love reviews a long and active life, spent mainly in Jamestown and in the business from which he recently retired. His connection dates from the year 1878, when August P. Olson, who for four years had been manufacturing tables on a small scale in Jamestown, offered Mr. Love a partnership in his growing business. Both young men were of Danish birth, both excellent mechanics, and the outlook seemed so favorable that Mr. Love accepted; they forming the firm, A. P. Olson & Company, exclusive manufacturers of tables. That was the beginning of the large business now conducted by the Diamond Furniture Company, and of a lifelong friendship between the two men which was only terminated by the death of Mr. Olson, Aug. 5, 1919. The history of the Diamond Furniture Company and its predecessor, A. P. Olson & Company, is the history of August P. Olson and John Love, for they were its founders and builders, and its development was the work of their entire business lives. Like the character of its builders the company is strong and reliable, quality and integrity outweighing consideration of quality or profit.

John Love was born on the Island of Bonehelm, a possession of the Kingdom of Denmark, lying in the Baltic Sea, Dec. 5, 1848, and now, at the age of seventy-one years, is an honored resident of Jamestown, N. Y. His parents, Andrew and Gertrude (Hanson) Love, were residents of Bonehelm Island for many years, and there died. John Love passed the first twenty years of his life in his native land, there obtaining a good education and learning the cabinet maker's trade. In 1868, he came to the United States, sailing from Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, via Liverpool to New York. From New York he journeyed westward to Titusville, Penn., the trip consuming four days. At Titusville he found employment at his trade, and there remained until 1872, when he removed to Jamestown, N. Y. There for six years he was employed as a journeyman by George Martin and others, but in 1878, he formed a partnership with August P. Olson, and from that time until his retirement in 1919, he was engaged in the extensive manufacture of tables, as a partner in the firm, A. P. Olson & Company, and as vice-president of its successor, The Diamond Furniture Company of Jamestown.

The firm built a factory at the corner of Taylor and Fillmore streets, Jamestown, and there manufactured a few styles of tables which became recognized as the standard with the result that the output grew in thousands annually. Later the great

factory of the incorporated Diamond Furniture Company, 50x180 feet, four stories high, was built. In every phase of their business Messrs. Olson and Love were eminently successful, both men conservative, painstaking in details, and giving their personal attention to the work of their departments. In course of time the office management came under the direction of Henry F. Love, son of John Love, and long an associate in the business. There were never any contentions between the partners, both being men of good judgment and actuated by a sincere desire to promote their mutual good. So with their employees there was never friction nor strife, but a spirit of loyalty existed seldom found. When the business was incorporated as the Diamond Furniture Company, Mr. Love was made vice-president, his present position, his son, Henry F., being secretary-treasurer and general manager. Mr. Love built a fine residence on the Lakewood Road, and is now spending the evening of a useful and honorable life retired, after an active connection of forty-one years with the same business in the same city with but one change of firm name. Mr. Love is a Republican in politics, a member of the English Lutheran church, which he serves as trustee, and has always ranked with the progressive, enterprising men of his city, and while striving earnestly for his own business success has always been ready to aid in the development of his adopted city.

Mr. Love married, in Jamestown, in 1872, Marine M. Koffed, born on the Island of Bonehelm, Denmark, who died in Jamestown, Dec. 11, 1917, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery. She was a member of the English Lutheran church, and a woman of strong character, devoted to her home and family. Five of their six children died in infancy, the only survivor, a son, Henry F. Love, one of Jamestown's progressive business men, long associated with the Diamond Furniture Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer and general manager.

LUCIUS JONES, JR.—In 1920 Mr. Jones, a retired veteran soldier and farmer of Fredonia, wrote concerning Company H, 72nd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry: "We left Dunkirk, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1861, with 104 men and at the end of the war, July, 1865, there was just five of use came back; some were killed, some died, and some were discharged, our company losing as many men in action as any company of the regiment. There is now only two of us left, Herman Koch, of Dunkirk, N. Y., and myself. I am now seventy-six years old and weigh 178 pounds." Mr. Jones is now living retired in Fredonia, after an active life, which, with the exception of four years of army life, has been spent in Chautauqua county, engaged in farming. At Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he was hit by a fragment of shell on his left side and reported killed. But he was only unconscious and revived before his comrades had carried him to a place of burial. For his services, and on account of his disabilities from disease, his government granted him a pension in 1879, to date from July 9, 1865, the date of his discharge from the army. Since 1890 Mr. Jones has lived in Fredonia, and "about all I do is to work my little

garden." Lucius Jones, Jr., is a son of Lucius and Jane (Dunn) Jones, who at the time of the birth of their eldest child was living in Dresden, Ohio. His brothers and sisters are: 1. Alice, born Oct. 13, 1836, died at East Gainesville, Wyoming county, N. Y.; she married, in December, 1869, John Yeomans. 2. Albert, born near Nashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 21, 1840, died July 2, 1902, leaving two children: Miles A. and Alice Jones. 3. Helen M., born March 24, 1842, died July 8, 1863. 4. Lucius, Jr., of further mention. 5. James D., born at Forestville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 16, 1849, died at Belton, Mo., Jan. 13, 1908, leaving three sons: Lucius, Reuben, and Byron Jones. 6. William C., born at Forestville, N. Y., July 21, 1851, died unmarried, July 11, 1918. 7. Miles R., born near Nashville, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1856, never married. The brothers were all farmers during their active years.

Lucius Jones, Jr., was born near Nashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 23, 1844, now (June, 1920) and for thirty years past, a resident of Fredonia in his native county. He attended the district public school until sixteen years of age, and during his hours out of school, which were many, he as well as the other six children of the family aided in the farm and dairy work. Lucius Jones, Sr., owned a farm of 480 acres upon which he kept a herd of sixty cows and a large flock of sheep. The milk from the herd was all made into butter and cheese at the farm, so every member of the family had to lend a hand at milking and other tasks incident to the operation of farm and dairy. Young Lucius remained at the home farm until 1861, and as he did not like the duties he had to perform he took advantages of the opportunity the war offered to escape. He enlisted in Forestville, August, 1861, in Company I, 49th New York Regiment, but when the captain sized him up he advised him to "run home to his ma," as he was too small. His father obtained news of his son's efforts and promised him a good thrashing if he repeated the performance. Lucius, Jr., remained at home until Oct., 1861, then again went to Dunkirk and enlisted in Company H, 72nd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the 3rd Regiment, Sickles Excelsior brigade. His company commander, Capt. S. M. Doyle, sent the boy back to his home to obtain his parents' consent to his enlistment, which, much to the young soldier's surprise, was given, he expecting instead the promised thrashing. As soon as the company's ranks were full, they were sent to Washington, D. C., where their guns and equipment were issued them. Later the regiment went into winter quarters in Maryland, forty miles from Washington, and were put through a hard course of drilling and military instruction. In the spring, with the Army of the Potomac, the 72nd went with the large fleet of transports to Fortress Monroe, and early on the Sunday morning following their arrival saw the "Merrimac" and later the "Monitor" come into the harbor. The transports were quickly shifted to a place of safety so Mr. Jones could only tell by the smoke and occasional glimpses that the two sea monsters were engaged in death grapples. The regiment went into camp up the York river and later was at Yorktown, which the Confederates evacuated. There Mr. Jones

saw his first fighting, but at Williamsburg, a little later, he was in his first heavy engagement. Company H in that battle lost eight killed, eleven wounded and five taken prisoners. First Lieutenant Marcus was wounded, and one of the killed was a tentmate of Mr. Jones. He was all through the "Seven Days" at Seven Pines, Chickahominy Swamp, Malvern Hill, and Fair Oaks. Fighting was going on every day, and for three days no rations were issued. At Malvern Hill Capt. Doyle was killed, a company commander deeply beloved by his men, especially by private Jones, whom the captain had looked after with fatherly interest. Finally the army reached the base at Harrison's Landing on the James river and went into camp for a much needed rest.

Soon after the campaign, Private Jones was taken sick and sent to a hospital on David's Island in the East river at New York. Six weeks later, with 106 convalescent soldiers, he was sent on board the steamer, "Planet," bound for Washington; a terrific storm was encountered, and eleven days later they were landed in Philadelphia to be sent to Washington by rail. After rejoining his regiment, the army went into winter quarters at Fredericksburg, and the next few months picket, guard, and drill filled the soldier's days and nights. The next great battle in which Private Jones was engaged was at Chancellorsville, where his bunkmate was killed, and his colonel, W. O. Stevens, fell May 5, 1863. The 72nd lost 101 men in that battle, Company H losing several. At Gettysburg, their next battle, the regiment lost 114 men, several again being out of Company H, but Private Jones escaped injury. At Wapping Heights, Manassas Gap, Kelly's Ford, and Locust Grove, during the pursuit of Gen. Lee, the regiment lost twenty men, four of them from Company H. After months of hard fighting the regiment went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. During the winter a call was made for volunteers, all soldiers who had served two years being allowed to enlist as veterans, and those who did enlist could have a furlough of thirty-five days. Mr. Jones being just over the two years mark reenlisted and availed himself of furlough privilege to visit his Chautauqua county home. He was received with open arms by his parents, brothers and sisters, and all the good things of a prosperous Chautauqua farm were showered upon him.

With the expiration of a wonderful thirty-five days, he returned to the army, and in the spring of 1864 engaged with the gallant army of the Potomac in the hard fighting of that year. He was in many of the hard battles which ensued until Gen. Lee was finally compelled to surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and in front of Petersburg and the Wilderness, as well as in minor engagements, he bore well his part. He was reported dead at Petersburg, but upon returning consciousness he resumed his place in the ranks, although ordered to leave the field and report to the hospital. From March, 1862, he ranked as corporal, and finally, when peace had returned to his loved country, he marched in the "Grand Review" with the veterans whose prowess had won the victory. He was honorably discharged and mustered out, July 9, 1865.

From Oct. 2, 1864, Corp. Jones served with Company A, 120th Regiment, New York Infantry, and on that

date all the members of the 72nd Regiment who had not reenlisted were honorably discharged, their three years term of enlistment having expired. He served with the 120th Regiment until June 1, 1865, then was transferred to Company B, 73rd Regiment, New York Infantry, serving until honorably discharged. Mr. Jones fought in twenty-three hard battles, is the possessor of a Gettysburg medal of honor, and was several times publicly praised by his officers. He was a good soldier, always to be depended upon to do a little more than his full duty. He was a member of the G. L. Pierce Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Forestville, and quartermaster for eight years. After moving to Fredonia, he became a member of the E. D. Hall Post, serving as quartermaster and senior vice-commander several years. For many years he was clerk for the school district No. 5, town of Hanover. When the war was over, he was content to resume the duty of farm and dairy, and until 1890 continued farming activities.

Mr. Jones married (first) Nov. 25, 1866, Ellen E. Ellis, daughter of Thomas Ellis, and sister of Dolly Mary, Sarah, and Robert Ellis. In 1890 they moved to the village of Fredonia from the farm, and on Jan. 27, 1895, Mrs. Jones died. Mr. Jones married (second) in Nov., 1895, Eliza H. Holt, who died June 11, 1913. Col. E. D. Holt, after whom the post is named, was a brother of Mrs. Eliza H. (Holt) Jones. Col. Holt was commander of the 49th Regiment, New York Infantry, and fell April 2, 1865, a gallant officer and an upright citizen. He served all through the war until his death. Mrs. Jones was a sister of Mrs. Hattie Clayton, deceased, and of Miss Carrie L. Holt, who now resides in Longmont, Colo., with her brother, Asa D. Holt. Mr. Jones married (third) Aug. 20, 1914, Eva M. Chapman, born in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1857, daughter of Marcus Chapin, born in Sheridan, Dec. 4, 1827, died April 21, 1904, and his wife, Mary A. (Mulford) Chapman, born in the town of Portland, Dec. 24, 1826, died Nov. 1, 1905.

JOHN WILLSON, who during a lifetime of intense and well directed activity was one of the forceful factors in the community affairs of Jamestown, entered upon the active business of life unaided by influential friends or adventitious circumstances. He was the sole architect of his own fortunes, molding his own character and shaping his own destiny. He came to be an agriculturist of commanding ability, and he championed the highest interests of the municipality and of the people of his adopted country. He was always found in the foreground of any enterprise that had for its object the upbuilding and progress of his community. His name came to be held in the highest honor while he lived, and his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1864, at his home on English Hill, was regarded with sorrow that was at once general and sincere.

John Willson was born Jan. 11, 1799, in Ely, England, a son of Mark and Sarah Willson. He only attended the schools of his native country three days but later obtained his education in the hard school of experience; he assisted his father in his business. In 1834, accompanied by his wife and small children, he

emigrated to the United States. They were one of a group of four families—Fuller, Booty, Willson and Wilson—all from Ely, England, and settled in Jamestown, N. Y. The group included two families of the same name, whose ancestors were related, although the name was spelled differently, and the descendants of one of these families now spell their name Wilson. The four families secured adjoining land, each buying fifty acres, John Willson purchasing his from Horace Allen, and gave the place the name it bore for many years, "English Hill." John Willson settled on his tract, later buying fifty acres from John Wilson. The land was originally owned by the Holland Land Company, and here John Willson proceeded to make a home for his wife and children, clearing and improving the land, and shortly afterwards erected a fine frame house, and became known as one of the substantial agriculturists of the township.

Mr. Willson lived to see the change of his adopted city from a small village to a progressive town, still making great strides toward its goal of being one of the largest manufacturing cities of the United States. Politically Mr. Willson was a Republican, but he never cared for the emoluments of office. He and his family were prominent members of the Presbyterian church, and were active in all its social as well as business affairs.

Mr. Willson married, in England, Jan. 11, 1821, Sarah Moffett, who was born Feb. 22, 1801, died Dec. 4, 1886. To this union were born nine children, as follows: 1. William, born Nov. 25, 1822, died July 3, 1823. 2. David, born Nov. 27, 1824, died July 2, 1900, in Poland township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., married Dec. 25, 1845, Heziah Collen. 3. John, born March 17, 1826, died July 16, 1859; he married June, 1849, Eliza Jane Nelson. 4. William (2) born Nov. 9, 1833, died in Jamestown, N. Y., 1840. 5. Susannah A., born Nov. 10, 1835; resides in Jamestown, N. Y. 6. Sarah E., born Jan. 1, 1838, on English Hill, Ellicott township, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; married (first) Ira Simmons, who was a native of Poland township, and a son of Philander and Mary Ann (Wade) Simmons; he was a veteran of the Civil War, died Oct. 7, 1867, in Jamestown, and is buried at Lakeview Cemetery of that city. Sarah E. Willson married (second) Jefferson W. Prosser, who was a native of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., died at Bloomville, N. Y., March 29, 1914. He came to Jamestown, about 1864, and engaged in the wall paper, paints and oil business; his store was located in the Derby block on second street; he built also a grocery store near by, where Mrs. Prosser now lives. 7. Mark Thomas, born in Jamestown, N. Y., June 3, 1840; he received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after completing his studies engaged in the agricultural business; Mr. Willson was a veteran of the Civil War, and his death occurred in Jamestown, Oct. 16, 1901; Mr. Willson married Mary Anne Booty, daughter of Simon Booty, Dec. 8, 1869; they were the parents of two children as follows: Nathan M.; and Anna E., who married Jesse P. Parker. 8. Robert I., born Oct. 5, 1843, died May 15, 1848. 9. Sanford Q., born March 3, 1846, died Dec. 23, 1903.

It is a pleasure to write of the career of such a man as

Mr. John Willson, who was a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such is the career of John Willson, and when he died he left to his children and their children the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

J. EDWARD ECKERD—By a constant effort to accomplish an object which he had determined upon J. Edward Eckerd became after several years of preparation, the proprietor of his own drug store and an ever increasing business. He has a brother who is engaged in the same line of work and who owns his own place also.

J. Edward Eckerd was born in Mechanicsburg, Pa., the son of Joseph and Sarah J. Eckerd. The father was a contractor and builder with a large business in Mechanicsburg, but he has now retired from active life. Mrs. Eckerd died some time ago. They had three children: J. Edward; J. Milton, now a druggist in Wilmington, Del.; and Minnie S., deceased.

During his boyhood young Eckerd attended the public schools of Mechanicsburg, graduating from both grammar and high schools. During this time he learned brick laying with his father, working after school and on Saturdays and during vacations. For a year after leaving school he followed this trade, but he was not satisfied and wished to learn the drug business, so obtained a position as clerk in the store of Eckerd Brothers, druggists in Mechanicsburg, remaining with them for two years, after which he went to Harrisburg, entering the drug store of J. N. Clark, remaining there two years. His next place of occupation was with W. H. Kennedy, continuing in his employ two years, then he went to Erie, Pa., to become manager of the store located at No. 1105 State street, owned by his brother, J. Milton Eckerd. On Sept. 13, 1913, Mr. Eckerd went to Jamestown, N. Y., to look over the possibilities of success in the way of another drug store there. He saw that there was a good field for a general drug business and he opened one at No. 106 East Second street and has found that he had seized the moment of opportunity that came knocking at his door. He made a special feature of the cut rate business, being the first to start price cutting on drugs in the city. He has prospered from the start, increasing the size of his stock from time to time; he started with a stock valued at \$35,000, and his last spring inventory showed goods worth \$38,000. Mr. Eckerd is connected with a number of societies in Jamestown and is also an active participant in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Order of Eagles and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is very much interested in the church of the United Brethren, being one of the board of trustees of the church and also secretary. As a citizen Mr. Eckerd is highly regarded, and as a business man he is thought to be wide awake and full of energy.

While in Erie, Pa., Mr. Eckerd married, in 1905, Blanche Zimmer, a resident of that city. Of this union one child was born, Anna S., who is at present attending the public school.

ALBERT FEETER FRENCH—As treasurer and general manager of the Fredonia Preserving Company, of Fredonia, Mr. French is the active head of a canning enterprise, having plants located at Fredonia, Silver Creek, and Modeltown. He has been connected with the preserving industry in Western New York since 1888, and since 1890 has operated in Chautauqua county, located at Fredonia. His activities have benefited many, and he has in a broad and public-spirited manner aided mightily in Fredonia's development. When fire destroyed the city's leading hotel, he later volunteered to take half the stock in a new one, and in August, 1920, the White Inn, a first class hostelry creditable to any community, was opened to the public. This but shows how willingly he responds to civic needs, and instances of his public-spirit could be multiplied indefinitely. He was a tower of strength to the government in bond selling and other campaigns, his example and personal efforts stimulating and encouraging workers and purchasers. He is a son of Joseph and Pamela (Feeter) French, his father a civil engineer, connected with the improvement of the Erie canal; his mother of an old Mohawk Valley family; an ancestor, Colonel Feeter, carrying on horseback the first government mail out of Albany, west; he also was a patriot of the Revolution. In 1856, Joseph French with his family left Syracuse, N. Y., and settled at Westernville, and later at Rome, N. Y., where Albert F. began his business career which has culminated in so gratifying a success.

Albert Feeter French was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 4, 1854, and there the first two years of his life were passed. He attended Westernville and Little Falls public schools until seventeen years of age, then became a clerk in a country store, continuing two years. The following two years were spent as a clerk in a dry goods store at Rome, N. Y.; he then going west to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until 1888, becoming engaged in the retail grocery and commission business. Mr. French married, in Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1882, Emma P. Brockett, of Rome, N. Y., and they are the parents of two children, both born in Des Moines, Iowa, and educated in Fredonia: Alice B., married Kenneth H. Lovelee, of Fredonia, and they are the parents of two children, Jane and Ruth Lovelee; Emma Gertrude, married Ernest W. Christophers, of New Jersey, and they are the parents of a daughter, Gertrude.

In 1888 he disposed of his western interests and returned to New York, locating in Buffalo, with the Erie Preserving Company. He remained in Buffalo until the spring of 1890, when he became part owner of the Fredonia Canning Company, and moved to Fredonia, Chautauqua county. For nine years he continued in business as the Fredonia Canning Company, that company merging with the United States Canning Company in 1899. In 1901 Mr. French retired from any connection with that company, and organized the Fredonia Preserving Company, of which he is treas-

urer and manager. With his business in Fredonia well established and prosperous, he extended his field of operations and established a plant at Silver Creek, another at Modeltown, another at Wilson, another at Newfane in Orleans county, and at Sinclairville bought a plant already in operation, these all located in Western New York, and at the present time (1920) retains and operates the plants of the Fredonia Preserving Company at Fredonia, Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, and Modeltown, Niagara county. The Fredonia plant contains about 100,000 square feet of floor space in four buildings of frame and brick construction; also adjacent sheds; the Silver Creek plant covers 75,000 square feet in two buildings, also with ample sheds for handling peas, tomatoes and corn. Before disposing of some of the plants, they at times employed 1,000 hands in canning and preserving operations, and now, in the height of the season, five to six hundred hands are kept busy. While the Fredonia Preserving Company is a corporation, Mr. French is the chief owner and directing head of all its operations, owning and controlling the business he established and developed.

He is vice-president and director of the Fredonia National Bank, which he aided in organizing, and is also interested in the Citizens' Trust Company of Fredonia. He is a member of the Fredonia Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its industrial committee; and a member of the Citizens' Club; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Presbyterian, which he serves as trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEWIS ROESCH—One of the prominent business men of Fredonia, N. Y., is a native of the village of Hauingen, Baden, located in the extreme south-western part of Germany, born Jan. 4, 1851, son of Phillip and Maria (Glaser) Roesch, well known residents of that village.

Lewis Roesch attended the common school in the vicinity of his home until fourteen years of age, when he went to work in a cotton factory, working from 5:00 a. m. until 7:30 p. m., for which he received a man's wages, which amounted to 32 cents per day in American money. In 1868 he accompanied the family to the United States, his first employment being on a farm in Albany county, N. Y., and later serving in the same capacity in Brocton, N. Y. During the first winter he attended school in Brocton, and also in Dunkirk. He then moved to Fredonia with his parents, where he and his father bought four acres of land on the site of his present place, now known as the West Hill Nurseries, office at 57 Berry street. Settling in a berry-growing and market-gardening community, Mr. Roesch engaged in the same business and learned the trade from his neighbors and the agricultural pages of the New York "Tribune." But this locality soon failed to furnish market enough for his produce and he essayed to ship it to the then new oil fields of Allegany county, N. Y., and McKean and Warren counties of Pennsylvania. This trade in turn quickly exceeded the capacity of his planting, and he became a wholesale dealer in fruits and vegetables. Plants are a by-product of the growing

strawberries, raspberries, etc. These he also developed and thus became a nurseryman, growing grapevines, small fruits, fruit trees and, in fact, general nursery stock. But the time came when the nursery business grew so large that fruit growing and shipping had to be abandoned.

From this humble beginning has resulted the extensive plant that Mr. Roesch directs at the present time (1920). Thrift, honest dealing, steadfastness and courage, are the sterling traits that have marked his whole life. Mr. Roesch's establishment is entirely devoted to general nursery stock, grapevines being a specialty. His nursery cellars, 60 by 100 feet, designed and built by himself 32 years ago, are still the best adapted for the purpose to be found in Western New York. During the busy season he employs as many as forty hands, and ships his trees, vines, shrubs and plants to every State in the Union and to Canada, also to such far-away lands as South Africa, New Zealand and Japan. He publishes annually a beautiful and useful illustrated catalog of 68 pages, describing and pricing over 500 varieties. Mr. Roesch has modernized his equipment everywhere, and has installed telephones, service tubes, city water, gas, hoisting apparatus for loading heavy packages, a farm tractor, and up-to-date farm machinery. He finds it necessary to rent other farms to meet the continual growth of his extensive trade.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Citizens' Trust Company, and served as city trustee for two years. He is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, independent in politics, and a member of the Fredonia Grange, No. 1. Mr. Roesch finds his recreation in traveling, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Roesch married (first) Sept. 22, 1879, Sophia H. Miller, who died Jan. 31, 1909. Three children were born to them: Flora M., bookkeeper for her father; Sidney C., manager of the Milks Seed Company, East Randolph, N. Y., who married Helen Baker; and Milton E., manager of propagation and packing, in his father's business. Milton E. married Florence Derby and they are the parents of three children: Milton D., Stanton G., and Alice M.

Mr. Lewis Roesch married (second) Nov. 16, 1912, Elizabeth A. Lyon.

JOHN JOSEPH MAHONEY, M. D., one of the public-spirited and influential citizens of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he holds the responsible office of superintendent of public health and that of sanitary supervisor for the State Department of Health, the Sanitary District of Western New York, is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Moynihan) Mahoney. He was born at Jamestown, June 28, 1869, and his entire active career has been associated with this place.

Dr. Mahoney's father, Thomas Mahoney, came originally from Ireland, having been born at Tarbert, on the River Shannon, and it was from that place that he and his family migrated to America, reaching this country when he was a lad of eight years of age. The family consisted of his widowed mother, and several brothers and sisters, and the voyage was made

in the year 1849, when passage was not the holiday excursion that it has since become. They settled at Binghamton, N. Y., and remained there for a year or two, after which they came to Jamestown, in 1851, and have made their permanent home, where Thomas Mahoney passed away, Dec. 29, 1911. While yet young, Thomas was sent to work to help alleviate the conditions of the family finances, and being of an ambitious nature he did not allow the fact that he was poor to hinder his progress. The young man was desirous of some day engaging in an enterprise of his own, and with this end in view, worked hard and consistently, and was thus eventually able to gratify his wish to become a contractor and builder. He continued to be thus occupied throughout his entire life, and at the time of his death was a highly respected citizen of Jamestown. Mr. Mahoney was a self-made man in the best sense of the term and had to overcome many obstacles which were thrown in his path before reaching his goal. He had an unusual personality, keen foresight, and in business was considered a shrewd and honest man who appreciated the rights of others. He never forgot the struggle he had had while climbing to the top of the ladder, and assisted the young men of the community, wherever possible, upon their business careers. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and was one of those who founded and built the first church of this denomination at Jamestown. Mr. Mahoney married Margaret Moynihan, a daughter of Patrick Moynihan, and a native of Ireland, her birth having occurred near Killarney, Oct. 8, 1845. Her parents and a sister and brother came to the United States in 1849, and located at Buffalo, remaining there for a few years, after which they came to Jamestown. She was herself nineteen years of age when she came from Ireland with another brother to join them. Patrick Moynihan continued living in Jamestown up to the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 2, 1906, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Like her husband, Mrs. Mahoney was a Catholic and reared her children in that faith; she passed away April 7, 1911.

Dr. John J. Mahoney attended the Jamestown public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1887, when he obtained a position in a local drug store and worked there until 1893, in the meantime learning the drug business in all its detail. It was while thus employed that Dr. Mahoney decided upon a medical career and in 1893 he entered the medical school of the University of Buffalo, where he studied medicine, and in 1896 won the degree of M. D. After graduation, Dr. Mahoney became an interne at the Sisters of Charity Hospital at Buffalo, and in 1897 came to Jamestown, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. Since beginning his practice, Dr. Mahoney has gained great popularity and is regarded here as an able practitioner both by the community-at-large and his professional colleagues. He was appointed, in May, 1906, superintendent of public health at Jamestown. It was in February, 1914, that he became connected with the New York State Department of Health and since that time has given up all private practice, confining his attention entirely to the work of that important department, as supervisor

of the Sanitary District of Western New York. Dr. Mahoney has recently taken especial interest in that much dreaded disease, tuberculosis, and his extensive research into the question of its character and treatment has been such as to entitle him to be classed as a specialist in this subject. Dr. Mahoney may claim to have rendered honorable service to the community during fourteen years of association with the local Board of Health and during the five years as sanitary supervisor with the State Department of Health. He is still devoting all his time to the public health service.

Dr. Mahoney served as the medical member of the local Selective Service Board during the period of the World War.

In religious belief Dr. Mahoney is a Roman Catholic and attends the Church of SS. Peter and Paul of that denomination. He is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of many important organizations, among which should be mentioned the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a past grand knight; the Order of Eagles; the Order of Maccabees; the American Medical Association; the New York Medical Society; the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and the Jamestown Medical Society, of which he is past president. In politics Dr. Mahoney is an independent.

Dr. Mahoney was united in marriage, Nov. 27, 1902, with Mary M. Shaughnessy, a native of Elmira, N. Y., and a daughter of John and Bridget (Walsh) Shaughnessy, old and highly respected residents of that city. To Dr. and Mrs. Mahoney one child has been born, Geraldine E., born Jan. 27, 1904, and now a student at the Jamestown High School.

CHARLES JAY JENNER, Superintendent of Public Works of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., with offices in the City Hall, is a native of Belvidere, Ill., born Oct. 27, 1850. He comes of good old New York stock, his parents being Asher and Jane (Cook) Jenner, who were born in Essex county and Ashville in this State, respectively. The elder Mr. Jenner was a conspicuous figure in the pioneer days in Western New York and in the region extending from there to west of Chicago. During his youth there were no railroads constructed further west than Dunkirk, N. Y., and the stage coach was in common use. He early learned the trade of jeweler in Jamestown, in a small establishment located on the site of the present Union Trust building, and afterwards followed his trade at Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., being the only jeweler and watchmaker west of Chicago at that time. He first went out into that country on an expedition in which he assisted to erect the first telegraph lines to extend beyond Chicago into the then practically unsettled region to the West. He became a prominent figure in Boone county, being treasurer and city clerk of Belvidere City and also county judge, and knew many of the men conspicuous in the life of the West, especially Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, afterwards a major-general in the Civil War. He held all county offices except that of sheriff.

It was while the elder Mr. Jenner was living in Boone county, where his death finally occurred at the



Dr. J. Jenner



age of ninety years, that Charles Jay Jenner was born, and it was in that region that his childhood was passed and there that he attended school until he was twelve years of age. At the time the Civil War broke out and, seeing his elders responding to the call to arms of President Lincoln, the ambition of the lad was fired to take part in the great doings that were afoot. His youth and size were against him, however, and he finally found his way into the headquarters of Gen. Hurlbut, the warm friend of both his father and himself. Gen. Hurlbut, admiring the spirit of the lad, allowed him to remain about the camp and there he set himself to any task that offered, selling papers, etc., in order to make himself useful and prolong his stay with the army. This occurred just before the battle of Shiloh, in which, seeing his opportunity, he took an active part and proved himself as courageous as he was ambitious. Thereafter he continued in a sort of unofficial connection with the army, and took part in many of the campaigns in the South during the remainder of the war. He was present at New Orleans at the time of President Lincoln's assassination, and observed the feeling of intense bitterness between the Southerners and Northerners in the city following that event. During the war period he also continued his studies and paid his own way through a business college in order to fit himself for a career in life. After the close of hostilities, he travelled to various parts of the country until, in 1874, he came to Jamestown, N. Y., and here settled permanently. Mr. Jenner first opened a skating rink on the site of the present custom house, and was exceedingly successful in that venture, becoming very well known to the community-at-large. His popularity was soon shown in the fact that he was elected deputy sheriff of the county, after which he gave up his rink in order to devote his entire attention to his official duties. Later he became under sheriff of the county, and eventually was elected to the post of sheriff. After completing his term in that office, Mr. Jenner returned to private life for a time, and opened an establishment on Main street, where he remained twelve years. In 1911 he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of public works, and at the present time, (1920) is continuing to discharge his duties with the greatest efficiency and to the satisfaction of the entire community. He has, alike in his public capacity and in his private business dealings, gained the name of a most public-spirited citizen and one who ever bears in mind the best interests of the community which he so long and so faithfully served.

Mr. Jenner was reared in the Presbyterian church, but is not now a formal member of any church, although always interested in any charitable and philanthropic movement undertaken for the advancement of his fellows. He is prominent in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of many organizations in the city, especially the Masonic bodies, being affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar, and a past officer in his Chapter and Commandery at the same time. A staunch Republican in politics, he has been very active in party affairs, and is

recognized as one of the factors in the political situation in Chautauqua county. Mr. Jenner has always taken a keen interest in out-door sports and pastimes, especially hunting and fishing, and for a number of years spent his vacations in the West hunting big game.

Charles Jay Jenner was united in marriage, Feb. 5, 1885, with Inez C. Moore, a daughter of Dexter and Lucretia (VanDine) Moore, old and highly respected residents of Jamestown.

PHILIP FREDERICK SIMON, who has been for many years a prominent figure in the business life of Jamestown, N. Y., is a member of an old family which was originally of French derivation. His ancestors fled from their native land in the year 1690, during the time of the religious persecution of the Huguenots, and settled at Heidelberg, Germany, where they engaged in business as tanners, and were highly respected in the community.

The grandfather of Philip F. Simon was born at Heidelberg, and made that place his home during his entire life. He was engaged in business as a tanner. He married Christina Frederika Schaaf, one of their children being the late Johann Frederick Simon, the father of the Mr. Simon of this sketch.

Johann Frederick Simon was also born at Heidelberg, and died in Munich, in the year 1902, at the age of 75 years. He owned and operated two large tanneries, and took a prominent part in the life of the city, being well known and highly respected by his fellow citizens. He married Matilda Frank, who died in 1887, at the age of 56 or 57 years, and they were the parents of the following children: Philip Frederick, mentioned below; Emma, who became the wife of Carl Schaaf, and resides at Aschaffenberg, Germany, where her husband is a civil engineer in the employ of the government; Matilda, who became the wife of Clemens Gehrenbeck, of Halle, Germany.

Philip Frederick Simon, only son of Johann Frederick and Matilda (Frank) Simon, was born March 20, 1854, at Heidelberg, Germany. He received the elementary portion of his education at the public schools of that city, and later went to Switzerland, where he completed his studies. He then returned to Heidelberg and worked for two years as an employee of his father in the tanneries there, but was obliged to give up these activities by the requirement which forced all young men to serve an appointed time in the German army. He afterwards engaged in clerical work at Heidelberg for about two and a half years, and then went to Belgium, where he continued in the same line in the city of Antwerp. It was in the year 1876 that Mr. Simon came to the United States and at first located at Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained four months. From there he went to Sheffield, Pa., and later to Pittsburgh, and other western cities, remaining in that region until 1877, when he returned to Germany. He remained four years in that country, and in 1881 came to the United States for the second time and located once more at Buffalo, where he made his home for six years. During that time he served as a book-keeper for a local brewing company but being exceed-

ingly ambitious to become independent in business, he saved up a large proportion of his earnings, and in 1887 found himself in a position to realize his desire. In that year he moved to Eldred, Pa., where he engaged in the bottling business and met with a high degree of success therein. In 1895, his attention being called to the great opportunities awaiting enterprising young men in the growing community of Jamestown, he came to that place and purchased the plant of the Milwaukee Bottling Company. Mr. Simon rapidly extended his interest to include other industrial concerns, and in 1902 was elected president of the Jamestown Brewing Company, an office that he continues to hold at the present time. He is also a director of the National Chautauqua County Bank of Jamestown, and a member of the Board of Commerce, in which capacity he has done much to promote the material interest of the city. Mr. Simon's entry into his present business was somewhat unusual. A tanner by trade, he saw as a young man an opportunity to engage in the bottling business with two other gentlemen and was so successful that in a short time a second bottling plant was required. Still later a third was decided upon, each one of the partners to be in charge of a separate plant. The third plant was the one in Jamestown and Mr. Simon was placed at its head, and thus came to this city. Mr. Simon has always taken a keen interest in the general life of Jamestown, and participated in many departments of its affairs being a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles. He is a member of Eldred Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Buffalo Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry and held a number of Masonic offices, being past senior warden of his lodge and past commander of his commandery. Besides these Masonic bodies, Mr. Simon is affiliated with the local lodges, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Order of Maccabees, and his club is the Jamestown. He was always devoted to outdoor sports and pastimes, and at one time was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, and also keenly interested in photography, being a member of the Jamestown Camera Club. These avocations Mr. Simon has since given up, owing to the great demand upon his time and energies made by his business activities. In religious belief he is a Lutheran.

Philip Frederick Simon was united in marriage, Oct. 10, 1878, in the city of Speyer, Germany, with Babette Faust, daughter of Franz and Adele (Gruner) Faust. Mr. and Mrs. Simon are the parents of the following children: Hedwig; Fritz, who died in infancy; Emma, became the wife of Frederick Hemphill; Adele, who died very young.

EARLE O. HULTQUIST—The subject of this sketch, as a man whose business capacity, energy and honorable, straightforward dealing have brought him the substantial reward of honest industry, a competency, as well as the prominent and active part he takes in every public measure or enterprise calculated to re-

dound to the honor of his city, State and Nation, stands among the most worthy of those citizens whose names and lives appear on the pages of this history.

Earle O. Hultquist was born in Jamestown, N. Y., May 10, 1891, a son of Clarence and Matilda C. Hultquist. His early education was received in the common schools of Jamestown, N. Y., and after graduating from the Jamestown High School in the class of 1909 he immediately accepted a position in the Swedish American National Bank as clerk. He remained in this institution for three years, advancing to teller when he resigned to take the office of city auditor, an honor conferred on him in September, 1913, by the mayor. Mr. Hultquist was reappointed twice, but refused the third reappointment in order to take the position of secretary and treasurer in the Art Metal Construction Company, which office he still holds.

In March, 1916, Mr. Hultquist, with his father and brother and Mr. F. A. Nelson, purchased the Jamestown Upholstery Company, Mr. Hultquist being elected a director and treasurer, which interest he still retains.

In politics Mr. Hultquist has ever been an earnest and consistent Republican, but in local affairs votes for the man and measure that he thinks is for the good of all the people, city, State and Nation. He is a member of the First Swedish Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the Board of Commerce, secretary and treasurer of the Campus Improvement Association, Alpha Zeta fraternity, Norden Club, Masonic Lodge and the Chadakoin Club.

In Jamestown, July, 1916, Mr. Hultquist was united in marriage with Miss Marguerite G. Peterson, a daughter of Fredrick R. and Edith O. Peterson. To this union was born one daughter, Jane Osgood, Aug. 7, 1917.

Mr. Hultquist is an ardent lover of the outdoor world. He is an unusually good athlete, having won the Track and Field Meet Championship of the city in 1910. He was also captain of the Jamestown High School Track Team, and was manager and member of the 1909 High School Championship Football team, which won all its games that season.

Mr. Hultquist is a selfmade man in the truest sense of the word; while his life is always a busy one, his everyday affairs making heavy demands upon his time, yet he never shrinks from his duties as a citizen. Always calm and unassuming, never demonstrative, his life is an exemplification of right principles. He has a hearty sympathy for his fellowmen, and is ever willing to aid and encourage those who are struggling to aid themselves, yet without ostentations.

GEORGE BATES WAITH, one of the well known business men of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has for a number of years conducted a successful hardware establishment, is a native of Ellington, N. Y., where his birth occurred Oct. 4, 1868. Mr. Waith is a son of George and Helen M. (Bates) Waith, the former born Sept. 25, 1828, in London, England, and the latter Jan. 8, 1829, at Ellington, N. Y. The elder Mr. Waith was a shoemaker by trade, came to this country at an early age and settled at Ellington, where he carried on that line of business successfully until the close of his life. During the Civil War, Mr. Waith



J. J. Parker,

volunteered his services in the cause of the Union and served with the 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, as an independent sharpshooter with the rank of second lieutenant.

George Bates Waith passed his childhood at his native town of Ellington, and it was there that he received his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools and after he left school he worked in the wholesale hardware business of Walbridge & Company and with Weed & Company of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Waith engaged in the hardware business, which he founded in 1908, and which he has conducted with notable success ever since that time, his establishment at the present time being one of the largest and best conducted of its kind in the neighborhood. In politics, Mr. Waith is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and although he has never been ambitious for public office of any kind, is regarded as one of the leaders of his party in this region.

George Bates Waith was united in marriage, Oct. 27, 1892, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., with Mary S. Servis, of that place, a daughter of Howard and Lydia (Bailey) Servis. Mr. and Mrs. Waith are the parents of two children, Helen Alma and Doris Lydia. Helen Alma is the wife of Stanley N. White, who is now associated with Mr. Waith in his business as an active partner; Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of two children: Margaret Mable and Waith Walter White. Mr. and Mrs. Waith and family attend the Congregational church at Ellington, N. Y.

JULIUS JOEL PARKER—A native son of Chautauqua county, born in the village of Fredonia, which was also his home at the time of his passing, Julius J. Parker spent his life in the business of a horticulturist, adding not alone to the material prosperity of his village, but to its beauty and attractiveness. With horticulture he combined market gardening, a most happy combination of the opportunity offered the agriculturist. He was a son of Joel R. Parker, born in Oneida county, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1812. Joel R. Parker settled at Fredonia, in the town of Pomfret, and there established a seed business, being a pioneer grower and dealer in seeds of various kinds. He was very successful in business, became well known, and was highly respected. He married, Jan. 12, 1837, in Fredonia, Levina Scott, born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 18, 1813, died Jan. 27, 1866, and with her husband is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. Mr. Parker was one of the incorporators of Forest Hill Cemetery, and one of the earliest lot buyers. Children: Julia Levina, married (first) Walter Wilcox, (second) Sewall Clark; Julius Joel, twin with Julia L.; Calista Lucy, born April 1, 1841, married Fernando C. Brown; Cornelius Walter, born May 16, 1842, died in the Union army during the Civil War; Pulaski Martin, born March 9, 1844, deceased; Henry Christopher, born Oct. 9, 1847, died Sept. 24, 1864.

Julius Joel Parker was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1838, and died at his home, No. 377 East Main street, Fredonia, Jan. 8, 1914. He was educated in the public schools and Fredonia

Academy. He early became associated with his father in the seed business and continued his associate until the death of Joel R. Parker in 1862, then succeeded to the ownership and continued its head for several years. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Parker was a member of the New York National Guard, but having a wife and three young children he did not go to the front, but sent a substitute whom he paid, but was never reimbursed. Near the close of the war he entered the army and saw some service. After abandoning the seed business, Mr. Parker devoted his time to market gardening, his land lying within the corporate limits of Fredonia. He was very successful in his business and prospered abundantly. He greatly improved his land, erected a fine residence thereon, and there resided until death ended his useful life. He brought his acres to a high state of productiveness, and became one of the substantial, highly respected men of the village.

Mr. Parker was a charter member and secretary of Fredonia Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and was very active in the work of that organization, being secretary for many years. He was a member of Fredonia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and in politics a Republican, later a Prohibitionist. Later he became independent in his political views, and supported men and measures that appealed best to his judgment. He attended the Baptist church, and was rated one of the progressive, public-spirited men of the village.

Julius J. Parker married (first) in 1860, Mary Wheelock, who died April 6, 1874, daughter of Rev. Alonzo Wheelock, for many years pastor of the Fredonia Baptist Church. They were the parents of four children: 1. Helen S., born July 7, 1861; married Freeman Calkins; resides in Seattle, Wash., and has five children: Fred; Forest; Frances; Julius, and Norman. 2. Grace Elizabeth, born June 27, 1862; married Donald R. Miles, and resides in Iowa. 3. Mary Esther, born Feb. 4, 1864; married Edward R. Carpenter; lives near Syracuse, N. Y. 4. Joel Wheelock, born Aug. 5, 1866, died Jan. 24, 1899. Mr. Parker married (second) June 23, 1880, Lucy H. Tremaine, born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., daughter of Gaius and Mary A. (Sawyer) Tremaine, her father a farmer, who came to Fredonia in 1864, and there spent the remaining years of his life. Mrs. Parker continues her residence in Fredonia, and is well known as a lady of high intelligence and business ability. She was educated in the public schools and the State Normal; is a member of Fredonia Grange, No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, and was chairman of the finance committee of the Red Cross for her district during the World War. Mr. Parker is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia.

A. AUSTIN BECKER, M. D., is one among many successful physicians in Jamestown, enjoying his work and always ready to respond to the call of the sick or dying. Kind and sympathetic, his patients feel cheered by his visits, and their confidence in his ability to help them is one of the rewards for the constant strain under which any physician with a large general practice labors. Dr. Becker has few days of rest, but he does

enjoy the yearly outings he allows himself, and his greatest pleasure is to spend part of the season at his summer home on Lake Chautauqua.

Dr. Becker was born a Canadian, his parents, Charles Samuel and Sarah (Irish) Becker, having lived at Brighton, Province of Ontario, Canada, at the time of the boy's birth, Nov. 9, 1873. Charles Samuel Becker was a farmer, and his son assisted him in the work about the place, also attending the public schools and eventually entering the high school. He did not graduate from the high school, for the family left Brighton and came to the United States when the son Austin was fifteen years old. They settled in Jamestown in 1888, and A. Austin Becker found employment in various places for some time until finally he became permanently located as cashier for a firm named Schofield & Dinsmore, where he remained until 1895. The young man had determined to study medicine and had chosen the medical school of the University of Buffalo as the college he would attend. The course occupied three years, and at the expiration of that time A. Austin Becker graduated in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and his diploma with which to start upon his profession. Several months were spent as an interne in the hospital to gain experience, but Dr. Becker was desirous of getting settled in general practice, and in that same year, 1898, opened an office in Jamestown, embarking upon what proved to be a very successful career.

Dr. Becker is actively interested in the various medical societies of which he is a member, among them being the American Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and the Jamestown Medical Association. He is also a member of the Sigma Nu (I. C. I.) fraternity. In addition to his general practice, Dr. Becker has been a lecturer at various times in the local hospitals; he is also a medical examiner for several life insurance companies, among them being the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On Dec. 24, 1902, Dr. Becker married in New Richmond, Pa., Maude Jane Burch, a resident of that town. Of this union one child was born, Oct. 15, 1916. Both of Dr. Becker's parents are dead.

MAJOR EDWARDS H. PRATT—It was in the year 1887 that Major Pratt came to Fredonia, and during the more than two decades which elapsed between that year and his passing he came into a close relation with public and private interests of the village and to a place near the hearts of the villagers. He was of New England birth, parentage and ancestry, a son of Rev. Miner G. Pratt, his father a Congregational minister.

Edwards H. Pratt was born in Auburn, Mass. in December, 1838, and after fulfilling man's allotted years on earth, three-score and ten, passed away March 31, 1908, at his home in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y. He was educated in the Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., and in 1861 moved to Dansville, N. Y., there continuing his home until coming to Fredonia in 1887. During the Civil War he enlisted

in Company B, 136th Regiment, New York Volunteers, which he also recruited, and went to the front with that company as its captain, returning with the rank of major. He led his company on many battlefields, and when appointed on General Hooker's staff participated in many more. He had charge of Pickett's men at Gettysburg, and was engaged at Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

After the war, Major Pratt returned to Dansville and became interested in the nursery business, having nurseries in Dansville and Geneva, N. Y. He was very successful in business, and for a time was postmaster of Dansville, appointed by President Grant. In 1887, he bought a large interest in the T. S. Hubbard nursery business and moved to Fredonia, N. Y. Later he became president of the company, a position he held until his death in 1908. He was a member of the New York State and National Nursery and Fruit Growers Association, and was one of the ablest men connected with the nursery business. He was a progressive, public-spirited man of affairs, and held the respect and confidence of all with whom he dealt, and of all in his employ or associated with him.

Major Pratt was a Democrat in politics, and in 1893 and 1894 was president of the village corporation. It was under his administration that Fredonia adopted that chapter of the charter which provided for paving the streets of the village, an improvement that did much to advance the community interests. From 1888 until 1908 he was continuously a member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, serving the last thirteen years as junior and senior warden. He was interested in all village movements, and was identified closely with the social as well as the business interests of Fredonia, where he was universally acclaimed "a good man and a good citizen."

Major Pratt married (first) in Dansville, N. Y., Miss McNair, who died, leaving two daughters, Fannie and Carrie, who at the time of their father's death were residing in Hampton, Va., and Richmond, Va. He married (second) after his return from the army, Sarah, daughter of Judge John and Anna (Day) Vanderlip, of Dansville, N. Y. Mrs. Pratt survives her husband and continues her residence in Fredonia. Her only daughter, Sarah, was born in Dansville, and completed her education in Fredonia State Normal School. She married Albert W. Atwood, of New York, a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Cape Cod section of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood are the parents of four children: Albert W., Jr., Elizabeth, Sarah Vanderlip, and Minor Giles Atwood. Major Pratt was buried in Dansville, N. Y.

The following tribute came from the vestry of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church:

We, the rector, junior warden and vestrymen of Trinity Church, are suddenly called upon to mourn the death of our senior warden, Major Edwards H. Pratt, who has been a member of this body for twenty years. During this time he has been faithful in the discharge of his duties as vestryman and warden, has given liberally to the support of the parish, and his counsel has been most highly regarded by and valuable to his associates. He was elected junior warden in 1895 and senior warden in 1905.

In all these years of association with him we have ever found him a true Christian gentleman and no higher tribute need be paid to any man. In every relation of life his conduct has been such as to commend

him to the esteem and respect of all who formed his acquaintance, his example inspiring them to higher ideals, while those intimately acquainted soon came to regard him with warm affection.

His service in the Union army during the Civil War was highly creditable, as was shown by his promotion, and he was a noble example of a brave and patriotic citizen.

We therefore spread this tribute upon our record book, extend to the bereaved family our tenderest sympathy, and will attend his funeral in a body.

Memorial by the Monday Club:

In view of the loss that has been sustained by the members of this club and by our entire community in the death of Major Edwards H. Pratt, we, the members of the Fredonia Monday Club, desire to give expression to the high place which Major Pratt held in our esteem and affections. He was a charter member of our body and its first president.

In the high order of the papers he contributed, in the breadth of his information, in his resourcefulness and readiness in extempore debate, in his uniform courtesy and in his good comradeship, he was one of the most valuable and popular members of the club.

As a cultured Christian gentleman, a self-sacrificing patriot, a man of integrity and moral courage, and a loyal supporter of all that is best, Major Pratt was a citizen of great value to the community.

We, the members of the Monday Club, feel deeply our loss in the removal of our friend and desire to extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

EVERETT NORMAN GOULD—It would be hard to find, not within the limits of Jamestown alone, but even within the boundaries of Chautauqua county a more aggressive business man than the one whose name we have just written. Mr. Gould has few interests outside his chosen work, his duties as proprietor of the Jamestown Welding Company, which are of an arduous nature, leaving him but few leisure hours even within the compass of a twelve month.

Everett Norman Gould was born March 10, 1874, in Brunswick, Me., and is a son of Joel Henry and Florence Emma (Small) Gould. Mr. Gould, who is still living in Maine, is in business for himself as a carpenter and builder. The education of Everett Norman Gould was received in local grammar and high schools, and his first employment was as shipping clerk in a pulp and paper mill, where he remained two years. He then went to Boston to learn the machinist's trade, but remained only one year, becoming shipping clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment. At Lawrence, Mass., he learned the brazing business with the New England Brazing Company, and at the end of two years was given an interest in the firm. Returning to Boston he organized the Standard Brazing Company, which later bought out the New England Brazing Company, Mr. Gould remaining with them for a year and a half. His next removal was to Philadelphia, where he became shop manager for the Ferrofix Brazing Company. This concern executed a large amount of work for steel mills and Mr. Gould traveled as consulting man through New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, being an expert in Oxy-Acetylene welding and cutting apparatus. He handled the first touch brought to the United States, the invention of an English chemist and introduced here by a Mr. Davis, who later founded the Davis-Bournonville Company. Mr. Gould worked with them, doing a large amount of experimenting. About 1907, he severed his connection with the concern and came to Jamestown, selling brazing outfits. The Art Metal Construction Company purchased one and after Mr. Gould had installed it placed

him in charge of the brazing department. After installing a plant for the Salisbury Wheel and Axle Company, he remained with them about one year. In 1912, he organized the Cast Iron Welding and Brazing Company, and in 1916 moved to his present quarters, taking as a partner Bertram Manly Thayer and changing the style of the firm to the Jamestown Welding Company. The firm handles all kinds of brazing and welding and executes a large amount of work on autos. While a faithful Republican, Mr. Gould takes no active part in politics, though always ready to do his share as a good citizen toward improvement of community conditions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Jamestown.

Mr. Gould married in Philadelphia, Florence Emma Coffin, of Cambridge, Mass.

It is said of Mr. Gould that he has advanced in his work with astonishing rapidity, accomplishing what had hitherto been deemed impossible, not only in the remote past, but not very many years ago. Thus he proved his initiative, his determination to succeed, and his power of making that determination an accomplished fact.

JOHN ERNEST JOHNSON—When John Ernest Johnson came to the United States with his parents he was only five months old, so his memory of Sweden, his birth place, is absolutely nil, but his love for his ancestral land is strong and he is active in the interests of the Swedish people of Jamestown.

John Ernest Johnson was born Dec. 31, 1864, his parents being James and Eva (Person) Johnson, natives of Sweden. James Johnson was among the early settlers of Jamestown when he located there in the summer of 1865. He started in business as a shoer of horses and general blacksmithing work, being the first Swedish blacksmith in the town. Young Johnson received a good fundamental education in the graded schools of Jamestown, and after leaving school obtained employment in the retail store of a manufacturer of shirts and gentlemen's furnishings. After a short time as clerk the young man learned the trade of a shirt cutter, after which he started in the shirt making business for himself with another man, the firm being Martin & Johnson. These two continued their partnership for fourteen years, meeting with much success, and then Mr. Johnson, having acquired a thorough knowledge of business requirements, became interested in the Acme Furniture Company, of which he was made treasurer, a position he now holds. Mr. Johnson takes an active part in the affairs of his home city, at one time being appointed a member of the Board of Health and he so continued for twelve years. He is not a politician, but votes the Republican ticket on election day. He is also a member of the Norden Club and of the Order of Maccabees. Mr. Johnson is one of the workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, as his father was before him, the elder Johnson having been actively engaged in the work of the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years.

John Ernest Johnson married, in Jamestown, Dec. 14, 1892, Emy Berquist, of that city. Mr. Johnson has one brother, Edward L. Johnson, who has been a bookkeeper for Charles L. Lindbeck for some years.

HERMAN CLIFFORD EHLERS—Among the best known and most successful mercantile establishments of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is that of H. C. Ehlers Company, Incorporated, of which Herman Clifford Ehlers is the president and secretary, a concern that has been in business under various names at Dunkirk for nearly half a century, and has always enjoyed the high regard of the community on account of the excellent service it has maintained and its consistent adherence to standards of integrity and fair dealing. Mr. Ehlers is a son of Charles Ehlers, the founder, who opened a small upholsterer's shop in Dunkirk in 1872, having learned the business in Germany as a young man. The elder Mr. Ehlers, whose death occurred in 1909, began business under the name of Charles Ehlers & Company, but the name was altered to that of Ehlers & Philippbar, in 1900, and so continued until 1909, when George G. Philippbar sold his interest to the present head of the concern. The following year the company was incorporated under its present name with Herman C. Ehlers, president and secretary, and Philip Albach, vice-president and treasurer. Charles Ehlers married (first) Caroline Philippbar, and after her death married (second) Mary Philippbar, a sister of his first wife. He was the father of five children, as follows: Ferdinand C.; Emma L., who became the wife of Clinton N. Smith; Flora H., who became the wife of Guy L. Smith; Herman Clifford; and Mildred Frances, who became the wife of Karl E. Downer.

Herman Clifford Ehlers, son of Charles and Caroline (Philippbar) Ehlers, was born March 15, 1875, at Dunkirk. He received his elementary education at the Dunkirk public schools. He afterwards attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Buffalo, N. Y., where he took a commercial course in order to fit himself for his business career. He also took a course in embalming under Professor Howard S. Eckels, of Philadelphia, and upon completing his studies entered his father's establishment and there learned the entire furniture business. Upon his father's death in 1909, he succeeded the elder man as head of the business and, as already mentioned, also bought out the interest of Mr. Philippbar at the same time. In 1900 a new store was built, which is one of the finest of its kind in this region, and there the business has been continued with a very high degree of success up to the present. The establishment is completely equipped for the house furnishing trade, and also acts as agent for the Victor, Sonora, Brunswick and Cheney phonographs, in which line a large business is done. One of its largest patrons is the American Locomotive Works, for which it provides large quantities of upholstery for railroad engine cabs. Mr. Ehlers has not confined his activity to his private interests, however, but is prominent in the general life of the community, and is a member of a number of organizations at Dunkirk, fraternal and otherwise, including the local lodge of Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent order of Odd Fellows, the Dunkirk Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also interested in many charitable undertakings, and is a director of the Brooks Memorial Hospital. In politics Mr. Ehlers is a Republican, and he attends

the Adams Memorial Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

Herman Clifford Ehlers was united in marriage, Feb. 3, 1903, with Lydia Lee Maughan, of Waukesha, Wis., a daughter of John E. and Ada (Brown) Maughan, of that place. They are the parents of one child, Dorothy May Ehlers, who is now a student at the Dunkirk High School.

EDMOND BENTON OSGOOD, a prominent business man of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a conspicuous figure in the general life of this place, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred at the city of Bradford, in that State, March 26, 1863. He is a son of Edmond and Rowena (Colegrove) Osgood, old and highly respected residents of that city and is the tenth of the eleven children born to his parents.

Mr. Osgood was educated at the schools of Angelica, N. Y., studying at the high school for a number of years at that place, and in 1882 he and his father engaged in the undertaking business in Angelica, N. Y. He later embarked in the same line of business on his own account, and in the spring of 1892 removed to Brocton where he has been thus occupied ever since. During his association with his father Mr. Osgood thoroughly learned his business, and is now well known throughout the region and largely patronized. Mr. Osgood has always been actively interested in local affairs and on Jan. 25, 1904, was appointed coroner to fill a vacancy in that office left by the death of his predecessor. Since that time Mr. Osgood has continuously occupied this office, having been elected to it at each subsequent campaign. He is a member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is chief ranger of the Order of Foresters. He is a Republican in politics, a Methodist in his religious belief and attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Brocton.

Edmond Benton Osgood was united in marriage, in February, 1892, at Angelica, N. Y., with Elizabeth Fox, a sister of W. H. Fox, the present postmaster of Brocton, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Benton Osgood have one daughter, Montrose, wife of Sherwood S. Dunham, of Brocton, N. Y. They are the parents of two children, Jane and Betty Dunham.

GEORGE POWELL BRAND—A man of strong personality, honorable, upright, kindly hearted and generous, George Powell Brand, a resident of Silver Creek, passed to his reward truly mourned and deeply regretted. There was one period of his long and useful life which was not spent in his native village and that was the first two years of the Civil War, in which he early enlisted as a volunteer. He was then a young man of twenty-two, and until his death he kept in touch with his comrades of the great struggle through the medium of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was interested in every form of village life and when laid at final rest it was his brethren of the Masonic order who conducted the services according to the ritual he loved so well. His bearers were all past masters of Silver Creek Lodge, a rank he too held during his lifetime. He was held in highest regard in the village; in the



George D. Brand



hearts of his many friends his memory is warmly cherished.

George Powell Brand, son of Morell Brand, was born Nov. 27, 1839, and died at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 15, 1912. He was educated in public schools and while yet in his teens went as far West as Laporte, Ind., there joining an elder brother, Lorenzo Brand, in the operation of a threshing machine outfit. They continued in this business in Laporte and other sections of the State until 1861, when George Brand returned to New York State and in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to defend the Union against disruption, enlisted in the city of Buffalo on May 11, 1861, joining the 21st New York Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He served two years and during that period was with his regiment in some of the sanguinary battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, including Bull Run, first and second, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Falmouth. He was a good soldier and bore the hardships of those two years of actual warfare with a fortitude only equalled by his courage in fighting his foes on the battlefield, and disease in the hospital where for a time he was confined. At the expiration of his two years term of enlistment he was honorably discharged and mustered out.

After his return from the army, Mr. Brand spent some time in the Pennsylvania oil fields but finally located at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., there entering the employ of Simeon Howes, of Howes and Babcock, manufacturers of grain cleaning machinery. He began his connection with the Eureka Works as a pattern maker and there continued for several years, finally retiring to engage in business as a member of the firm of Gorndt & Brand, hardware dealers of Silver Creek. That firm built up a prosperous business but in a few years Henry Gorndt sold his interest to his partner, George P. Brand who conducted it for many years, and when he laid down the burden, he was succeeded by his sons, who yet conduct it under the old firm name, George P. Brand & Sons. He did not continue in business after his sons had been admitted as partners, but retired several years prior to his death, and in the community where nearly half a century of his life was spent he was most highly esteemed as a man of highest integrity, sound judgement and sterling character.

Mr. Brand took the deepest interest in community affairs; was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic order and the Eastern Star, all of these appealing to his social, friendly, paternal spirit. He was a past master of Silver Creek Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, as before stated, an official member of the church, and active in civic, social, business and church life. In politics he was a Republican.

George P. Brand married, at Silver Creek, Nov. 27, 1867 (his twenty-eighth birthday), Ellen V. Howes, daughter of Simeon and Angeline (Ewell) Howes, of Silver Creek, whose lives are also recorded in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Brand were the parents of four sons, three of whom with Mrs. Howes survive their honored father: 1. Wilbur J., now senior member of the firm George P. Brand & Sons, of Silver Creek; he married (first) Agnes Freeburg (second) Martha

Griffith. 2. Leon, who was a Y. M. C. A. secretary in France during the late war; he married Josephine Hanson, of Silver Creek. 3. Herdic, who died March 19, 1912, and is buried with his father in Glenwood Cemetery, Silver Creek; he married Emma Barnes, who survives him with children, Kenneth and Allen; he was connected with his father's hardware business. 4. Harry, a resident of Buffalo; he married Josephine Jarvis.

Mr. Brand was devoted to his wife and children and for forty-five years the family circle was unbroken. The death of his son, Herdic, while a crushing blow to all, also affected Mr. Brand physically and he failed in health rapidly, following his son to the grave eight months later in the same year, 1912. The family home for many years was with Mrs. Brand's father, Simeon Howes, but later he built a modern brick residence on Main street, Silver Creek, where Mrs. Brand yet resides. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Silver Creek.

FRED COLE PURCELL, M. D.—Among the successful physicians of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., should be mentioned Fred Cole Purcell, who is a native of Lundys Lane, Erie county, Pa., where his birth occurred, Feb. 13, 1877. He is a son of Thomas and Louise (Cole) Purcell, the former one of the oldest practicing physicians in Erie, Pa. Fred Cole Purcell was educated in the public schools of his native town of Lundys Lane and at the Erie High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896 and where he was prepared for college. Two years later, upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he volunteered as a private in Company L, 65th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He served for six months at Camp Black, L. I., and Camp Alger, Va. At the close of hostilities he returned to civilian life and took a position in a drug store at Buffalo, where he continued until the autumn of 1899. During that time he had developed a keen interest in the subject of medicine and determined to follow it as a profession, with which end in view he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1903, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He then spent one year as interne in the German Hospital at Buffalo, after which he went to Ellington, N. Y., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He remained five years at Ellington and then went to Kennedy, N. Y., where he carried on a successful business as pharmacist and also practiced medicine for two years.

It was in 1910 that Dr. Purcell first came to Jamestown, since which time he has been active in the general practice of his profession and has developed a large and high class clientele. Dr. Purcell has established a very high reputation, both with his professional colleagues and with the community-at-large, and is now medical examiner of the Jamestown schools, a post that he has held for the past four years. Dr. Purcell is a member of the Jamestown Medical Society, of which he was president for one year; the Chautauqua Medical Society; the New York State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; and he is also

affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eagles, and is a member of Camp Samuel M. Porter, Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Omega Epsilon Psi fraternity. In his religious belief Dr. Purcell is an Episcopalian and attends St. Luke's Church of that denomination here. In politics he is a Republican but the demands upon his time and energies made by his professional activities have rendered it impossible for him to take that part in public affairs which his abilities well fit him for. During the late European War, Dr. Purcell offered his services in the cause of his country and was appointed surgeon to Company E, New York Guard, with the rank of captain.

Dr. Purcell was united in marriage, Sept. 10, 1904, with Elizabeth Eagley, of North Girard, Erie county, Pa., a daughter of C. A. and Mary (Larch) Eagley. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Purcell, as follows: Mary Louise, Dec. 17, 1911, and Thomas Eagley, July 13, 1915.

FRED MANLEY THAYER, treasurer of the Brocton Hardware Company of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a prominent and influential citizen of this place was born at Brocton, July 6, 1866, and is a son of James and Melissa (Hopkins) Thayer, lifelong residents here.

Mr. Thayer was educated at the public schools of Jamestown, and having completed his studies at the Jamestown High School, secured a position in the hardware establishment of A. P. Lowell, of this place, and here he learned the business. Later, however, he became associated with Charles F. Crandall in the same line of business. In the year 1906 Mr. Crandall, together with Mr. Thayer, founded the Brocton Hardware & Lumber Company, of which the former was president, the latter treasurer and general manager, and Clarence J. Thayer secretary. These three gentlemen have built up a very large and successful business which is unquestionably one of the most important of its kind in this region. They also founded and are now conducting the Brocton Garage, which does a large business in the village here. Mr. Thayer does not confine his energy to his business interests however, but takes a lively and active interest in the general life of Brocton and is affiliated with a number of important organizations. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Maccabees, and other fraternal bodies. He has always been keenly interested in local politics, and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He was elected on the Republican ticket as trustee of the village of Brocton and held that office for six years, serving during the last three as president of the body. He was also deputy sheriff of Portland township under John C. Jones from 1904 to 1905, inclusive, and discharged the responsible duties of that post with a high degree of efficiency and in a manner which has made him universally popular throughout the region. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Brocton.

Fred Manley Thayer married (first) Dec. 15, 1887, Mertie L. Newberry, of Brocton, a daughter of Norman and Annie (Winson) Newberry. One child was born

of this union, Clarence James, who married Margaret Moss, of Brocton, to whom she bore two children, Frederick and Louise. The death of the first Mrs. Thayer occurred May 13, 1915. On June 25, 1919, Mr. Thayer married (second) Martha A. Berry, of Jamestown, a daughter of H. O. and Mary A. (Newberry) Berry, old and highly respected residents of that city. Mrs. Thayer is a graduate of the Jamestown High School, and studied to become a trained nurse at the Buffalo General Hospital. After her graduation she served as nurse for four years at that institution, and was then retained in charge of the wards for two years longer. She was then appointed nurse at the Jamestown schools. At the time of the entrance of the United States into the great World War, she volunteered her services in the cause of her country and was sent to Camp Upton, remaining for a time. Somewhat later, during the epidemic of influenza which raged in the United States army here as well as in the rest of the world, she was sent to Debarcation Hospital No. 3, in New York, where she remained until May 15, 1919.

HENRY LEE CROSS—In every generation we find men in whom ability and a spirit of enterprise predominate and as it were, force them to the front. Well known among the younger generation of citizens of Stockton, N. Y., is Henry Lee Cross, postmaster. Mr. Cross was born in Stockton, N. Y., April 6, 1897, the son of William and Mary Amanda (Rice) Cross. William Cross, a man of retired, leisurely life, reviews a long, active and useful career spent in its entirety in Stockton, where he owned extensive farm lands for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cross were born eight children: Pearl, deceased; Minnie, deceased, Hettie, now Mrs. C. D. Stiles, of Stockton; William C., of Brocton; Fred A., a farmer of Ellery; Earl R., residing in Stockton; Seth G., died in France, Oct. 27, 1918, while serving in the United States army during the World War; and Henry Lee, of further mention.

Henry Lee Cross was educated in the schools of his native place, and then worked on his father's farm for a short time previous to his going to Jamestown, N. Y., to serve an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. After gaining a thorough knowledge of this particular line of business, he returned to his native place and secured employment in a hardware store, continuing until Jan. 1, 1920, when he was appointed postmaster at Stockton by President Wilson. Politically Mr. Cross is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in that phase of public administration which makes for the highest good of the community. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the First Baptist Church of Stockton. Mr. Cross is unmarried.

WALTER WHEELER TAYLOR—The business known as the Fredonia Laundry was not originally established by its present owner, Walter W. Taylor, but it was a small enterprise when he first became a partner, and when in 1908, he became sole owner, Mr. Taylor's entire plant was not one-third its present size. The buildings were practically destroyed by fire, Dec. 17, 1919, and when restored the building and equipment



ALBERT N. CHASE HOMESTEAD
CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP

were of the best and most modern design. Mr. Taylor is a Chautauqua boy, born in the town of Hanover, his father a farmer of that town.

Walter W. Taylor, son of Cyrus B. and Alma (Wheeler) Taylor, was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 12, 1885. He began his education in the district school, and later he was a student at Fredonia High School, and for one year attended the Mechanics' Institute of Rochester, N. Y. His first business position was as a clerk with Henry Leworthy, grocer, and from that position he went to the Fredonia Steam Laundry, a business with which he has ever since been connected. From employee he became owner of one-half interest with George B. Kimball, and in January, 1909, purchased the entire business which he reorganized as the Fredonia Laundry. The business prospered under Mr. Taylor's management, but on Dec. 17, 1919, the plant was partly destroyed by fire. He at once rebuilt and improved the plant, and continues in prosperous operation. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Laundry Owners' National Association and the New York State Laundrymen's Association, is an independent in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Taylor married, April 10, 1907, Emma A. Gollnitz, and they are the parents of a son, Paul Henry Taylor.

ALBERT N. CHASE—Chautauqua county can boast of more pioneers or descendants of pioneers than any county in the State. Those who came to the county in an early day came with the intention of making it their home and to make homes for their immediate descendants, and they hesitated at nothing honorable or to make any sacrifice to gain their ends. Among those who are descended from these sturdy pioneers is the subject of this review, who for many years has been numbered among Charlotte township's leading agriculturists.

Albert N. Chase was born in Charlotte township, Dec. 12, 1853, and is descended from one of the best known New England families. The founder of the family in Chautauqua county was Stephen Chase, who was born in 1775. He settled in the town of Arkwright, and there, purchasing land, soon became one of the best known pioneer farmers of that section of the county. He spent his life in this township, and his death occurred in 1843. Stephen Chase married Bethia Madison, who was born in March 1775, and died in 1841. Their children were: 1. Sally, born July 15, 1795, and married Abraham Lewis. 2. Candace, born March 15, 1797, and married Amos Abby. 3. George, born Aug. 9, 1799. 4. Nelson, of whom further. 5. Selinda, born March 20, 1807, and married Hiram Brigham. 6. Hiram, born Aug. 10, 1810. 7. Prudena, born May 14, 1812, and married James Rundell. 8. Electia, born Oct. 17, 1815, and married Munson Brownson. 9. Ward, born May 28, 1820.

Nelson Chase, son of Stephen and Bethia (Madison) Chase, was born Aug. 28, 1804, in the town of Arkwright. He received his early education in the schools of that period, and after laying aside his text books he took up the stone cutter's trade, but later discontinued this occupation and took up agricultural busi-

ness. He purchased a tract of about 100 acres of land, in Charlotte township, near the town of Arkwright. Some time after, he purchased about 250 acres of land, which he added to his farm. During the many years he lived upon his farm he built a nice house and numerous outbuildings, improving it in so many ways that at the time of his death it was considered one of the best farms in Charlotte township. Mr. Chase died Dec. 29, 1889, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, at Sinclairville, N. Y. In politics he was a staunch upholder of the Democratic party, and a firm believer in its principles. In religious affiliations he was a Universalist.

Nelson Chase was united in marriage with Clarinda Chase, of Rochester, N. Y., who was born June 26, 1814, a daughter of Stephen and Clarinda (Holbrook) Chase. Mrs. Nelson Chase died March 13, 1885, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville, N. Y. To this union were born the following children: 1. Selinda E., born July 1, 1831, who married Jacob Jones. 2. Stephen, born Sept. 30, 1833. 3. Millissa A., born Feb. 16, 1836, and who married, Sept. 1, 1857, William Penhollow. 4. Hannah J., born March 18, 1837; she was a school teacher and a milliner, and her death occurred in April, 1911. 5. Merrilla S., born June 18, 1842; she married Benjamin Cook, who died Jan. 9, 1912. 6. George W., born Feb. 18, 1845, whose death occurred Oct. 6, 1890. 7. Francis M., born Oct. 18, 1847; he was a farmer in Gerry township, and died in 1910. 8. Albert N., of whom further. 9. Ruby, born July 22, 1856.

Albert N. Chase, son of Nelson and Clarinda (Chase) Chase, received his early education in district school No. 8, of Charlotte township. He assisted his father upon the farm, and after his father's death he and his brother, Francis M. Chase, took full charge of the homestead. They soon had the farm in a prosperous condition, and it was not long before they were able to add more land to it. They added such improvements to it as were necessary and now Mr. Chase is operating a farm of about 430 acres of the best improved land in the township.

Politically, Mr. Chase is a Democrat, but in local affairs he votes for the men and measures that he thinks are for the best interests of the people. He has never cared for office, preferring to let his home and business take the first place in his mind. He is a member of the Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669.

Mr. Chase was united in marriage, Nov. 10, 1874, in Charlotte township, with Evaline Champlin, who was born in Cherry Creek township, a daughter of Jesse and Maranda (Crandall) Champlin. Mrs. Chase is a woman of truly refined nature, a devoted wife and mother, and is known throughout Charlotte township for her many deeds of kindness to those in distress, as well as her activities in social circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase five children have been born: 1. Bert Nelson, who is an agriculturist in Charlotte township, and who married Agnes Cross, a daughter of Luther Lake Cross, whose biography appears upon other pages of this work; they are the parents of six children: Gerald, John, Ruby, Merrilla, Fanny, and Jane. 2. Allen J., who is a farmer in Arkwright township; he married Josephine Christie, and they are the parents of

two children, Harold and Altea. 3. Stephen, also a farmer in Arkwright township; he married Eunice Christie, and they are the parents of five children: Millard, Harriet, Albert, Justine, and Walter. 4. George, who is a farmer in Charlotte township; he married Lula Stevens, and they are the parents of three children: Carol, Leon, and Doris. 5. Julia, who married Ben Lewis, an agriculturist in Charlotte township, and they are the parents of four children: Marvin, Evaline, Nellie, and Elsie.

Mr. Chase is a well preserved man of sixty-six years and as the result of his life of enterprise and industry he is to-day the owner of a well improved agricultural property. His life demonstrates what can be accomplished by a man of determination and energy, who resolutely sets to work to achieve success. In this country where opportunity is unhampered by caste or class, all may win prosperity if they have but the determination to do so, and are not afraid of earnest labors, and the life record of Mr. Chase should serve to encourage and inspire others.

NEWCOMB LESTER LOUCKS—When Newcomb Lester Loucks came from Canada he was an expert mill-wright, and in Corry, Pa., he found his first employment in the United States, but the mill in which he was working was sold to a party who moved it to Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mr. Loucks going along and putting the mill in operation. From Mayville he went to Ross Mills, in the town of Gerry, and there he became a successful lumber manufacturer, well known in the trade. He was a man of powerful physique, this fact making his peculiar death still more mysterious. He accompanied a Chautauqua county excursion to Niagara Falls, was seen on the train end of Kennedy station, and not again until five days later, when his body was found in the weeds beside the railroad track not far from the station. The years have brought no solution of the mystery, and the manner of his passing must always remain a matter of conjecture.

Newcomb Lester Loucks was born about 1830, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and about 1867 came to the United States, settling at Corry, Pa., there remaining employed as a mill-wright in a large lumber manufacturing mill, owned by a Mr. Wilder. Later Mr. Wilder sold his mill to a Mr. Havens, who moved it to Mayville, N. Y., Mr. Loucks going to Mayville, where he put the mill in operation, and ran it for Mr. Havens for two years. He then moved to Ross Mills, town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, N. Y., there operating a saw mill for Joel Partridge, of Jamestown, for a few years. He then bought the plant from Mr. Partridge and began business under his own name. He continued a successful lumber manufacturer until his death, employing many men and running the mill to capacity. On Aug. 29, 1878, returning from the excursion, as previously told, and after being seen at the Kennedy station, he was never again seen alive. He was a large, broad-shouldered man of handsome appearance, six feet four inches in height, a good citizen, a devoted husband and father, very popular with his employees. He was an expert mill-wright, and thoroughly master of the lumber business in the manufacturing branch.

Mr. Loucks married, in April, 1867, at Petersburg, Ontario, Canada, Elizabeth (Partington) Getting, born in Eversham, Worcestershire, England, March 27, 1834, daughter of John Partington, and widow of John G. Getting, the last-named also born in England. John G. Getting later came to Canada, where he was engaged in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad, dying in Petersburg, in March, 1866. After the tragic and untimely death of her husband, Mrs. Loucks, with the help of her sons, operated the lumber mill at Ross Mills, but later she moved to Jamestown, where she had her home on Fulton street for several years. She then purchased a tract of 70 acres in Lakewood, near Jamestown, which she and her son cultivated until 1910. Mrs. Loucks then returned to Jamestown, where she yet resides at her home on Jefferson street. She is an octogenarian in years, but enjoys the best of health and has full possession of all her faculties. She is the managing head of her own home, and of such kindly, genial disposition that her friends are many, and her hospitality, freely tested, has never found its limit. She is a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and retains her lifelong interest in church work. She is a member of the Young Women's Christian Association; an auxiliary member of the Young Men's Christian Association; member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Falconer, N. Y. She has seen deep sorrow, but her life has been full of good works, and she has brightened the paths of others by her example of Christian fortitude, as displayed in her daily life. Mrs. Loucks is the mother of seven children: 1. William John, a resident of New York City; 2. Sarah Jane, married Jerome Carle, both deceased; 3. John, now engaged in the lumber business in Spokane, Wash.; 4. Elizabeth A., married Everett Hunt, of Jamestown; 5. Thomas, a real estate dealer of Jamestown; 6. George, a resident of Philadelphia; 7. Margaret, married General Erastus R. Lampton, of Asheville, N. C., both deceased.

WILLIAM W. PICKETT—Among the successful business men of Stockton, N. Y., is William W. Pickett, owner of a hardware store and also a large dairy farm comprising 174 acres. His entire life has been spent in Stockton and Dewittville, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is ever freely given.

William W. Pickett was born in Stockton, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1872, the son of the late Whitfield and Jeanette (Harris) Pickett. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of Mayville, and then worked for some time on his father's farm, later buying a dairy farm and for six years manufactured cheese at Stockton. At the end of this time he engaged in the grocery business, but at the end of a year and a half he entered the hardware business in which he is still interested, and at the same time is owner of a large dairy farm, aforementioned. Mr. Pickett is past master of the Grange, member of the Stockton School Board, and at the present time, 1920, is serving as town clerk. A Republican in politics, he gives, by means of his vote and influence, loyal support to all measures which he deems calculated to promote the public welfare.

On Oct. 25, 1893, William W. Pickett was united in marriage with Blanche King, daughter of Lucius G.



James S. McCallum

and Florence A. (Morrell) King. To Mr. and Mrs. Pickett has been born one child, Linnette, wife of Mark L. Kelley, of Stockton, and they have two children, Hazel and Florence.

LOUIS WILLIAM COLLINS, who holds a high place today among the prominent merchants of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has a sporting goods establishment at No. 340 East Third street, was born in this city, Aug. 6, 1891, a son of J. B. and Mary (Powers) Collins. The elder Mr. Collins, who is now deceased, was one of the early merchants of Jamestown and is survived by his wife, who still makes her home here.

Louis William Collins received his education at the grammar and high schools of this city, and graduated from the latter with the class of 1910. He then secured a position with the Jamestown Art Metal Company, where he worked for a while, and later with the Shearman Brothers, lounge manufacturers. Still later he worked for the Crown Metal Company and learned the trade of metal manufacture in all its details. During school vacations Mr. Collins had also worked on the vessels which plied Chautauqua Lake. In 1915, having saved a considerable portion of his earnings, he established his present business at No. 340 East Third street, where it remains at the present time. Here he dealt in sporting goods of all kinds, bicycles of all sorts, etc., and gradually increased his business until at the present time he handles practically everything in the sporting and kindred lines, including tennis goods, baseball, football, basketball, skating and other equipments, as well as guns and ammunition and gymnasium goods. He also deals in camping outfits, sundries and novelties appropriate to his different lines, and handles safety razors and fountain pens. He has a large supply of all kinds of bicycles always on hand and is agent for the following concerns: The Excelsior, the Crescent, Pierce-Arrow and Rambler bicycles; the Briggs & Stratton and also the Johnson motor wheels. Mr. Collins has just put into operation a retail merchandising system. For many years Mr. Collins has taken a keen interest in out-door sports and pastimes of all kinds and is himself an expert amateur bicyclist. He was captain of his high school football team when it won the championship of Western New York, and was also captain of the All Jamestown Football Club for two years. He held a position on the high school and Y. M. C. A. Basketball and Baseball teams, and has always been active in promoting athletics among the young men and boys of the community. For many years he was a member of the Spiral Basketball Team, which represent the city of Jamestown. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is one of the best workers in their athletic department. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic and attends the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Jamestown. He has been active in local public affairs, having served as ward committeeman for one term. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Collins is unmarried.

JOHN L. WILLETT—As yardmaster and agent of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, Mr. Willett is one of the best known men in Mayville and it would be no

exaggeration to say that he is one of the best liked. With the fraternal interests of his community he is prominently identified, and as a citizen is held in the highest esteem.

John L. Willett was born July 25, 1857, at Lawtons Station, on the Jamestown and Buffalo branch of the Erie railway, and is a son of Homer and Betsy (Sherman) Willett. His educational opportunities were limited, and at an early age he found employment with the railway company, working at various stations as telegrapher, baggage master, and in other capacities. In 1881, he came to the village of Chautauqua as agent there, and on Sept. 20, 1882, was appointed agent at Mayville, in which office he has ever since been continuously retained. He has now entire charge of yards, freight and passenger trains and everything connected with the business of the railroad. In politics, Mr. Willett is a Republican, always ready to do his part toward promoting the betterment of conditions. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, and past master of Peacock Lodge, and belongs to Dunkirk Commandery, Buffalo Shrine and Consistory. He is past high priest of Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons, and past district deputy of the Fortieth Masonic District; also past patron of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Willett married, Sept. 3, 1878, Arena, daughter of William and Jane Zillafro, of Franklin, Pa., and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: William Homer, born Dec. 25, 1885, now deceased; and Rata Emma, graduated from Mayville schools and Swarthmore College, class of 1911, with degree of Bachelor of Arts; married Andrew G. Cornell, and assists her father in his office. Mrs. Willett passed away on Nov. 6, 1918.

It is now nearly forty years since Mr. Willett was appointed agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Mayville, and he is to-day the oldest agent in point of continuous service in Chautauqua county. Is not this a record in which he for himself and his friends for him may take a just and laudable pride?

JAMES SHAW MCCALLUM—A public official never requires any introduction to his fellow-citizens, whether of his own or the opposite party, and if by his conscientious performance of duty he merits and receives the esteem and approval of all law-abiding men, his hands are strengthened not by partisans only, but also by true friends. That this is the case with Mr. McCallum, sheriff of Mayville, his entire community can convincingly testify. He has for years been active in political life, and has filled with credit more than one local office of trust and responsibility.

William W. McCallum, father of James Shaw McCallum, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1875 emigrated to the United States, settling in New York State, and removing from time to time from one place to another. In Scotland Mr. McCallum had been manager of coöperative stores, and had also conducted a grocery store of his own. He came to the United States expecting to establish a chain of stores, but his comparatively early death frustrated the fulfillment of his ambition. He married, in Glasgow, Margaret Shaw, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and they became the

parents of three sons and one daughter. Mr. McCallum died while still a young man, and his widow married James Metcalf, by whom she had three children.

James Shaw McCallum, son of William W. and Margaret (Shaw) McCallum, was born July 29, 1875, in Glasgow, Scotland, and at the age of five weeks was brought by his parents to the United States. They lived first in Dunkirk and then in Hornellsville, N. Y., returning to Dunkirk, and then settling in Jamestown, where James Shaw attended the public and high schools. He was then employed for one year in a grocery store, and for another year in a dry goods store, after which he learned the printer's trade with the Journal Printing Company, remaining in their service from 1893 to Jan. 1, 1919, when he was elected to his present office. For a time he represented the Barnhart Brothers and Spindler Type Foundries in this neighborhood.

For many years Mr. McCallum has taken an active part in local politics, always on the side of the Republicans. He served six years in the Common Council of Jamestown, being first appointed by the mayor to fill a vacancy and then twice elected. He resigned in order that he might be free to accept the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in November, 1918. His administration has, in all respects, been such as to more than justify his constituents in their selection. The fraternal and social connections of Mr. McCallum are very numerous. He affiliates with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member of Eagles' Temple, having been president at the time of the erection of the structure. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is enrolled in the Typographical Union, having held all the offices in the organization, and belongs to the United Commercial Travellers and the Jamestown Club. He is a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Jamestown.

Mr. McCallum married, July 14, 1898, at Jamestown, Alice Maud, born at Fairport, N. Y., daughter of John C. and Mary Louise (Woodworth) Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum was born at Webster, N. Y., and was engaged in the clothing business. His wife is a native of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum are the parents of one son, Clarence Ketchum, who served in the Navy during the World War, having trained at Great Lakes, United States Navy.

The name of James Shaw McCallum sufficiently reveals the fact that he is a descendant of Caledonian ancestors, but of this it does not constitute the only or even the strongest proof. That is to be found in his force of character, his undisputed ability, and his sterling integrity, qualities which have made him a true type of a loyal American citizen.

WILLIAM C. DUKE—The history of the State, as well as that of the Nation, consists chiefly of the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon it, whether in the broad sphere of professional work, or of public labors, or in the narrower, but not less worthy, one of individual activity. If the general good has been promoted, the man who

has brought about this state of affairs is most decidedly worthy of mention. Dr. William C. Duke is among those who have attained distinct prestige in the practice of medicine in Fredonia, N. Y., and his success has come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information, as enforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are inevitable concomitants of precedence in the profession.

Dr. William C. Duke was born in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 29, 1857, the son of Jefferson and Caroline (Merritt) Duke. He attended the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the Montgomery High School he entered the medical department of the University at Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then practiced for a short time in the city of Louisville, later matriculating at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1893. The following year 1894, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Fredonia, N. Y., having chosen this particular place as the field in which he intended to carry on his chosen life work. Success has attended his efforts, and he is in possession of an extremely large and ever increasing clientele. Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Duke is a member are: The New York State Medical Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and the Dunkirk-Fredonia Medical Society. He is a member of the Democratic party, and has held the position of health officer for several years. No good work in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain, his interests being broad and his entire nature opposed to narrowness. In religion Dr. Duke affiliates with the Episcopal church.

Dr. Duke married Mary Kilbourne, Oct. 3, 1888, and they are the parents of three children: Beryl, a graduate of the Fredonia High School, now a nurse in Buffalo, N. Y.; Lucille, a graduate of the Fredonia High School, now a nurse in Buffalo; Raphael, now attending the Vanderbilt University, where he is taking a scientific course.

The years that Dr. Duke has spent in Fredonia have been years of arduous devotion to the advancement of the medical profession, and tireless endeavor for the relief of suffering, and have placed him in the front rank of the community's physicians.

HERMAN KOCH—Now a veteran in years as well as in military service, Mr. Koch is rounding out an honorable life which began in Mecklenburg, Germany, seventy-eight years ago. Since 1858 he has been a resident of Dunkirk, N. Y., and from that city marched away with the gallant lads of Company H, Seventy-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, in 1861, to fight under the flag of his adopted country. Of all those brave lads who so gladly went forth that day to do battle for the Union cause, but two of Company H survive, Herman Koch, of Dunkirk, and Julius Jones, Jr., of Fredonia. Mr. Jones is seventy-six years of age, two years the junior of Mr. Koch.

Herman Koch was born Dec. 3, 1842. He attended school in his native town until fifteen years of age. In 1858, in company with an elder brother, Henry, he came to this country, sailing from Hamburg and landing in

New York City. Having an uncle and cousins in Dunkirk, N. Y., the boys made their way to that city. Herman was employed in his uncle's store in Dunkirk until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, entering the service, Oct. 8, 1861. Company H was commanded by Captain S. M. Doyle, who fell at Malvern Hill; the regiment was under the leadership of Colonel W. O. Stevens. Company H left Dunkirk, Oct. 21, 1861, with 104 men, and of these but two comrades, Jones and Koch, as above noted, are living. Mr. Koch was then nineteen years of age, hearty and healthy, well fitted for the hardships of a soldier's life. He was mustered out of the service with an honorable discharge, June 23, 1865. He was engaged at Williamsburg (his first big battle), the Seven Days, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and the Wilderness. At the final fighting, which compelled the surrender of General Lee at Appamattox, he was not present, having been wounded in the knee at the battle of the Wilderness, and for four months was confined in Howard Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was also for a time in the hospital at Philadelphia, Pa. After his recovery he was honorably discharged, and with that evidence of his soldierly efficiency he returned to his home in Dunkirk, where he now resides in honored retirement.

During his four years of army life, Mr. Koch had saved every dollar possible from his pay and each month this was sent to his home in Dunkirk with the request that it be put in the savings bank to his credit. Upon his return he found that the money had been diverted from its intended purpose and that he had nothing in the way of capital to start business with. But he was stout-hearted and confident, and renting a store from his uncle, he began manufacturing cigars and dealing in tobacco. He continued in that business eight years with little success, then sold out and entered the employ of the Brooks Locomotive Works, as store room clerk, a position he held many years until ill health compelled his resignation. He has for several years lived a quiet, retired life in Dunkirk, secure in the love and respect of all who know him, a good citizen and a good neighbor, a devoted husband and father. He is a member of Col. W. O. Stevens Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Dunkirk, the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Koch married, in Dunkirk, March 2, 1868, Wilhelmina Sholtz, born in Germany, daughter of Frederick Scholtz. Mrs. Koch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a devoted Christian wife and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Koch are the parents of five children: 1. Herman L., a resident of Dunkirk, a foreman on the Nickle Plate Railroad; he married Dora Coconmiller, and has a daughter Bessie. 2. Frederick, a resident of Essex county, N. Y., and a general foreman; he married Clara Neihorn, and has a daughter Eveline May. 3. Wilhelmina, married Ernest Hyler, of Dunkirk. 4. Clara Henrietta, married James Wade, of Dunkirk, and has two children: Helen M. and Robert J. 5. Louis, residing at home with his parents.

FRANK BARR MEDD, SR.—Among the prominent business men of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y. should be mentioned Frank Barr Medd, Sr., a native

of Lincolnshire, England, born Sept. 2, 1854. He is a son of Edward and Charlotte (Singleton) Medd, old and highly respected residents of that county, where the early childhood of the present Mr. Medd was spent.

Frank Barr Medd received his education at the schools of Norwich, England, and upon completing his studies there secured a position with Robert Straw, who was engaged in the dry goods business at Newark, England, with whom he served as an apprentice and learned the details of that line. Later Mr. Medd removed to Manchester with James Rylands & Sons, James Rylands known in that region as the cotton king and by whom he was employed in a clerical capacity and as a salesman. Mr. Medd left his native land and set sail for the United States on Jan. 11, 1883, and came to Rochester, N. Y., after having spent a short time in New York City, where he was employed in a large dry goods house. He was naturalized five years later (1888) at Rochester, N. Y. He afterwards traveled as an agent for a Rochester dry goods house, and still later took a position as salesman for a Pittsburgh dry goods company. Mr. Medd's next position was that of special salesman for H. B. Clafflin & Company, of New York City, and in this capacity opened up many of their accounts in various parts of the State, a work that he was well fitted to do as he was thoroughly well posted in the business and was regarded as having an experience second to none in this line. It was in 1910 that he came to Brocton, where he was associated with the Beacon Store, a concern which dealt in men's and boy's furnishings and shoes. He has continued in this association ever since and has developed a very large and remunerative business for the concern. Mr. Medd is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of this place, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 851, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has held the office of secretary and steward for several years; Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council, No. 25, Royal and Select Masters; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar; and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo. Mr. Medd is a Republican in politics and has been very active in working for his party, although he has never been ambitious to hold political office of any kind. He is one of the original members of the Brocton Chapter of the American Red Cross Society and served on several committees. When this chapter was surrendered and became a branch of the Dunkirk Chapter, he served as secretary for some time and did valuable service during all the various drives, both for this organization and other war purposes. He was chairman of the four-minute men in this district, and served on all the committees of the liberty loan drives, as well as chairman of the speaker's bureau. Indeed too much cannot be said for his work in various war services here. In religious belief Mr. Medd is an Episcopalian and attends church of that denomination at Brocton, serving as warden thereof. Mr. Medd started to England on a visit to his sister on July 14, 1914, sailing on the liner "Canadian" of the Leland Line, which was later torpedoed. He was in England at the time of the outbreak of the war and was held in that country for a considerable period.

Frank Barr Medd was united in marriage at Corby, England, Jan. 27, 1877, with Lucy Burton, a daughter of John and Mary (Burton) Burton. Of this union the following children were born: 1. Frank Burton, who married Bessie Dennison, and is now in business as a decorator at Brocton; he served in the Spanish-American War with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers. 2. Lionel Augustus, who married Daisy Disbrow, of Erie, Pa., by whom he had two children, Elizabeth and Lionel A., Jr.; he is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institute of Technology and graduated from that institution as an electrical engineer; he is now associated with the Chicago office of the Westinghouse Company, holding a high position there, and like his brother, served in the Spanish-American War; he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, Regulars, and was sent to the Philippines, where he served for some time as company clerk and was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant; during the great World War he was in charge of the electrical nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; he is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Pittsburgh Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. 3. George Harold, who married Clara Fife, of Pittsburgh; he is a graduate of the Pittsburgh School of Technology, and is now following the profession of electrical engineer, being employed by the Edison Company in their house at Los Angeles, Cal. 4. Charlotte Mary, who is now employed as buyer for the Erie Dry Goods Company, of Erie, Pa., a concern which deals in cloaks and suits.

JAMES MARVIN YOUNG—A veteran of the Civil War and holder of the Congressional Medal awarded for bravery in action, John Marvin Young held a warm place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens of Jamestown and Chautauqua county, a place he held until his death. He was a native son, born in Chautauqua county, Dec. 4, 1843, son of Abner Elliott and Hannah (Robins) Young, his father a farmer and landowner.

James M. Young attended the district school and remained at the home farm until May 21, 1861, when he entered Company B, Seventy-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, his company under the command of Captain James M. Brown. Later he was transferred to Company C, 120th Regiment, New York Infantry, and on Dec. 24, 1863, was again transferred to Company E, Seventy-third Regiment, New York Infantry. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, June 27, 1865. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and was exchanged and returned to his regiment, Dec. 30, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. Mr. Young made an excellent record as a soldier, and for bravery in action was awarded the Congressional Medal, as before stated.

After returning from the war Mr. Young located in Jamestown, there finding employment as a carpenter, a trade he followed for several years. He then accepted appointment to the Jamestown police force, and for twenty-five years served the city with faithfulness and zeal. He was a member of the Presbyterian church; James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic;

and Jamestown Chapter of the Union Veteran Legion, and in politics was a Republican.

Mr. Young married, in Jamestown, in October, 1868, Mary Augusta Nunn, daughter of Russel and Harriet (Langworthy) Nunn, of Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. Mrs. Young came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1864, is still active, and continues her residence on West Ninth street. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the church, and is highly esteemed by her many friends. She preserves the medal voted her husband by Congress, and values it as one of her choicest possessions. She is the mother of three living children: George Abner, now in the United States postal service in Jamestown; Harriet Alma, residing with her mother; and Herbert Arthur, an oil operator in the State of Kansas. A son, William H., died in infancy. Mr. Young was buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

ALBERT HILLIER GODARD—To be in business for sixty years in one place, to build that business up from a small country store to one which is a supply house to the section for miles around, even extending sales into other states, and to stand so high in the estimation of all people that they look to him as a leader in public affairs, that is a record worthy of going down into the history of the town where such a man lived. This is what has been accomplished by Albert Hillier Godard in the seventy-five years of his life.

Born in a country village one and a half miles west of Mayville, N. Y., July 15, 1844, he was the son of Anson H. Godard, who founded the business which has built up the fortunes of three generations. Anson H. Godard was born in Rutland, N. Y., and his wife, Elsie (Moore) Godard, was born in Newfield, N. Y. They were married in Mayville and died there, the former in 1871, and the latter in 1863.

Albert H. Godard was first sent to the district school, later to the high school, and he also graduated from Bryant & Stratton Business College. When fifteen years old he left school and entered the flour and feed store which his father had established a few years previously. In 1857, before the Erie Railroad was built through Jamestown and Corry, or the Pennsylvania Railroad through Mayville, the elder Godard was conducting a wholesale and retail flour and feed store in front of the Stone Vault, still standing on the Pedcock Inn grounds. He sold by wagon loads to parties as far away as Western Pennsylvania. In April, 1859, when the son was about to leave school, the father, as an inducement to keep the young man with him, decided to add a grocery store to his flour and feed business. So the two went to Buffalo and purchased a general line of groceries with the understanding that young Godard should assume all responsibilities in connection with its conduct. The venture was a great success and in August, 1865, Mr. Godard, Sr., purchased the corner building, at that time occupied by Mr. Sixbey, and the business was continued at that location for two years. Then, in 1867, the father retired from active participation in the concern, and the son conducted it alone for a time, but soon formed a partnership with Orlando Bond, the firm being Godard & Bond. On Nov. 22, 1878, the entire



A. H. Godard

side of the street upon which their store was located was burned. Their loss was great, although they succeeded in saving a great deal in the way of stock and books. They moved into the Firemen's Hall temporarily, reopening business in 1879 in the building where the present store is located. This continued until May 25, 1906, when Mr. Bond retired from the firm, the partnership having continued for forty years, and the trade extending all over this part of the country. Albert H. Godard continued it, his stock extending into paints, cordage, sporting goods and electrical appliances. On April 22, 1919, Mr. Godard held a reception at his place of business from two until ten P. M. to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the concern; no goods were sold that day, but all his friends and patrons were given a hearty handshake and light refreshments.

In the matter of politics, Mr. Godard is an independent Republican and votes on the National ticket. He has never sought nor held any political position. He has taken an active part as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Godard has always been greatly interested in everything pertaining to Sunday school work and has taken an active part in it, being a member of the State Executive Committee for several years. Before the Chautauqua Assembly was started, Mr. Godard had been engaged in the conduct of the Chautauqua Lake Camp Meeting Association, acting in the capacity of financial secretary of it in 1873 and 1874. When the Chautauqua Institute was founded he was one of the trustees, and he and Dr. Vincent (now Bishop) are the only surviving members of the movement to make the Sunday school work a National Sunday School Association. Having lived an honest, upright life, clean in thought and deed, Mr. Godard has been blessed in many ways, activity far beyond what might be expected in a man of his years, appearing still young and energetic.

On April 15, 1875, Albert Hillier Godard was married to Libby Osborn, in Mayville. She was born in New York City, the daughter of Gustavius and Eleanor Osborn, and an adopted daughter of the late Judge Thomas A. Osborn, of this county. There is only one child of this marriage, Anson G., who is interested in his father's business, the third generation so engaged.

FRED LLOYD ARMSTRONG, one of the successful business men of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he is successfully engaged in the drug business, is a native of Eldred, Pa., born May 10, 1887. Mr. Armstrong is a son of Fred Lloyd, Sr., and Frances (Hatfield) Armstrong, the former a well known attorney of Eldred, Pa., where his death occurred. Mrs. Armstrong, Sr., survived her husband and is at present residing in their home town.

Fred Lloyd Armstrong attended the public schools of his native place and studied for a time in the high school there, giving up his studies at the last-named institution before completing them, however, in order to begin his business career. He then secured a position in a local drug store, but continued to study in his spare time with a view of entering college. His interest in his work suggested to him that he study pharmacy, and with that end in view he entered the department of phar-

macy at the University of Buffalo and graduated from that institution with the class of 1912, taking the degree of Ph. G. He then returned to active work, locating at Brocton, where he established his present business in the year 1915. In this he formed a copartnership with E. J. Bailey, who is himself the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work, and the two young men built up a large and successful business here. Their establishment is situated on the corner of Main and Lake streets in the fine new Bailey building, the place being equipped for use as a drug store at the time the edifice was erected. The store is most ornate and imposing and is one of the finest establishments of its kind in the region, with tile floors, an onyx fountain, built-in wall cases with sliding doors, and very fine display cases. In fact it is equipped in the most modern manner and possesses everything necessary for the up-to-date pharmacist. Its owners justly claim that size for size it is as fine a drug store as may be found in any city in the United States. The active management of the business is in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, who is an equal partner therein. The establishment is a Rexall store, and conducts a large business, to handle which it is necessary to employ four clerks, the store being the only one for ten miles in any direction. Mr. Armstrong is also vice-president of the Manton Remedy Company, Incorporated, manufacturing chemists of Brocton, of which C. W. Green, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, is president, and C. N. Fleming, secretary. Mr. Armstrong, in addition to his activity in the business world, is also prominent in the general life of the community, and is a member of a number of important fraternities and other organizations here. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, a member of the local lodge of Brocton, and Buffalo Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the National Association of Retail Druggists. In politics Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, and in religious belief a Methodist, attending the Methodist Episcopal church of Brocton.

Fred Lloyd Armstrong was united in marriage, Dec. 20, 1910, at Andover, with Florence Hoffman, of Eldred, N. Y., a daughter of D. M. and Jennie Hoffman, old and highly respected residents of that town. They are the parents of one child, Florence Winifred.

DR. ALTON S. JOHNSON, one of the leading dentists of Falconer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of this place, his birth having occurred here, Feb. 15, 1893, and a son of Otto B. and Helen A. Johnson, old and highly respected residents of Falconer, where Mr. Johnson was engaged in business as a miller up to the time of his death. Dr. Johnson, as a lad, attended the public schools of Falconer, where he received the elementary portion of his education, and was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1912. After preparation for college at the last-named institution, Dr. Johnson entered the school of dentistry connected with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he studied his subject to such good purpose that he was graduated with the class of 1915, taking the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Imme-

diately upon completing his studies he returned to Falconer, where he established himself in the practice of his profession and since that time has built up a large and high class clientele in this place. At the present time Dr. Johnson is recognized as one of the most capable representatives of his profession in this region, both by his professional colleagues and by the community-at-large. In addition to his professional activities Dr. Johnson is a prominent member in the social and fraternal life of Falconer, and is affiliated with Falconer Lodge, No. 130, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief Dr. Johnson is a Methodist and attends the First Methodist Episcopal Church at this place.

Dr. Alton S. Johnson was united in marriage, April 21, 1912, with Mildred Sweet, a daughter of Oscar W. and Ella (Marsh) Sweet, of this place. To this union have been born two children: Evelyn R., born March 27, 1915; G. Roger, born Dec. 29, 1917.

DEHART E. LORD—For many years Dehart E. Lord, of Bemus Point, Ellery township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., has been a conspicuous figure in the business and industrial life of this section, and to-day enjoys a high place in the esteem and honor of his fellow townsmen who recognize the many abilities and sterling virtues that have marked his career. Mr. Lord is a native of the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., born March 7, 1866, a son of Clark T. and Rosanna (Cooper) Lord, old and highly respected residents of the place.

As a lad Mr. Lord was sent by his father to become a pupil at the Chamberlin Institute at Randolph, N. Y., and there he remained until he had completed his studies. Shortly afterward Mr. Lord secured a position with the Jamestown, Westfield & North Western Railroad and was made the agent of that company at Dewittville, N. Y., where he remained for about three and a half years. He was then transferred to Bemus Point, and acted as agent there for some fourteen years and a half, making his complete term of service with the railroad eighteen years. At the end of that period he severed his connection with the company, and thereafter has engaged in the milling business at Bemus Point in partnership with his son, Clark L. Lord. In this enterprise he has met with great success and is now regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the town. Mr. Lord has always been keenly interested in local public affairs, and although quite unambitious for political preferment for himself has been an earnest and influential supporter of the Republican party. He is a Methodist in religious belief and attends the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Bemus Point. He is not a member of any clubs, but is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dehart E. Lord was united in marriage, Sept. 10, 1888, at Leon, N. Y., with Blanche Ridout, a native of that place, born Jan. 14, 1867, a daughter of Leroy and Augusta (Bowen) Ridout. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lord, as follows: 1. Clark L., born Oct. 30, 1892, married Marjorie Barrett, of Bemus Point, by whom he has had two children, Albert and Jack; is now engaged in the milling business with

his father. 2. Elon, born May 18, 1894, married Dolly Lang; one child. 3. Marion, born Nov. 18, 1901. 4. Helen, born Jan. 6, 1904.

ERNEST C. HARMON, one of the most successful of the younger business men of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he is engaged in business as a job and commercial printer, was born in this village, in Portland township, July 19, 1892. He is a son of Carl and Sarah (Clark) Harmon, both of whom reside in this place, the former being employed in the Brocton Furniture factory here.

As a lad Ernest C. Harmon attended the Brocton public schools, and studied in the high school for a short time, then entered the Ohio Military Institute at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. He was an ambitious lad and helped to pay his way through the last-named institution, appreciating fully the advantage of a good general education in a business career. Mr. Harmon established his printing establishment at Brocton in December, 1914, since which time he has conducted it with a high degree of success and developed it to its present large proportions. He has put in a first-class modern equipment and turns out excellent work, doing much business at Brocton, where he is located. He gets most of the factory printing and practically all the printing of the business firms of the region, and is regarded as one of the most successful men in his line hereabouts. He enjoys a wide popularity and an enviable reputation for his integrity and square dealing, and the character of the work which he produces in his shop has set a standard in this region. Mr. Harmon attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Brocton, and is active in the general life of the community, being a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander. He is a Republican in politics, but although keenly interested in local affairs, has never entered public life, being quite unambitious for office.

Ernest C. Harmon was united in marriage, May 31, 1914, at Syracuse, N. Y. with Frances B. Sears, a native of that place. The Sears family has been prominent in Syracuse for many years and its members have been conspicuous in several callings.

THEODORE A. CASE—When another June 17th rolls around, Theodore A. Case, Ellington's foremost son, will have joined the ranks of the octogenarians, he having just passed his seventy-ninth milestone June 17, 1920. He is one of the pioneer sons of the town, his grandfather Eliphalet Case, and his father Salmon T. Case, coming from Pittsfield, Mass., with their families in 1834. They bought land in 1835 from the Holland Land Company, their tract comprising 130 acres on lot 63 of the town, on the line of the old Chautauqua road, and there Theodore A. Case was born, June 17, 1841, the youngest of four children (and he now (1920) the last survivor), born to Salmon T. and Sarah Sophia (Ayres) Case. The first eighteen years of the life of Theodore A. Case were spent at the home farm, in the district school and at Ellington Academy, where he was a student for about five years. In 1860 he began the study of law under the direction of Obed Edson,



Theo A Case.



Mrs. Theo. A. Case



THEO. A. CASE RESIDENCE
ELLINGTON, N. Y.

continuing until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry.

The Ninth Regiment participated in much of the hard fighting and was an important unit of the Army of the Potomac. At a hard skirmish at Old Church, Va., on their return from a raid at Richmond, Mr. Case received a bullet wound through the leg which fortunately missed the bone. This was on May 30, 1864, and ended his field service, which had been long, arduous and dangerous. After convalescence, he was transferred to the recruiting bureau of the regular army at Washington, D. C., and there was in service until honorably discharged and mustered out. His duties were in part to carry letters and messages to President Lincoln in the White House, and this gave him many opportunities to see and hear the great President. He was in Washington when the President was shot and one of the first to see the body after it was brought to the White House. Much of interest and historical value is connected with this period of his life, and it is interesting to know that during his army life he was a continuous contributor to the Fredonia "Censor," the clippings forming a large scrap book volume, both interesting and valuable. The first vote Mr. Case cast for a presidential candidate was for Abraham Lincoln for a second term.

After his return from the army Mr. Case resumed the study of law, finishing in the offices of Charles B. Green, of Ellington. He was admitted to the bar at the General Term in Buffalo, in June, 1867, and opened an office in Ellington, where he has now been in practice for fifty-three years. Eye failure has kept him from the more active forms of practice and for eighteen years he conducted a private banking office in Ellington, but has never withdrawn from legal practice. He was one of the founders of the National Bank of Jamestown, was a member of the first board of directors and still serves the bank in that capacity. He is a man greatly beloved by his townsmen, and by all who are familiar with his upright manly life and his admirable traits of character.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Case has given much time to the public service. He was first elected supervisor of the town in 1874, and served that important county office during the years 1874-75, 1884-88, 1895-1907. He was chairman pro tem under chairman S. Fred Nixon, and succeeded the latter as chairman of the board, serving during the years 1906-07. During the term of Mr. Case as chairman, the new County Court House was built at Mayville. Much antagonism developed against the location of the court house, but the wisdom of Mr. Case and his associates in their action is now universally acknowledged. During the years 1876 and 1877, Mr. Case was a member of the Legislature, elected from the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua county. During his years of practice two men widely known in the county studied law under Mr. Case and both became his law partners—Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown, and Frank H. Wheeler, now special county judge.

Mr. Case married, in 1866, Lucy Bagg, daughter of Allen Bagg, of Ellington. Mr. and Mrs. Case are the parents of a daughter, Cora C., wife of Clyde C. Hill, a civil engineer of North East, Pa., and they are the parents of three children: James R., Theodore Case,

and Lucy R., the sons both heads of families. The Case home in Ellington is a beautiful estate, the house erected by Mr. Case, and its now stately, beautiful trees all planted by him. There their more than half century of married life has been spent, and there hospitality abounds as always, and its doors still swing on many social occasions.

ELLEN PROUDFIT YATES—It is not only the men of Chautauqua county, who are prominent in the political life of the region, but there are a number of women who hold responsible political offices and among these should be mentioned Ellen Proudfit Yates, the first woman to hold the post of county clerk in the State of New York, and an efficient public servant. Ellen Proudfit Yates was born at Jamestown, Aug. 18, 1882, and is a daughter of Henry Jones Yates, a native of this place, where he was born Sept. 23, 1842. Mr. Yates was very prominent in the political life of Jamestown, and identified with the Republican party here. He held a number of important positions in the gift of the people, and was the postmaster of Jamestown for a number of years, as well as police justice and justice of the peace. Judge Yates was very well known in the social and fraternal circles here and was a prominent Free Mason. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction throughout that struggle. He was promoted several times, rising in rank to that of adjutant-general of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, to which regiment he was later transferred. After the close of hostilities, Judge Yates returned to civil life, but always retained the associations made while in the service and was a member of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Yates married Julia H. Blinn, at Jamestown, N. Y. She was born at New Orleans, La., March 29, 1845, and they were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living, as follows: Anna Baker, who is a teacher in Wellesley College, and Ellen Proudfit, with whose career we are here especially concerned. Mrs. Yates' family, the Blinns, are an old one, having come to New England in pre-Revolutionary times and made distinguished places for themselves here. Several members of the Blinn family participated in the War for Independence.

Ellen Proudfit Yates received her education in Mrs. Mary Yates Johnson's Preparatory School and at the Jamestown public schools. After her graduation from these institutions, she matriculated at the high school here, from which she was graduated in 1900. In February, 1911, she began a business career by accepting the managership of The Baby Shop in Jamestown, which was devoted to apparel for infants, a position which she continued to fill until November, 1918, a period of eight years. In that year Miss Yates was chosen by the Republican party as the candidate for county clerk, and was successfully elected by an overwhelming majority. Since taking office, Miss Yates has made a splendid record for herself and in every way fulfills the confidence entrusted to her by the public, filling the post to the highest efficiency. County Clerk Yates

inherits some of the splendid traits of her father, and is regarded here as a capable and honest public official, and a woman of brilliant talents and abilities who is well fitted for the position to which she was elected, and has the distinction of being the first woman ever elected to so high a place in the State of New York. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being eligible both through her paternal and maternal ancestors' participation in the Revolution. In her religious belief, Miss Yates is a Presbyterian and attends the First Church of this denomination in Jamestown.

WILLIAM ADELBERT KNOWLTON, a retired business man of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has taken a very active part in the affairs of the community for many years, is a native of this county, his birth having occurred in the town of Clymer, April 12, 1856. The Knowlton family is very well known in New England, where it has been resident since the early Colonial period, and it was a branch of this ancient and honorable house which later located in this region.

Augustus E. Knowlton, father of William A. Knowlton, was born in the town of Wales, near Buffalo, Dec. 11, 1819, and removed to Clymer as a young man, where he became interested in the lumber interests of the region and conducted a paying business in that commodity in association with his brother, John Knowlton. The two gentlemen owned and operated a saw-mill for a number of years, but later Augustus E. Knowlton removed to Erie county, Pa., and there followed agricultural pursuits. He owned farms in a number of different places in that section of the State, and one of these was located near the city of Corry, where he passed the latter years of his life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and what was very unusual in those days, an Independent in politics. Augustus E. Knowlton married, Sept. 24, 1842, at Clymer, N. Y., Elizabeth (Betsey) Fellows, born at Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., and a daughter of John and Roxana (Shippy) Fellows, by whom he had the following children: Develin O., born May 28, 1843, died Sept. 26, 1844; Cyrenia P., born March 7, 1846, died May 3, 1886; Charles Maple, born July 30, 1848; Leland L., born July 17, 1850, died Nov. 19, 1882; Lucy Jane, born Aug. 26, 1852, became the wife of James D. LaCell; William Adelbert, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Leonard Perrin, born Dec. 5, 1858; George W., born Nov. 19, 1863.

William A. Knowlton removed with his parents while still young to Erie county, Pa., and attended the schools at the city of Corry, where he fitted himself for the profession of teaching. His childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm, and upon completing his studies he secured a position as teacher at the Findley Lake schools in Chautauqua county, where he remained five years. At the end of that period Mr. Knowlton, believing that a greater future awaited him in business, embarked upon a mercantile enterprise at Findley Lake, where he opened a grocery store and conducted it for thirteen years. He then returned to North East, Erie county, Pa., and there conducted a general store for five years. It was in 1897, after dis-

posing of his interests in Pennsylvania, that he first came to Jamestown and opened a successful grocery establishment on Second street, conducting his business there for four years, after which he removed to No. 217 West Third street. Since that time Mr. Knowlton has been consistently engaged in business here until 1919, when failing health caused him to sell out his business interests and retire from active life. For a term of twenty-two years he was identified with the mercantile interests of Jamestown and made a position for himself second to none in the community for absolute integrity and fair dealing. His business became one of the most important of its kind hereabouts, and he enjoyed the admiration and respect of all his business associates and the community-at-large. Mr. Knowlton has for many years been active in the Prohibition movement, and has been a leader thereof in this community. He is himself strictly temperate in all his habits, and his first vote was cast for the Prohibition party. He has always been a strong supporter of that party, and is now able to congratulate himself upon seeing its efforts bear fruit. He has been for many years an active figure in public affairs here, and has served as supervisor of Mina township, Chautauqua county, to which position he was elected on the Prohibition ticket for three successive years, 1888, 1889 and 1890. In religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Jamestown. He is prominent in the social and fraternal circles here, and is a member of Mt. Tabor Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, and Knights Templar. Mr. Knowlton is a man of strong domestic instincts and feelings and spends his leisure time to a large degree in his own household, where he finds his greatest pleasure and recreation.

William A. Knowlton was united in marriage, June 29, 1891, at Corry, Pa., with Rachel I. Steffy, born at Waynesburg, Pa., July 21, 1856, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ann Steffy. Mrs. Knowlton, like her husband, has always been keenly interested in the Prohibition movement and has done a great deal of work to further its cause. She is an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has filled the office of secretary for the branch of that organization at Jamestown for twenty years. She also attends the Methodist Episcopal church as do the other members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Clara I., born at Findley Lake, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and educated at the public schools of Jamestown and Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio; she married Major Frank P. Goodwin, one of the leading physicians of Jamestown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 2. Anna Abigail, mentioned at length below. 3. Lura Elizabeth, a twin of Anna Abigail, who died in infancy.

Anna Abigail Knowlton, was born at Findley Lake, Chautauqua county, N. Y. She has devoted her life to the study of music, and is at the present time one of the best known musicians in Western New York. She has studied a number of musical instruments under well known and competent masters, and is now herself a teacher of the organ, piano and harp, with studios in Jamestown, N. Y., and Warren, Pa. She graduated

from the Jamestown High School in 1904, and then entered Oberlin Conservatory of Music. She pursued a course of organ lessons under Dr. George W. Andrew, of Oberlin, and studied the piano with Professor Breckenridge, also of that college. She continued her organ studies under M. Pietro Alessandro Yon, of New York City, and her piano studies under Mr. Franklin Cannon, of the same place. She also took up the study of the harp under Miss Maud Morgan, of New York City. Miss Knowlton made her debut as an organist with the recital at the First Lutheran Church in Jamestown, and since that time has given many recitals both on the organ and piano here and at Warren and Titusville, Pa. She was accompanist for the Jamestown Choral Society from 1910 to 1913, and from 1909 to 1912 filled the post of organist at the First Congregational Church here. In the latter year she was appointed organist of the First Presbyterian Church at Warren, Pa., and continues to hold that post at the present time. She is also an active member of the Mozart Club of Jamestown, and in 1919 was elected president of the music study club here. She is also a member of the Philomel Piano Club, of Warren, Pa., and has her studio at No. 515 East Eighth street, Jamestown. In 1910 and 1914 Miss Knowlton made trips to Europe, and was accompanied on the latter trip by her mother, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, studying the organ under various European masters and attending all the great Cathedrals in those countries to hear the organs there. At the present time she is an important factor in the development of musical art in this region, is a woman of great cultivation and artistic taste and temperament, and is a keen enthusiast for her art.

FRANK ADELBERT STANLEY, M. D., one of the prominent professional men of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a well known and influential citizen here, is a native of Sherman, N. Y., born May 12, 1876, a son of Adelbert Frederick and Florence Rosalia (Weaver) Stanley, old and highly respected residents of that place, where the former was engaged in the hotel business, and later as an undertaker for many years.

Dr. Stanley, as a lad, attended the public schools of his native town, and afterwards was a student at the Fredonia Normal School. Before completing his studies at that institution, however, he left it to enter the Jamestown Business College, where he was graduated in both courses, thus fitting himself for a business career. As a young man, Dr. Stanley was keenly interested in scientific subjects, especially the science of optics, and in order to enter this line of work as a career in life he matriculated at the South Bend College of Optics, South Bend, Ind. He was graduated from the last named institution with the class of 1905. Returning to New York State, he settled at Jamestown, where he has been successfully engaged in business as an optometrist ever since, a period of some twelve years. He is now well established in his chosen line and enjoys a wide reputation through the entire region. Dr. Stanley has always taken part in the general life of Jamestown, and is a member of several fraternities and orders among which should be mentioned Mount Tabor

Lodge, No. 780, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Chautauqua Encampment, No. 54, of the same order. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Buffalo Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Frank Adelbert Stanley was united in marriage, June 28, 1905, at Frewsburg, N. Y., with Ruby Estella Chamberlin, a daughter of Mellins Nathaniel and Christina Rosetta (Young) Chamberlin.

MARSHALL AUGUSTUS PORTER, one of the successful and enterprising business men of Mayville, N. Y., where he is engaged in the clothing business, is not a native of this place, but was born at Westfield, N. Y., June 13, 1844. He is a son of Elijah Porter, who was born in 1777. Elijah Porter was twice married, his first wife having been Sarah Buck, with whom he was united on April 24, 1798. Twelve children were born of this union. After the death of his first wife, Elijah Porter married Mrs. Polly Parker Braman, by whom he had five children, one of whom is now living, Marshall Augustus Porter, with whose career we are here especially concerned. Mr. Porter, Sr., died on March 11, 1856.

Marshall Augustus Porter received his early education in the district schools of the town of Westfield, and later attended the Westfield Academy. He then accepted a position as a clerk in the store of Miller & Cooley, who were engaged in business at the village of Sherman, N. Y. He was but sixteen years of age at this time, and continued in this employ for a period of about twelve years, gaining in the meantime considerable knowledge of business matters generally. He saved a portion of his earnings, and in the spring of 1871 came to Mayville, with S. B. Miller, and then gratified a long cherished ambition to engage in business, continuing for a period of eight years. Mr. Miller then died and Edwin Sperry later bought the interest of Mr. Miller, and the firm operated under the style of Porter & Sperry. This business was continued for a period of four years, at the end of which time Mr. Porter severed his connection with Mr. Sperry and engaged in the clothing business alone. In addition to clothing, Mr. Porter added a gent's furnishing line, and at present possesses one of the finest and most up-to-date establishments of its kind in the region. He is well regarded here as a capable and efficient business man, whose reputation for honest and square dealing is second to none hereabouts. Despite his advanced age, he is a man of sound judgment. In politics Mr. Porter is a Democrat, but has consistently declined to take any active part in politics, contenting himself with casting his vote in the regular way. Mr. Porter is prominently identified with the Masonic order of the region, and is a member of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Acanthus Chapter, No. 127, Order of the Eastern Star; as well as the Order of Maccabees and the Chautauqua County Historical Society.

Marshall Augustus Porter was united in marriage at Jamestown, Nov. 21, 1877, with Nellie Theresa Neff, a native of Libertyville, Ill., born Nov. 21, 1856, a daugh-

ter of George W. and Emeline (Brown) Neff, the former a native of Homer, N. Y., and the latter of Oneida, in the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Neff were married at Westfield, N. Y., and resided in Jamestown for a time, where Mr. Neff was engaged as a carpenter. He was a Republican in politics, and a Baptist in religious belief. They are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of one son, Edwin S., born Dec. 7, 1878, who married Edna Bond, Nov. 4, 1904, and they are the parents of two children, as follows: Marion and Arlowene. Edwin S. Porter is regarded as a capable and enterprising young business man.

BYRON ROWLAN BARTON—One of Mayville's prosperous business men and also trustee of the village—this, in brief, is a description of the citizen whose name heads this article, but those who have long known Mr. Barton, who has always remained a resident of his birthplace, could bear abundant testimony to his many excellent qualities as a friend and neighbor.

Rowlan Leroy Barton, father of Byron Rowlan Barton, was born in 1833, in Otsego, N. Y., a son of William Barton, who was of English descent. Rowlan Leroy Barton came to Chautauqua county at the age of eleven years, and spent the greater part of his life in the hotel business. He married Olive Ackles, a native of Arkwright, N. Y. Mr. Barton, who is now retired, is the eldest resident of Mayville, and one of the oldest hotel men in the State of New York. Mrs. Barton is deceased.

Byron Rowlan Barton, son of Rowlan Leroy and Olive (Ackles) Barton, was born Feb. 17, 1868, in Mayville, and received his education in the public schools of his native village. As a boy, he assisted his father in the hotel, later being associated in the business. The first hotel of which his father was proprietor was the Hotel Chautauqua, and subsequently he built the Barton Hotel, which he and his son conducted successfully until 1907, when the hotel interests were sold and Mr. Barton, Sr., retired. The Barton Hotel has a record of more than fifty years. After the discontinuance of the hotel, Byron Rowlan Barton established himself in the grocery business, which he has since conducted with most satisfactory results. He is a representative of the Democratic party, and in 1919 was made trustee of the village, his term expiring in 1921. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In a threefold capacity as hotel proprietor, business man and public official, Mr. Barton has proved himself an able and useful citizen, meriting and receiving the sincere respect and cordial esteem of his entire community.

Mr. Barton's first marriage was to Miss Emma A. Bunnell, of Canfield, Ohio, the daughter of Ira H. Bunnell and Elizabeth Bunnell. They become the parents of two sons, Rowlan Sylvester Barton and Louis Bunnell Barton. The two sons received a high school education, Rowlan S. taking up telegraphy, and Louis B. farming. Louis B. has just returned from France, where he saw service during the late war. Mrs. Barton died in February, 1911, and Mr. Barton's second marriage was to Miss Carrie Denzer, of Chippawa, Ontario, Canada, the daughter of George and Catherine Denzer.

WILLIAM FREDERICK FISCHER—No resident of Mayville, we venture to say, is better known to a majority of his fellow-citizens than is the popular proprietor of the Central Hotel. Mr. Fischer has been still longer known as a business man, having been for more than a quarter of a century connected with the ice business and having thus established a substantial reputation.

William Frederick Fischer was born Jan. 19, 1862, in Westfield, N. Y., and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Voight) Fischer. While he was still a child death deprived him of both his parents, and at the age of eleven years he became a member of the household of Mrs. Donald McKenzie, of Mayville. There he remained, rendering such assistance as he could and attending school until he attained his majority, when he went West in quest of land which he might devote to farming purposes. His search led him as far as the Dakotas, where many persons from Chautauqua county had taken up land, and there he lived for the space of two years. At the end of that time Mr. Fischer returned to Chautauqua county to work with the surveying crew who were then making the survey for what is now the Jamestown, Chautauqua & Westfield Railway. After the completion of this work, he was employed by Mrs. Mary E. Odell, owner of the hotel of which he himself is now the proprietor. After remaining in her service about four years, Mr. Fischer spent a season in running a yacht on Lake Chautauqua, and in the autumn of 1891 purchased the hotel which he has ever since successfully conducted. The building contains sixteen guest chambers, and the proprietor employs about sixteen persons, including those connected with his ice business in which he has been engaged much longer than in the hotel business. From the time when he was hardly more than a boy he has sold ice, and has now, making allowance for occasional intervals, been engaged in the business nearly thirty-five years.

Politically, Mr. Fischer is a Democrat, and for several terms held the office of president (mayor) of the village, serving in all nine years to the full satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mayville, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Jamestown. Mr. Fischer is emphatically a self-made man, a useful, successful and highly respected citizen with a record of which his family and friends may be justly and reasonably proud. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the State Bank of Mayville, N. Y.

Mr. Fischer married, June 12, 1900, Carrie H., daughter of Henry and Amelia (Gordon) McKay, of Mayville, and the following children have been born to them: Henrietta Florence, Gordon McKay, Alberta Carrie, and William Frederick, Jr., who died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Fischer and her children are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

JOHN FRANKLIN KINGMAN—After a long life spent in Jamestown, beginning in his youth, Mr. Kingman, well known as a builder and citizen, was called to his reward, and laid at rest in Lakeview Cemetery. He was born Oct. 22, 1845, died in Jamestown, Oct. 11, 1911,



B. R. Barton

son of John and Adaline (Bennett) Kingman. He was brought to Jamestown by his parents when still young and his education was largely obtained in the old Jamestown Academy. His early life was spent on the home farm, but in youthful manhood he learned the carpenter's trade, and in time became one of Jamestown's contracting builders. He continued in that business until his health failed, when he retired. For twenty years he served the city as inspector of elections for the Second Ward, an office he filled to the satisfaction of the voters and city officials. He was a Republican in politics, a man of quiet life and habits, thoroughly respected as citizen and neighbor.

Mr. Kingman married, in Jamestown, N. Y., June 3, 1871, Florence V. (Hobert) Campbell, born in Erie county, N. Y., daughter of Charles Sardis and Elizabeth (Palmer) Hobert, and widow of Hilton J. Campbell. Mrs. Kingman survives her husband, and with rare judgment and devotedness has been to her children a mother in the truest, best sense. She is a member of the Free Methodist church of Jamestown, and is active in church and Christian work, especially interested in the work of the Gerry Home for Children, and in other charitable work. Children: Edith Campbell, a child of her first marriage, wife of Axel E. Anderson, a shoe dealer of Jamestown, and mother of Grace and Wilton Anderson; Charles H. Kingman, child of her second marriage, was born in Jamestown, Oct. 23, 1880; he prepared in the graded and high schools of Jamestown, then entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1905; he then began teaching, being master of a school at Terrace Park, Ohio, for two years, going in 1908 to the State of Illinois, serving for five years as principal of the high school at Kankakee; he was then elected superintendent of school at Ottawa, Ill., a position he yet most ably and satisfactorily fills; he is well known upon the lecture platform, and as an educator; he is married and is the father of three children: John, Charlotte, and Mary J. Kingman.

RICHARD JOHN BROWN, M. D.—No general practitioner of Jamestown is accorded a more extensive or important practice than is given Dr. Richard John Brown, a fact at once indicative of his broad skill and ability and his unfaltering devotion to the duties of the profession.

Dr. Brown was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4, 1860, a son of Nicholas and Mary Brown. He obtained his education in the public schools of the city of his birth, and later entered the Medical and Surgical College of Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated with the class of 1882, with the degree of M. D. After leaving college, Dr. Brown began practicing in Albany, N. Y., where he continued until 1890, when he removed to Jamestown, where he has continued since.

Fraternally Dr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican, but never cared to hold office. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Episcopal church and he and his family are prominent in all its business as well as social activities.

In Denver, Colo., Feb. 10, 1909, Dr. Brown was united in marriage with Kate May Fuller, a daughter of John and May Fuller, of Streeter and Chicago, Ill.

In concluding this review of Dr. Brown's life will say that his social standing is of the highest and only equalled by his professional standing. Affable and genial, he is ever welcome in the highest circles of this community, where he is honored and respected for his sterling character, professional skill, candid sincerity and attractive manner, as well as being a good neighbor, a firm friend, and a citizen of which any city might be proud.

CHARLES KENDRICK ARTHUR—No State in the Union has given to our common country more active, earnest and intelligent business and professional men than has the State of New York. It has been the birthplace of a sturdy race of men, remarkably alike for their power and endurance as well as superior intelligence, who have become leaders of all the great branches of industry. To that class of Americans, whose energy and individuality never failed to make them prominent in the community in which they reside, belongs Charles Kendrick Arthur.

Mr. Arthur was born in the town of Levant, Ellicott township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 13, 1841, a son of Robert W. and J. Parmelia (Smith) Arthur. He obtained his early education in the district schools of his native home and after completing his studies, assisted his father in business until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted, July 29, 1862, in Company A, 112th New York Volunteer Infantry, under Col. J. C. Drake, and Capt. John F. Smith. Mr. Arthur continued to serve all during the war in the commissary department, and in the ambulance corps. He was mustered out of service at Raleigh, N. C., and discharged from the army with mention from Washington for bravery under fire, June 13, 1865.

Upon returning from the war Mr. Arthur again associated himself with his father in the teaming and stump pulling business, and continued to follow this occupation with great success for many years. Mr. Arthur gave up his business in 1904 and has since lived retired in his beautiful home in Falconer, N. Y. He is still active in mind and body and takes a great interest in all the topics of the day, being well read and able to talk intelligently upon any topic of public interest. Politically Mr. Arthur is a staunch Republican, but never cared for the emolument of office, though he served as trustee of the village of Falconer for one term. Fraternally, he is a member of the James N. Brown Post, of Jamestown, N. Y., and a member of the Union Veteran Legion, of Jamestown.

In Richmond, Crawford county, Pa., Mr. Arthur was united in marriage with Alice Chamberlain, who was born in Ellicott township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., a daughter of DeLoss and Ellen (Griffith) Chamberlain.

Mrs. Arthur is a woman of true refinement and culture. She is noted throughout Falconer for her many acts of charity, and is very popular in social circles of that village. She is as popular with the younger people as she is with older and it is not

strange to see her surrounded by a party of younger people, talking and laughing with the best of them.

Mr. Arthur is well known in the community in which he resides and in all of Chautauqua county. Personally, he is an upright and honest man, firm in his convictions, and fearless in adhering to them. He is one of the most loyal and public-spirited of Chautauqua county's pioneers and all during his life has been eager to coöperate in movements for the general progress. A power of constructive organization is a sure basis for success and this quality Mr. Arthur possesses in a remarkable degree. The honorable business principles upon which he founded his enterprises distinguished his policy throughout his career and made his activities in an industrial way useful and valuable, and his life as a private citizen a credit and honor to his community.

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY—A representative of this ancient and honorable Scottish family, Rev. Richard Douglas, a Presbyterian divine, was a resident of New London, Conn., and there his son Richard, the founder of the family in Chautauqua county, N. Y., was born. Richard Douglas spent his youth and early manhood in New London, and there married Mary Ferris. At an extremely early date, 1801, they came to Western New York, and finally made settlement in that part of Chautauqua county now the town and city of Dunkirk. There he became the owner of a large tract of land, part of which now lies within the city limits of Dunkirk. He spent the remaining years of his life in that section engaged principally in clearing and farming. He and his wife, Mary (Ferris) Douglas, are buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia, N. Y. They were the parents of the following children: Hiram, Arnold, Joy, Ledyard, of further mention; Linas, Zattu, Almira, married John Sloan; Rosetta, married Russell Beckwith; Sarah, married Frank Pier; Lavina, married a Mr. Montgomery; Polly, died in girlhood.

Ledyard Douglas, fourth child of Richard and Mary (Ferris) Douglas, was born in the town that is now Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 15, 1811, and died at his home in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, June 13, 1895. He grew to manhood on the home farm and there continued until the year 1848, when he settled in the town of Portland and purchased a farm of 135 acres east of the village of Portland, on the main road, formerly owned by Abner Beebe. There he followed general farming and grape culture very successfully all the active years of his long life, becoming one of the substantial agriculturists of his town. He was well known and highly esteemed as a man of industry and good character, devoted to his family and loyal in his citizenship. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and in his religious faith true to the Presbyterian teachings of his father who imbibed the same doctrine from his father.

Ledyard Douglas married Maria Main, daughter of Silas Main, of the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Mrs. Douglas died Sept. 20, 1897, surviving her husband two years. They are both buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. They were the parents of five sons: William J., a Civil War veteran, who died in the town of Portland; Richard B., of further

mention; Squire, who died at the homestead in Portland; Daniel, who also died at the homestead; James K., accidentally killed on the railroad near Portland.

Richard B. Douglas, second son of Ledyard and Maria (Main) Douglas, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1845, died at the youthful age of 22, March 26, 1867, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredonia. He was educated in the district schools, and all his short life was spent at the home farm in Portland. Like his parents, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political faith had allied himself with the Democratic party. He married, in April, 1866, Melissa P. Hunt, born in the town of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, daughter of Amos and Anne (Barrows) Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Douglas were the parents of an only child, Mittie, of further mention. Mrs. Douglas married (second) William Main, of the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, died in the town of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, Feb. 28, 1876, and is buried in Cherry Creek Cemetery. She left a son by her second marriage, Fred. R. Main, of the town of Portland.

Mittie Douglas, only child of Richard B. and Melissa P. (Hunt) Douglas, was but an infant when her father died, and at the age of nine years was doubly orphaned by the death of her mother. She found a home, however, with her loving grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Douglas, who educated and cared for her until she in turn became the caretaker and to them she gave the devotion of a daughter. She was indeed the daughter of the house, the five children of Ledyard Douglas being all sons. Miss Douglas inherited the farm from her Grandmother Douglas, and after the latter's death she continued her residence at the homestead for several years. She then disposed of the greater part of her farm, including the homestead, but reserving for her own use 22 acres upon which she resides. Miss Douglas is a woman of good business ability, a member of Portland Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK AUGUST LEONARD ANDERSON—

Business men who possess at the same time administrative ability are the men who count most in the material advancement of a community. Chautauqua county had the good fortune to number among her residents not a few of this type, among whom was the late Frank August Leonard Anderson, who was the tax collector for the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Mr. Anderson was by descent Swedish, and exemplified in his character and career the sturdy and aggressive traits inherited from a vigorous ancestry.

Frank A. L. Anderson was born in Polan township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 24, 1873, the son of Peter Augus Anderson, who was born in 1848, and Johana (Matelda) Anderson, who was born in 1851. He received his early education in the district schools of his native town, and after laying aside his text books he took up the agricultural business, at which he worked for some time. He then worked at the lumbering business until 1893, when he accepted a position with a concern, manufacturing furniture and wood novelties, continuing in this until 1912, when he was elected tax collector of the town of Ellicott. He was



Lydyard Douglas

elected the two succeeding terms, and in 1919 was elected again for another term of two years. Mr. Anderson was also school tax collector for nearly five years. In politics Mr. Anderson was a staunch Republican, and though he never sought for office, when it was given him as an expression of the people's trust in him, he accepted and gave to his city, county, and State the best of his ability. Fraternally Mr. Anderson was also very popular, being an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Maccabees. In religious affiliations Mr. Anderson was a member of the Lutheran church, having been active in its business and social affairs, as are also his family.

On Dec. 8, 1897, in the village of Falconer, N. Y., Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Augusta Fredereka Kullberg, who was born Feb. 27, 1872, in Gottland, Sweden, a daughter of Ferdinand and Margaret Kullberg. To this union were born two children: Harold Gustaf, born Sept. 19, 1898, and Margaret Helen, born Sept. 6, 1911.

Mr. Anderson was a man of most attractive personality. In private life his amiable and generous disposition endeared him to a host of friends. In business transactions he exhibited the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful business man as they are to a successful general, but tempered with a courtesy which won all who were brought in contact with him. He was one of those men who advanced the interests of his city by maintaining in all the relations of life a high standard of citizenship. His death occurred May 13, 1920.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON HALL was born in Warren, Pa., Oct. 1, 1841, the eldest son of John A. and Emily (Perry) Hall. In 1849 his parents removed to Busti, N. Y., upon the farm that had originally been taken up by his grandfather, Samuel Hall, when he emigrated from Vermont, in 1814. After obtaining an education in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by courses in the Painesville (Ohio) Academy and in an eastern business college, Mr. Hall worked upon the farm until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Seventh Company of Sharpshooters, which went to the front in 1861 with the 112th Regiment of New York Volunteers. In the following year he was honorably discharged from the army at Suffolk, Va., on account of serious illness.

After a brief period of managing the farm for his father on shares during the absence of the latter in Washington, Mr. Hall engaged in the manufacture and marketing of lumber. The latter at this time was done by rafting down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and for about ten years, during the flourishing period of this important industry, he continued business until the railroad began to supplant water transportation. He then took up the manufacture of staves and heading in Western New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1878 formed with the late Edward Shaver the firm of Shaver & Hall, a business association which remained unbroken for nearly twenty-five years. Later the principal mills of the firm were located in Tennessee and Kentucky, and Orlando C. Frisbee was taken into the firm, which continued doing a large business throughout the middle

States. In 1892, the firm divided, Hall & Frisbee engaging in the manufacture of hardwood lumber in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri, while the firm of Shaver & Hall continued the stave business.

In his later years Mr. Hall largely withdrew from these undertakings and devoted himself to landed investments in Colorado, Arkansas, and Missouri. In addition to these he was for many years interested in a variety of local enterprises. He was a director of the Jamestown National Bank before it was merged into the Chautauqua County Trust Company, and was until his death a member of the board of its successor, the National Chautauqua County Bank. Before moving to Jamestown in 1879, Mr. Hall was for some time supervisor of the town of Carroll. He was a member of the Masonic order, Thirty-second degree, and in politics was a Republican.

In 1866, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Charlotte Parker, eldest daughter of James Parker, of Frewsburg, N. Y., at which place he resided, save for a brief sojourn in Warren county, Pa., until the family removed to Jamestown in 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born two children: James Parker, now dean of the University of Chicago Law School, and Sabra Glyde, who is the wife of Charles S. Grover, of Jamestown. Mrs. Hall died in 1915, and on May 2, 1920, after a brief illness, Mr. Hall also passed away, in the seventy-ninth year of his life. Both died at Jamestown.

In the great period of expansion of American industry that followed the Civil War, Mr. Hall played an honorable part. He was of the generation that followed the pioneers, that built the railways, felled the forests, tilled the prairies, dug the mines, and settled the country with such marvelous rapidity between 1865 and 1900. Tireless and enterprising, prodigal of the unearned bounty of nature that lay at their hands, they cut from the hills in a single reaping the harvest of a hundred years, and dug from the earth what for aeons had awaited the use of man. The freedom, the energy, and the machinery for developing the resources of a virgin continent were theirs, and they threw themselves into the task with the same fierce zest, whether they were exploiting nature or competing with their business rivals. Their opportunities were unique and, though they and their times have vanished, the epic memories of both will long remain.

LEWIS BUTLER BIXBY, who for forty-two years has been superintendent and general manager of the lighting plant of the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, N. Y., has had a career in responsible affairs worthy of note in this history of Chautauqua county. In addition to his direction of the lighting plant, he also was for almost the whole of that period in independent business as a machinist.

Lewis B. Bixby is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., born in Hartfield, Chautauqua township, April 2, 1864, the son of Horace and Julia (Hanchett) Bixby. When he was five years old, the Bixby family removed to Mayville, N. Y. There he attended school, and there later he went into his father's shop to learn the machinist's trade. Eventually, he took over the machine shop business from his father, and managed to keep it in successful operation until 1915, in which year he

gave up residence in Mayville, and moved into the village of Chautauqua. His long connection with the Chautauqua Institution commenced in 1878. He was of good practical mind, and was more than superficially based in the elements of engineering. He demonstrated that when the present plant of the Chautauqua Institution was built, in 1901. It was erected under his supervision, and testifies to his knowledge of construction and his thoroughness. It is a modern plant, and furnishes power and light to the village of Chautauqua and grounds of the Chautauqua Institution. The plant employs four men, and has been under the direction of Mr. Bixby, as superintendent and manager for many years; and altogether he has been connected with the operation of the plants of the Chautauqua Institution for 42 years. Length of service testifies more than to the technical ability of the servant; it testifies strongly to his character. Mr. Bixby must be a man of steady, reliable, stable characteristics, otherwise he would not have held the one position for so long; and he must have been a man of commendable energy, otherwise he would not have concurrently been able to attend to his other business. He was aided in that by the fact that for many years the electric lighting plant was only operated in summer, and that consequently during the winter he was able to give his entire time to his private enterprise.

Mr. Bixby is a Republican by political conviction, and at one time he took very active part in political affairs; for some years he was excise commissioner for the township of Chautauqua, and his popularity in the district would have elected him to other offices had he wished to stand for such. He is a good churchman, member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during his life has been a substantial supporter of the churches at Mayville and Chautauqua. He is a prominent Mason, being identified with the functioning of local Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Knights Templar organizations, and he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum fraternity. During the recent war, he was a loyal and wholehearted subscriber to the various national funds raised for the purposes of the government in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Bixby has been a familiar figure in Mayville and Chautauqua for more than 40 years and he has been a factor of consequence in many of its affairs. He has many friends, and is generally well regarded in the district.

On Oct. 7, 1884, at Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mr. Bixby was married to Alice Belden, of that place. To them have been born three children: 1. Emily, born Sept. 7, 1885, received a good education, including the high school course; she is now at home with her parents. 2. Harry, born Oct. 7, 1889, educated in Mayville graded and high schools, married Mae Burrows; they have one child, a daughter, Evelyn. 3. Clarence, born April 4, 1892, was educated in Mayville graded and high schools, and eventually married Jane E. Dearing.

HOMER DWIGHT WHEELER—A farmer and merchant and a man of remarkable resourcefulness and energy is Homer D. Wheeler. With perfect confidence we risk the statement that when Mr. Wheeler's fellow citizens of Chautauqua read this description not one will

question its accuracy. Mr. Wheeler is identified with the fraternal interests of his community, and is always ready to "lend a hand" in any endeavor to promote improvement of conditions.

Homer Dwight Wheeler was born Oct. 19, 1863, on a farm in the town of Pomfret, N. Y., and is a son of Dwight and Josephine (Tarbox) Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler was a farmer, and he and his wife are now both deceased. The education of Homer Dwight Wheeler was received in the district schools of Pomfret, and he obtained his first employment on neighboring farms. He went to Bradford, Pa., in 1879, and worked in the wholesale produce business. In 1896, he came to Chautauqua, N. Y., and served the soda water, ice cream and other refreshments at the Chautauqua Assembly, this opportunity opening a new field to him in which, for about eight years, he reaped profitable results. He then began to get other concessions—groceries for 14 years and dry goods for nine years. Later shoes were added to the list. He is now the owner of a nearby farm of 168 acres, all under cultivation and devoted to stock raising and general farming. The residence is spacious and attractive. In politics, Mr. Wheeler is a Republican. He affiliates with the Masonic order—Chapter, Council, Knights Templar, Shrine and Consistory, having attained to the 32nd degree. He also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was formerly a member of the Universalist church, but is now identified with no denomination.

Mr. Wheeler married, Oct. 7, 1896, Annie, daughter of Wesley M. and Jane Ann (Irwin) Cornell. A full account of the Cornell family, who were among the early settlers of Chautauqua town and village, may be found on another page of this work. Mrs. Wheeler is her husband's partner in business. They are the parents of two sons: Wilton H., born Feb. 25, 1902, and Wesley, born Feb. 15, 1903. They are students of Chautauqua High School, and have been trained in self-reliance. In these lads the most cherished hopes of their parents are centered.

JOHN FREDERICK FOSS, M. D.—Among the citizens of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., are to be found distinguished representatives of financial, industrial, mercantile and especially professional life, whose careers have brought or are bringing credit as well as material advantage to this prosperous community. Among the rising members of the medical profession there must be mentioned Dr. John Frederick Foss who, although he has been in active practice there but a short time, has already gained a wide and high reputation for his skill and knowledge of his subject and for his observance of the best standards of professional ethics and etiquette. Dr. Foss is a native of Dunkirk, his birth having occurred there, May 27, 1895, a son of John and Amelia (Will) Foss, highly esteemed residents of the city.

As a lad he attended the local public schools, graduating successively from the grammar and high school grades and being prepared in the latter for a collegiate course. His attention was early directed to medicine as a profession and, accordingly, upon completing his general education, he entered the Medical School of



W. Oscar Johnson

the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1918. For one year he served as an interne at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa., having previously passed the examinations of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Michigan. In January, 1919, he passed the similar examinations of the New York State Board, and in October of the same year opened his present office at Dunkirk. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in general medical practice here, and is at the same time making a specialty of surgical work. He has already gained the favorable recognition of both his fellow physicians and the community-at-large, and his future career promises to be a brilliant and successful one. During the war he served as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Foss is a member of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Medical Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and during his college days joined the Phi Beta Phi fraternity. In his religious belief he is a Lutheran, and attends the church of that denomination at Dunkirk. Dr. Foss has a sister and brother who also reside at Dunkirk, the former, Miss Hildgarde Foss, being a teacher in the local public schools, and the latter, Howard Foss, being now a student at the Dunkirk High School.

N. OSCAR JOHNSON, an enterprising, aggressive, and well regarded citizen of Jamestown, N. Y., one of the principle owners of the Anchor Furniture Company, a rapidly developing manufacturing industry of that place, is not a native-born American but, as has so often been manifested by naturalized Americans, he brings to his adopted country a zest for labor and a power to produce such as bears a commendable part in the continuance in prosperity of the Nation. But for the efforts of its naturalized sons, these United States would play not nearly so important a part as they do in the world of today.

N. Oscar Johnson was born in Sweden, Aug. 7, 1872, the son of Johan and Elizabeth Johnson. The former is still living. N. Oscar received a public school education in his native country, and until he was eighteen years of age took agricultural employment. He then came to the United States, and to Jamestown, N. Y. For a short while he found work in Gerry, N. Y., and later at Kiantone, N. Y. He was determined quickly to become Americanized—to throw off the handicap of a poor knowledge of the language, and a limited education. While at Kiantone, he gave his labor for his board only, so that he might be able to attend the local school. Subsequently he returned to Jamestown and took work in the local factories. Three years later he removed to Randolph, N. Y., and began to learn the trade of cabinetmaking, and also continued to improve his general education, attending the Chamberlain Institute. Three years later, he returned to Jamestown and found steady employment in the local furniture factories until 1902, when he decided to venture with his brother into independent business. The development of the Anchor Furniture Company since its establishment by the Johnson brothers, in 1902, has been noted, and is creditable to both of them.

N. Oscar Johnson is a substantial supporter of the Swedish Zion Mission Church, which he and his family attend. In political allegiance he is a Republican, taking active part in local affairs; at present he is supervisor for the Third and Sixth wards of the city. He is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce. The place he holds in the industrial life of Jamestown is particularly commendable, especially having regard to his early handicaps. He is a man of alert mind, optimistic spirit, and is one of Jamestown's respected and reliable employers of labor.

Mr. Johnson married, Feb. 2, 1901, Emma A. Ottander, of Jamestown, and they have four children: Doris M., who is now in high school; Norris O., also in high school; Arline E., and Dalmer W. The two last named both attend the graded schools in Jamestown.

THE ANCHOR FURNITURE COMPANY, which is one of the substantial manufacturing industries of Jamestown, N. Y., has had very satisfactory growth, and is the commendable result of the energy, industrial ability, and enterprise of the brothers, Jones E. and N. Oscar Johnson, who came to Jamestown from Sweden, in 1890, and after gaining a comprehensive understanding of furniture manufacture on a large scale, they formed business partnership in 1902, to establish the Anchor Furniture Company. They began humbly, with five employees, but they were aggressive, able producers, and above all produced a high grade article, so that the business steadily developed until today the company finds employment for 65 people, and the factory, which is four stories in height, covers a floor space of 21,600 square feet. The company sends its product to almost every State in the Union, and also exports to Mexico in the South and Canada in the North. The plant is equipped with the most modern devices and machinery for wood working, the company is soundly established, and both partners are comparatively young, so that there is every prospect that the Anchor Furniture Company will continue to develop and become of increasing importance to the city of Jamestown.

CLAUDE STEPHEN ARNOLD—In the twelve years during which Mr. Arnold has been a resident of Chautauqua he has so thoroughly intrenched himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens that any form of introduction would be wholly superfluous. Active in business and also in politics, Mr. Arnold is intimately associated with a number of the interests most essential to the wellbeing of the community.

Claude Stephen Arnold was born March 14, 1877, at Hartfield, N. Y., and is a son of William H. and Mary Ellen (Hardburg) Arnold. Mr. Arnold, who was a farmer, died in November, 1918, and his widow is still living. While Claude Stephen Arnold was a young child his parents left the farm on which he had been born and moved into the village of Hartfield. His earliest education was received in local district schools and he afterward attended Westfield High School. Before leaving school he had been employed irregularly, but he now entered upon a course of steady industry. At the age of twenty, Mr. Arnold went to Mayville,

where for three years he was employed by Lewis Bixby, working as a machinist and also doing electric wiring. He then went into the same line of business for himself. Twelve years ago he came to Chautauqua Assembly, obtaining plumbing and hardware concessions. Three years ago he secured the garage concession and now has a flourishing trade, employing, during the busy season, as many as 22 persons. He does most of the plumbing, tinning and hardware business conducted on the Chautauqua grounds. The garage has ninety private stalls and will store 68 additional. He is also agent for the Buick, Overland and Oakland cars, and carries a full line of supplies.

Politically, Mr. Arnold is a staunch Republican, and for years has served as a member of the Chautauqua County Republican Committee. He affiliates with the Masonic order, Council, Chapter, Consistory, Knights Templar and Shrine, and has received the thirty-second degree. He was reared in the Presbyterian church, but is now connected with no denomination. The thing that people are saying about Mr. Arnold and which they will say oftener as the years go on is this: "He is an exceptionally fine type of the self-made man."

Mr. Arnold married (first) Mildred, daughter of Horace and Julia (Hanchett) Bixby, of Mayville, N. Y., and they became the parents of one son, Paul Lewis, born Nov. 2, 1903, and now attending the high school. Mrs. Arnold passed away on Nov. 26, 1903, and Mr. Arnold married (second) Sept. 8, 1906, Cecilia, daughter of George Wood, who is now his able assistant, conducting the store with remarkable success.

CHARLES F. FALLDINE, of Jamestown, has had quite a varied career, as concerns business occupations, having been at different periods engaged in farming, employed in the office of an electrical concern in Pittsburgh, worked in the oil fields, and at furniture making. A man of considerable experience in matters of this kind, one who has made good in the work his hands found to do.

Charles F. Falldine was born in Jamestown, March 21, 1875, his parents being Gust A. and Minnie (Swanson) Falldine. The boy's advantages in the line of education were exceedingly limited, attending the public schools for a short time only, because of his eagerness to get into some form of business. Young Falldine began his career at an early age by obtaining employment in the worsted mills of Jamestown, and would probably have remained there for some time, but his parents moved into McKean county, Pa., very near the city of Jamestown, and the lad went with them, working on the farm. While so occupied he, realizing his lack of education, became a pupil at the business college in Jamestown, taking up a general business course, his nearness to the city rendering it possible to do so and yet assist his father in the farm work. After mastering this business training he accepted a position in the Gas, Light and Heating Company of Kane, Pa., later finding employment in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and next in the timber district of that State, remaining in that form of work for three years. His next occupation was in the hardware store of Theodore Crowell. He continued his connection

with Mr. Crowell for a while, and then became interested in the Crescent Tool Company with some other men, he being one of the organizers of that concern, and at the present time treasurer, with headquarters on Harrison street, Jamestown. Mr. Falldine's last venture was with the Period Furniture Company, of which he is president. He is an energetic, keen business man, his ambitious nature constantly urging him to fresh efforts. He has prospered, being generally successful in his undertakings. While living in Kane, Pa., Mr. Falldine joined the Free Masons, taking the third degree only. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Norden Club.

Charles F. Falldine married, in Kane, Pa., Bertha Erickson, a resident of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Falldine have one child, Curtiss.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHARF—One of the leading tailor shops in Jamestown is that of Jones & Scharf. They have a large clientele, some of them having been patrons of their shop since its establishment. The materials they carry are of the best quality and up-to-date in every way. The junior partner in the firm, William Henry Scharf, has been a resident of Jamestown for twenty-eight years, and has a fine reputation for his ability as a merchant tailor.

William Henry Scharf was born in Utica, N. Y., April 7, 1870, his parents being Ernest and Magdalena Scharf, natives of Germany. Ernest Scharf now lives a retired life at Lyons, N. Y., but he formerly was a tailor and brought up his son William H. in the same line of business. The boy attended the public schools of Utica in the intermediate and advanced grades, graduating from the high school. When fourteen years old he entered the tailoring shop, attending the Utica Business College at night. He learned the tailoring trade in his father's shop, and when about nineteen years old learned the cutting part of the business at night. On June 8, 1891, he went to Jamestown and obtained employment in the tailoring establishment of E. B. Smith, with whom he remained six and a half years. Following this Mr. Scharf went into business for himself in the Gifford building, remaining there only a short time, when he moved to Main street, going to No. 107 West Third street on Jan. 1, 1904. Here he carried on a very lucrative business for four years. In 1908 a new tailoring firm was started, Mr. Scharf being one of the organizers, the title of the new firm being Jones, Scharf & Lincoln. They purchased the Whitley store and conducted a fine establishment for three years, when Mr. Lincoln sold his interest in it to the other two partners, and the present firm of Jones & Scharf has continued the business. Mr. Scharf has charge of the merchant tailoring department. Mr. Scharf is a member of the Merchant Tailors and Designers Association, and also of the Norden Club. He is very active in Holy Trinity English Lutheran Church, of which he has been treasurer for the past twenty-five years.

At Utica, N. Y., William Henry Scharf was united in marriage to Jennie Werren, Aug. 22, 1894. Of this union three children were born: 1. Milton W., who is bookkeeper at the Monarch Furniture plant. 2. Lester W., assistant cutter in the Jones & Scharf store. 3.



F. F. Koenig D. V. M.

Kathryn Alice, who is attending school. She is only nine years of age, having been born June 9, 1910.

The two sons of Mr. Scharf have both been in the service of their country during the war with Germany. The elder, Milton W. Scharf, was with the 309th Machine Gun Battalion and was in the forefront of the fight in France, the 78th division, of which his battalion was a part, being in many of the severe battles. Young Mr. Scharf was in the St. Mihiel battle and was wounded at that time. The younger brother, Lester W., enlisted July 1, 1918, in the United States Naval Reserve, and was sent to the Great Lakes training station. After a time he was assigned to service on the United States steamship "Iowa," and after being there for a time was transferred to the United States steamship "Howick Hall," a cargo ship. He made a trip to France and several trips along the coast. He served as a fireman on board the vessels to which he was assigned. On March 16, 1919, Mr. Scharf was mustered out of the service. William Henry Scharf has every reason to be proud of the war record of his sons; they offered their services and each did his bit in the great conflict.

DR. FREDERICK FRITZ KOENIG, who has been in Jamestown, N. Y., for only a short time, and who, since he came in 1918, has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and is proprietor of the Jamestown Veterinary Hospital, is a man of good place among the leading veterinarians of the State of New York. He is a graduate of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, and for nine years was a member of the faculty of that college.

Frederick F. Koenig was born in Rockville, Conn., June 16, 1883, the son of William and Frances Koenig, both of whom are still living, and are respected residents of Rockville, Conn. Frederick F. Koenig received his academic education in the grammar and high schools of Rockville. He was even in his youth much interested in agriculture, and was of that temperament which refuses to be satisfied with a lesser degree than the complete accomplishment of that to which the hand has been put. He was not content to follow farming occupations in the manner of the past and earlier generations; he wished to have knowledge of the scientific developments of this generation relating to agriculture, and while he worked in the old fashioned way on vegetable, dairy, and tobacco farms in Connecticut, from his thirteenth to his nineteenth year, he meant to become a graduate ultimately of a good agricultural college. He did eventually go to such an institution, the Connecticut Agricultural College, and at that college he was eventually graduated in June, 1905. For a while thereafter, until the fall of 1906, he laid his hand to any agricultural occupation that came, working chiefly as herdsman. But he proceeded to Ithaca in September, 1906, and there enrolled as a student at the New York State Veterinary College of Cornell University. Three years later he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and was invited to join the faculty of the college. As Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine, he remained at Cornell University for nine years, during which time he had opportunity for exhaustive

research in the branch of medical science he had elected to follow, and became well known among the leading veterinarians of the State. While at Ithaca, he was meat and dairy inspector for five years. He is connected with many professional organizations, including the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, the Western New York Veterinary Medical Association, the Society of Comparative Medicine, at Cornell University, and the Southern Tier of the Veterinary Medical Association. He was elected a member of Sigma Xi in 1916, and at the Connecticut Agricultural College he was a member of the College Shakespeare Club. His college fraternity is the Alpha Psi. Dr. Koenig also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Koenig was married on Dec. 26, 1912, at Ithaca, N. Y., to Anna M. Knight, daughter of John Knight, of Ithaca. They have one child, Marie, born Dec. 4, 1913, and now attends school in Jamestown.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL A. BROWN, JR.—To his fellow-citizens of Jamestown, Captain Brown is known not only by his military reputation, but also as a member of the insurance firm of Horton-Brown Insurance Agency. In the annals of the recent World War his name is endearingly inscribed as that of a gallant and faithful officer.

Samuel A. Brown, Jr., was born Dec. 17, 1894, in Jamestown, and is a son of Samuel A. and Carrie (Peters) Brown, the former, superintendent of mails in the Jamestown post office. Mrs. Brown died March 16, 1919. The early education of Samuel A. Brown, Jr., was received in local public schools, and in 1914 he graduated from Jamestown High School. Afterward he became a clerk in the service of the Clark Hardware Company, of Jamestown, retaining the position until signs of war began to appear on our national horizon. In February, 1916, Mr. Brown (as he then was) enlisted in Company E, 65th Regiment, under Captain Charles A. Sandburg (now Major Sandburg) and Colonel Thurston, and went to the Mexican border, where he remained nine months. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Brown, at the call of President Wilson, again responded to the summons to take up arms, this time in Company E, 74th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and went to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where he entered the officers' training school. There he was commissioned second lieutenant, May 5, 1918, and embarked with his company for France, May 18, 1918, sailing from Newport News. The most notable event of Lieutenant Brown's service abroad was the breaking of the Hindenburg line on Sept. 29, 1918. In recognition of his gallant conduct on that ever-memorable day, he was commissioned first lieutenant, later receiving his commission as captain. He left France on Feb. 28, 1919, landing in America on March 6, 1919, and reaching home just in time to attend the funeral of his mother who passed away ten days later. On March 31, 1919, he was honorably discharged at Camp Upton.

After his return to Jamestown, Captain Brown was admitted to membership in the well known insurance firm of Horton Brothers, now Horton-Brown Insurance Agency. He thus took his place as a business

man in his home community. His political principles are those advocated and supported by the Republican party. Personally Captain Brown is very popular, and looks like a real soldier, retaining the military bearing acquired during his term of service. He belongs to Ira Scott Spring Post, American Legion, and is a member of the Congregational church.

Captain Brown married, June 12, 1919, Edna, daughter of Walter B. and May (Putnam) Horton, the former a member of the insurance firm to which Captain Brown was recently admitted.

The career of Captain Samuel A. Brown, Jr., has opened most auspiciously. He has made an honorable military record, and is now enrolled among the business men of his home town with every prospect that, in the years to come his name will be invested with merited distinction.

CLYDE G. WOOLEY—Founder and proprietor of the Jamestown Oil Company. This is an introduction which might have been dispensed with inasmuch as Mr. Wooley's name would have been instantly recognized as that of the man we have described. He has been many years identified with the oil industry, and is an undisputed authority in regard to all matters connected with its development.

Daniel D. Wooley, father of Clyde G. Wooley, married Anna Crandell. Mr. Wooley has for many years been numbered among the agriculturists of New York State, where he and his wife continue to reside.

Clyde G. Wooley was born March 8, 1870, at Brant, N. Y., and was educated in the common schools and high school of Silver Creek. Until his nineteenth year he was engaged in farming, but then went to Buffalo, where for three years he was employed in a retail grocery store. Afterward he spent twelve years on the road as salesman for a wholesale grocery house. Becoming interested in the oil industry, Mr. Wooley came to Jamestown, and in July, 1905, founded the Jamestown Oil Company. This concern is a subsidiary of the Warren Oil Company of New York, and was organized as an oil station, conducted by Mr. Wooley with the assistance of one team. Oil was supplied wholesale to stores and factories and shipped, guaranteed, in barrels. The station now has three trucks and four men. Later Mr. Wooley sold to Warren representatives, and the concern was incorporated as the Jamestown Oil Company. It was purchased by the Warren Oil Company of Pennsylvania which is allied to the Warren Oil Company of New York. The Warren Oil Company of Pennsylvania deals in crude oil and refined, has its own pipe line in Kentucky, and operates more than 1,000 tank cars. The Warren Oil Company of New York has stations in all parts of the State and in twelve other cities. Mr. Wooley is a stockholder in the Warren Oil Company of Pennsylvania, but not an office-holder. With two exceptions Mr. Wooley has been continuously a resident in Jamestown since the organization of the company. The exceptions each involved an absence of one year, the first in the Oklahoma oil fields and the second in Galveston, Tex. In Oklahoma he was the owner of a refinery, and in both places he gained much valuable experience. In politics Mr. Wooley is a Republican.

He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. The standing of Mr. Wooley in the business circles of Chautauqua county has long been fully assured and wholly unquestioned. He is truly the architect of his own fortune.

Mr. Wooley married, Sept. 5, 1894, Alta, daughter of Elias and Emaline Hogle, and they are the parents of one daughter, Frances E. Wooley.

RALPH WALDO TAYLOR—The family of this name of which this article is written is traced to Scotland. The Christian name of the immigrant to America indicates his Scotch name and probably Scotch parentage, but the name Taylor being an English name suggests that those who bear it are descendent more or less remotely from English forebears, and that this family began its existence under its present surname south of the Cheviots. Duncan Taylor, a native of Scotland, removed from Glasgow, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he lived and died. His wife, Christena (Murray) Taylor, died in 1876, aged over ninety years. The following children were born of this union, the four eldest being born in Scotland: Duncan, Neal, Donald and William, twins; James went to California, John, Malcolm, Mary, and Alexander. All immigrated to different parts of the United States.

A descendant of this family, Aaron Taylor, who was the great-grandfather of Ralph W. Taylor, was one of the first settlers of Chautauqua county, who became a successful farmer, finally moved to Jamestown and lived on Buffalo street, near where the present City Pumping Station is located, and at the corner of Windsor and Second streets he had a still.

Ralph W. Taylor was born in Chautauqua county, near the old Assembly grounds, Nov. 10, 1883, a son of George A. and Ella (Widrig) Taylor. Mr. Taylor, Sr., a son of Franklin Taylor, was a prominent contractor and builder in Chautauqua county, and is now living retired in Chautauqua. Ralph W. Taylor received his education in the public schools and the Jamestown Business College. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1900. In 1901 he began his business career as collector for the J. C. & L. E. Railroad. His promotion was rapid, and he became cashier of the company, which office he filled until 1904, when ill health forced him to resign his position. However, some months later, he returned and accepted a position with L. F. Shed, with whom he remained one year. On Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1905, he accepted a position with the Bailey Jones Company as assistant bookkeeper, which position he filled until August, 1907, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the same company, his territory being New York and Pennsylvania. In May, 1911, he resigned his position to accept a position with the Atlas Furniture Company, as their secretary and treasurer. On May 24, 1917, Mr. Taylor bought the interest of Charles I. Moore. The company was reorganized and Mr. Taylor became president and chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Taylor's ability and thorough knowledge of the furniture business is recognized throughout the county, and he has filled many positions in different associations. He was the first president, and he held the office for three years, of the Furniture Market Asso-



John J. Lenhart, M. D.

ciation. He is president of the Interstate Furniture Manufacturers Association, and is a director of the National Alliance Case Goods Manufacturers Association. He is also a member of the governing board of the National Counsel Furniture Manufacturers Association of Chicago, Ill. He is past counselor of the United Commercial Travelers Association of America. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second and Knights Templar degrees. He is past commander of the Jamestown Commandery, No. 61. He is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Taylor is entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, through the direct descent of his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Staples, who was a prominent farmer of Chautauqua county, who served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington, and who is buried at Lakeview Cemetery. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Jamestown Club. In religious belief he affiliates with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward.

At Jamestown, N. Y., June 14, 1906, Ralph W. Taylor was united in marriage with Lena R. Moses, daughter of Frank S. and Belle S. Moses. Mr. Moses is one of the prominent retired business men of Jamestown. To the above union were born four children: Ralph Waldo, Jr., born July 10, 1908; Robert Lea, born Aug. 9, 1912; William Earle, born Sept. 4, 1915; and John Moses, born June 27, 1918. The first two named are attending the public schools of Jamestown.

In the foregoing review, it has been a pleasure to write of the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such is the record of Ralph W. Taylor.

JAMESTOWN TABLE COMPANY—In 1890 a partnership was formed between Charles W. Morgan and L. C. Jaggar for the purpose of manufacturing parlor and library tables. A four-story building including basement was erected and steam power installed, and they gave employment to about 100 persons. In March, 1891, the first shipment was made of their product; the business prospered, and in 1895 Mr. Jaggar bought the Morgan interests, and shortly after sold an interest in the company to Allen Falconer, the factory retaining the old firm name of the Morgan Manufacturing Company. This partnership continued until 1906, when Mr. Cyrus E. Jones bought out Mr. Falconer's interest, the business was incorporated under the State laws, and given the name of the Jamestown Table Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The stockholders at that time were: Charles I. Moore, James Tillson, Jr., Thomas E. Perkins, Fred H. Sears, Richard Peart, William S. Kingsley, and Oscar J. Perry. The officers elected were: President, L. C. Jaggar; vice-president, Charles I. Moore; treasurer, Richard Peart; secretary, Thomas E. Perkins; chairman of the board of directors, Cyrus E. Jones. The

personnel of this firm remained the same until 1913, when L. C. Jaggar withdrew from the company and his interests were acquired by other members of the firm. New officers were elected, as follows: President, Charles I. Moore; vice-president, Thomas E. Perkins; secretary and treasurer, Richard Peart. Two years later Richard Peart withdrew from the firm, and the following year C. I. Moore sold his interests to Ralph W. Taylor. At that time James Tillson, Jr., removed to Jamestown from Grand Rapids, Mich., and became secretary and treasurer of the company, with Ralph W. Taylor as president. In 1917, the company discontinued the manufacture of tables, and took up the manufacture of bed room furniture. In this they have been very successful, and their output is sent all over the United States. The business has continued to grow and is one of the most important manufacturing plants of Western New York. The company is a member of the Manufacturers Association of Jamestown, the National Alliance of Case Goods Manufacturers, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of New York State.

JOHN J. LENHART, M. D., late of Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where his death occurred March 26, 1915, was for many years one of the most prominent physicians in these parts and enjoyed a reputation second to none for skill and the high qualities of manhood. He was a native of Westmoreland, Pa., born Sept. 10, 1844, a son of Peter and Catherine Lenhart, old and highly respected residents of that place.

As a lad he attended the public schools of his native region and was there prepared for college. A little later, having made up his mind to become a physician, he matriculated at the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took the usual medical course and was graduated. He pursued post-graduate study at the Allopathic College of Buffalo, and at the Polyclinic of New York. Upon completing his studies at that institution, he came to Bemus Point, where he opened an office and here remained in continuous practice of his profession until within a few years of his death. During that time he built up a very large practice in Bemus Point and the surrounding region, and was soon recognized as one of the leading physicians of the place. His strong character and cheerful personality were ideal for the sick room and acted with as much potency as his medicines themselves to bring about his cures, especially in the case of patients with nervous and hypochondriac complaints. During the last few years of his life, Dr. Lenhart withdrew from the active practice of medicine and spent his time in well earned leisure. Dr. Lenhart, besides his professional activities, was always keenly interested in the general material welfare of the community, and was prominently connected with the Union Trust Company of Jamestown. He was a Republican in politics, but his duties in other fields prevented him from taking part in a department of the community's life for which his many talents eminently fitted him, although he was without ambition for political preferment of any kind. He was a prominent Free Mason, being affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. In

religious belief he was a Universalist and attended the church of that denomination at Bemus Point.

Dr. Lenhart was united in marriage, April 29, 1875, at Bemus Point, with Dora B. Baldwin, a native of Ellery, N. Y., and a daughter of Philander and Alcina (Copp) Baldwin, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Marcellus, N. Y. One child was born of this union, namely, Charlotte L., born July 25, 1877, at Ellery. She became the wife, June 1, 1912, at Bemus Point, of George Anson Johnson, to whom she has borne two children: Jane Isadora and John Lenhart. In the year 1881, Dr. Lenhart erected a fine hotel building at Bemus Point, which he operated successfully for about ten years, or until it was destroyed by fire in 1891. The following year he rebuilt a still more handsome building, containing fifty-two rooms, for the same purpose. This commodious hotel is filled every June by the rush of trippers to the lake, it being one of the pleasantest places on its shore.

CHARLES L. RICKENBRODE, of Ripley, N. Y., partner in the manufacturing enterprise established at Ripley twenty-five years ago, is of the younger generation of the substantial business men of Chautauqua county, of which county he is a native.

He was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1884, the son of William B. and Mary A. (Wolf) Rickenbrode. His father has been an extensive fruit grower in Chautauqua county for many decades, and twenty-five years ago established the fruit package manufacturing plant at Ripley, of which business his son, Charles L., is now a partner. To William B. and Mary A. (Wolf) Rickenbrode have been born six children, two sons and four daughters.

Charles L. Rickenbrode was educated in the graded and high schools of Ripley, eventually graduating from the latter school. Having decided to enter commercial life, he took a business course at the Hearst Private School at Buffalo, N. Y., after graduating from which institution he took commercial employment in clerical capacity of minor consequence, continuing for two years, and then for six months was at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., as representative of the Randall's Grape Juice Company, of Ripley, N. Y. Soon after his return from St. Louis he entered into partnership with his father, undertaking the commercial and office affairs of the manufacturing plant his father had been successfully conducting at Ripley. That most enterprising business, which specialized in the manufacture of fruit baskets and packages, had been developed to an appreciable yearly output, as many as 1,200,000 baskets, of various sizes and shapes, being made at the plant during the course of a season, some of them most ingenious, economical, and convenient devices for the holding of fruit. Since 1905, Charles L. Rickenbrode has been connected with it, and has had good part in its satisfactory expansion of business. He is an alert, energetic, and enterprising business man, and has conscientiously and ably furthered his father's efforts. Latterly, the business has been more wholly conducted by the son, for the father is also an extensive fruit grower. Politically, Mr. Rickenbrode is a Republican, but has given his time mainly to the affairs of his own business. He is a popular and respected resident of

Ripley, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In general characteristics, he is a man of commendable industry and usefulness, and of steady, reliable, moral integrity.

Charles L. Rickenbrode, at Buffalo, N. Y., on Oct. 30, 1908, was married to Alice E. Hannon, of Corry, Pa. She took active part in the woman's phase of war work in the home states while the war was proceeding, and her husband and she contributed unstintingly to the various funds raised for war purposes.

CHARLES WALFRED BERGLUND—To this name should be added: Organizer and first president of the Alliance Furniture Company of Jamestown. Further words are unnecessary, for Mr. Berglund, who passed away a number of years ago, was sincerely respected and cordially liked by the large body of his fellow-citizens to whom he was known by reputation and greatly beloved by the inner circle of his personal friends.

Claus W. Berglund, father of Charles Walfred Berglund, was a native of Sweden, and followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner. About 1873 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Jamestown, where he followed his trade and spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Berglund married, in Sweden, and the following children were born to him: Amanda, Victor, Charles Walfred, mentioned below; and Almeda. Mr. and Mrs. Berglund both died in Jamestown. They were members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Charles Walfred Berglund, son of Claus W. and Mary Berglund, was born in Sweden, Dec. 24, 1871, and was about three years old when brought by his parents to the United States. Until his eleventh year he attended local public schools, and was then obliged to seek employment to help eke out the meager family income. In later life he regretted that his opportunities for acquiring an education had been, of necessity, so extremely limited. His first position was in the furniture factory of the A. C. Norquist Company, and there he learned the trade of band sawing, also acquiring a competent knowledge of other branches of the furniture business. Early and late he worked at his trade, often continuing his labors at home in order to save money with which to go into business for himself. The time came when his efforts received their just reward, and he became the promoter and one of the organizers of the Alliance Furniture Company, being elected president of the corporation. This position he filled most satisfactorily to the close of his life. The corporation is now numbered among the leading manufacturers of furniture in Jamestown. Mr. Berglund gave much time and attention to the business and it was mainly owing to his unwearied industry and sound judgment that it grew into the large and prosperous concern which it now is.

In Jamestown and its institutions Mr. Berglund was always deeply interested, having an abiding faith in their possibilities. Anxious as he was to supply the deficiencies of his early education, he often spent his evenings at home in study, endeavoring to obtain a better command of the English language and a full knowledge of business requirements and qualifications.

He was a broad-minded man, liberal in his views on both politics and religion.

Mr. Berglund married, Dec. 24, 1892, in Jamestown, Elizabeth Jenkinson, born in Erie county, Pa., daughter of William and Catharine (Cunningham) Jenkinson, and they became the parents of two children: Glenn W., educated in public and high schools; and Elester W., now a student. Both these children are at home with their widowed mother, who has always been devoted to her family and was ever a willing helpmate to her husband, working with him and encouraging him in his ambition to succeed. Having enjoyed superior educational advantages, she was able to assist him in his studies at home. Mrs. Berglund retains her husband's interest in the Alliance Furniture Company. She is a member of the Unitarian church, also belonging to the Church Guild.

On July 14, 1905, being then in the prime of his young manhood, Mr. Berglund passed away, leaving behind him the name of a good citizen and an honest, upright man, always faithful to high ideals. The loss to his wife and children was irreparable, desire for their happiness and welfare having ever been at the heart of all his endeavors and ambitions. Dying while still a young man, Charles Walfred Berglund left a worthy monument in the business which he founded and which continues to flourish. Truly his works follow him.

HARRY WILLIAM BOYD, prominent business man of Jamestown, N. Y., where he operates a large undertaking business at No. 319 Washington street, is a native of this city, his birth having occurred April 19, 1880. He is a son of William Henry and Catherine (Casey) Boyd, old and highly respected residents of Jamestown. The elder Mr. Boyd was employed as a tool maker and machinist with the Art Metal Construction Company from the time of its founding, when it was known as the Fenton Metallic Company, until his retirement from business. He was a native of Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and his wife was born in Hornell, N. Y. They were the parents of two children, Harry William, with whom we are here especially concerned, and Grace Margaret, who became the wife of ——— Freeman, and resides at Jamestown. Mr. Boyd is a grandson of Robert Boyd, who for many years was a coppersmith at Jamestown.

The education of Harry William Boyd was obtained at Jamestown, where he attended the Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Parochial School and the public schools. He afterwards was a student at the Jamestown Business College. In the year 1898 he started to work at the Art Metal Construction Company's plant, being employed in the stock room in a clerical capacity for about one year. He then secured employment with the Wells Fargo Express Company, working at first on one of their delivery wagons, but he made himself so valuable that he was rapidly promoted, first to the position of night clerk, and later to that of express messenger, which position he held at the time he left their employ in 1903. He was then salesman for Lindquist & Johnson, wholesale fruit merchants, until 1904, when he left them to enter the employ of Henderson & Lincoln, undertakers, and worked for this firm

eleven years, and engaged in business for himself, Oct. 12, 1912. Mr. Boyd has built up a very large establishment at Jamestown, which is recognized as one of the largest of its kind in this region, and engages in business throughout the State. He is a member of Sts. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, at Jamestown, and is active in the work of the parish. Mr. Boyd is prominent in the social and club circles, and is a member of Jamestown Council, No. 926, Knights of Columbus, of which he is past grand knight, and is serving his second term as secretary of this organization. He is also affiliated with Aerie No. 816, Order of Eagles, the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Order of Maccabees.

Harry William Boyd was united in marriage, at Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1905, with Florence Smith, daughter of John and Annie (Travers) Smith, of Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of two children, Coyle Anthony and Luke Howard.

EDWARD PHILLIP JOHNSON—One of the bright, younger business men of Jamestown is Edward Phillip Johnson, a druggist on Main street. He is energetic and reliable, his constant effort being to keep a thoroughly up-to-date stock and to satisfy his customers in every possible manner.

Edward Phillip Johnson was born in Jamestown, N. Y., March 9, 1883, the son of Andrew J. and Sophia Johnson; the former is still living, but Mrs. Johnson died some time ago. In the early years of his life young Johnson attended the public school in his native city, but by the time he had finished his first year in high school he had determined to study pharmacy, and with this end in view, gave up his school work and entered a drug store, studying and preparing himself for a course at the University of Buffalo. In 1904, the young man went to Buffalo and became a student in the College of Pharmacy, continuing his studies for a year and a half, after which, in 1906, Mr. Johnson passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners. After his return from Buffalo, he became a clerk in the store of Winnberg & Batcheller, remaining as such four years. In 1914 Mr. Johnson bought out Axel E. Johnson at the corner of Main and First streets, conducting the store, first with Glenn Phillips for a year, and later with A. C. Speer for two years, then with S. T. Bowers, with whom he is now connected in the drug business. In July, 1918, they removed to their present quarters, No. 21 Main street. The drug store of Johnson & Bowers is a popular one, and the business is rapidly growing, the public having full confidence in the proprietors. Mr. Johnson is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Mr. Johnson is lined up on the Republican side of the political field, but he is not interested in politics.

On Sept. 20, 1905, Edward Phillip Johnson married, in Buffalo, Julia A. Caldwell, of that city. She died in Jamestown, July 23, 1919. They had one child, Lorraine, now attending school.

GARDNER D. WALKER—DAVID RIDER—Many of the older residents of Chautauqua county will undoubtedly recognize the first of these names as that

of one of the loyal sons whom, in the dark days of the Civil War, she sent to represent her on the battlefield and who laid down his life in the service of his country. The other name is familiar to three generations of the county's citizens as that of one who spent his life among them, always maintaining a reputation which insured him the sincere esteem and cordial liking of his neighbors and associates.

Gardner D. Walker was born in 1831, in Charlotte township, N. Y., and was a son of Jesse and Sarah (Hooker) Walker, both of whom were representatives of old agricultural families of the county. Gardner D. Walker was reared on the home farm, acquiring his education in local schools, and on reaching manhood was associated with his father in the management of the homestead until the echo of the guns bombarding Fort Sumter resounded through the land and the call of President Lincoln for volunteers thrilled the heart of every patriot. On Sept. 25, 1862, Mr. Walker enlisted, in Jamestown, for a term of three years' service, as corporal in Company F, 154th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Thomas Donley, and later Captain John G. Griswold, and Colonel A. G. Rice and later Colonel R. H. Jones. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade and Division Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of Warrentown, after which it was ordered to Germantown, and thence to Falmouth. It saw service in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and it was in the last-named engagement, fought on the first three days of July, 1863, that Corporal Walker was taken prisoner. He was confined at Belle Island from July 3 until the advent of cold weather, when he was transferred to Libby Prison.

Meanwhile in his faraway home in the North, his young wife was anxiously waiting for news of her soldier husband. Corporal Walker had married Sophia C. Wright, born in Gerry township, N. Y., daughter of Alexis and Martha (Patty) (Dingman) Wright, residents of that township and members of two of its old families. Two children had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: Emma J., now the wife of Frank Bushey, of Jamestown; and Gardner J., a farmer of Carroll township.

But never was the gallant young patriot to return to his waiting wife and their infant children. All too soon came the sad news that, on Jan. 31, 1864, he had breathed his last in captivity, a victim of starvation and exposure. All to whom he had ever been known mourned for him, for he was a young man of noble character and firm principles. He had been successively allied with the Whigs and Republicans, and of patriotism he gave the ultimate proof and made to it the supreme sacrifice.

David Rider was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1829, and was a son of Silas and Mahala (Dean) Rider. On reaching manhood he made farming his occupation, becoming, in the course of time, one of the leading agriculturists of Ellicott township. He was also highly esteemed as a citizen, being always one of the men to be counted on for aid in any project tending toward improvement of community conditions. He was a member of Ross Grange.

Mr. Rider married, Nov. 14, 1868, Sophia C. (Wright) Walker, widow of Gardner D. Walker, and

they became the parents of the following children: Alton A., of Falconer, N. Y.; Guernsey, of Erie, Pa.; Floyd, of Portville, N. Y.; and Leon, of Falconer, N. Y. Like her husband, Mrs. Rider belongs to Ross Grange, having served for six years as chaplain of that body. Since becoming a widow she has resided in Falconer, and despite her more than fourscore years takes an active interest in family and neighborhood affairs. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The death of Mr. Rider, which occurred Jan. 6, 1906, deprived his community of one of its best and most public-spirited citizens whose record is eminently worthy of perusal and preservation.

EARL R. MORRISON—A man who is very much to the fore in business circles in Jamestown is Earl R. Morrison. He has been a resident of that city since 1912, and in that time has made a host of friends both in a social way and in connection with his business, the Jamestown Panel Company, one of the successful enterprises in that city of prosperous industrial life.

Earl R. Morrison was born in Hamilton township, McKean county, Pa., May 22, 1883. His parents were Frank and Ella S. Morrison, the former a prominent manufacturer and banker, now living at Warren, Pa. Young Morrison was educated in the grammar and high schools of Warren, graduating from the latter. When he reached the age of nineteen he began his business career, entering the employ of his father in the Veneer and Panel Company of Warren. Here he gained an insight into commercial life, remaining in Warren until 1911, when he and a Mr. McCabe went to Salamanca and took over an old concern there, the Salamanca Panel and Veneer Company, and they reorganized it under the name of the Salamanca Panel Company. A year later they bought up the assets of the old Jamestown Panel and Veneer Company, converting it into the New Jamestown Panel Company. It was at this time that Mr. Morrison went to reside in Jamestown, being made manager of the newly organized company. Mr. Morrison is one of the directors of the Salamanca Panel Company, of the Jamestown Panel Company, and of the Warren Panel and Veneer Company. In the social side of the life of Jamestown Mr. Morrison is also active, being a member of the Jamestown Club and the Rotary Club, and he is a Knights Templar, being a thirty-second degree Free Mason and a member of the Shrine. He is also an attendant of and much interested in the Methodist church of Jamestown.

Mr. Morrison married, in Warren, Pa., June 1, 1911, Georgia Olmstead, a resident of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have one child, Lillian, who is attending school in Jamestown.

THE JAMESTOWN PANEL COMPANY—In 1912, Frank Morrison, the president of the Warren, Pa., Panel and Veneer Company, established the Jamestown Panel Company at No. 34 Steele street, Jamestown. The concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the following officers: Frank Morrison, president; Thomas McCabe, vice-president; Earl R. Morrison, secretary and treasurer. They started business in a two story build-



Sophia C. Rider

ing, 100 by 150 feet, with 30,000 feet of floor space, employing twenty-five men. Their orders have grown in numbers to such an extent that in 1919 a brick and frame addition to the original building was put up, doubling the capacity of the plant. The number of men employed now is fifty-five. They have their own electric power, with individual motors for each machine. The present officers are: Frank Morrison, president, Thomas McCabe, vice-president, Earl R. Morrison, treasurer and general manager, and A. D. Patcher, secretary.

The Jamestown Panel Company is a member of the Board of Commerce, of the Jamestown Manufacturers Association, and of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of New York State. The commercial rating of this corporation is first class, their output is increasing every year, and the concern is an example of what success can be achieved by attention to business and a strictly dependable reputation.

GEORGE W. HEWES, a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who throughout his life of business has been identified responsively with consequential affairs, mainly concerned with Chautauqua county agriculture, is the owner of one of the largest farming properties in the county. For almost fifty years he has been known throughout this and adjoining counties as an extensive cattle dealer, trading for the earlier decades in conjunction with his father, and latterly independently, and upon a larger scale; and he has for many years been responsibly connected with important realty transactions, being the prime mover in the organization of the Mayville Realty Company, and the Clymers Realty Company, of both of which corporations he is president, and both of which companies have extensive dealings in agricultural properties, resort estates, and other real estate holdings in the county. And although he has been a man of many business ties, and his time has been constantly in business demand, he has been able to enter to some extent into local public affairs, having undertaken the responsibilities of the office of supervisor of the local administration. He is a man of strong character, fine presence, and his conversation indicates a comprehensive understanding of human nature, a knowledge of the world such as only comes by extensive travel, and a literary bent which, in any man, is a refining influence.

He was born on a farm in Harmony township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on Sept. 19, 1854, the son of Daniel and Abigail (Irwin) Hewes, the former a well known cattle dealer, and a prominent farmer, who for the greater part of his life owned agricultural property in Chautauqua township, and by his trading in cattle was known, and favorably known, to a very wide circle of the older generation of Chautauqua county farmers. The Hewes family is remarkable for its longevity; George W. Hewes, now sixty-five years old, is comparatively a young man, for his father was ninety-five years of age when he died, and his greatgrandfather reached the age of 109 years, three months and ten days. He was the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party."

George W. Hewes was only two years old when his father acquired a farm in Chautauqua township, to

which the family was removed. There he passed his boyhood, attending the district school of Chautauqua township, and eventually going to Mayville, to attend the Mayville High School. He was only fifteen years of age when he graduated from the latter school, and was a bright lad. His father, as a cattle dealer and butcher, was more or less in commercial life, although he was always an extensive farmer, and that perhaps may be assumed to have been his main business. However, after leaving school, the son, George W., was inclined to enter commercial life, and, in fact, for a while did enter it, becoming a clerk in a grocery store in Mayville. Soon, however, he gave his entire time to his father's affairs, following him in his many activities, farming, cattle dealing, and butchering; and later in life, when his father had, with oncoming old age, slackened in his business efforts, the son entered energetically into independent business, of like character, but on a larger scale. He has proved himself to be a man of commendable business ability and stability, and the success which has come to him has been because of his own ability to command it. His energetic enterprise, and business acumen, have drawn him into many connections with real estate; he has acquired a farm holding of unusual extent, 527 acres, and he gives his personal attention to its cultivation; and he has entered extensively into the real estate business, organizing two companies, the Mayville Realty Company, and the Clymers Realty Company, which are actively operating corporations, of both of which Mr. Hewes is the directing head, as president. For twenty-six years Mr. Hewes and George J. Cornell were in the wholesale ice business here and had large ice house on the lake. They sold out, March 10, 1919, to the City Ice and Delivery Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Hewes has a beautiful home in the village of Mayville, which is centrally placed for his business purposes, being within convenient distance of his farm, which is constantly under his supervision. That farm in its operation is quite an undertaking, and he has given it much of his time, improving it considerably, and demonstrating his skill as a farmer. Mr. Hewes has many interests, and not all of business bearing; his large and well selected library stamps him as a man of fine thought, and high moral character; a man who likes, occasionally, to throw aside prosaic affairs of business, and pass some time in the company of the literary sages of other days. And he has also traveled much during his life. He is a man of broad mind, and comprehensive understanding of many things that pertain in no way to farming; and throughout his life he has manifested a genuine public spirit. He has not been able to give all the time he would have liked to the public affairs of his district, but had he been so circumstanced he might have been elected to many of the most important offices, for he had always been well regarded in the neighborhood, and generally well liked. He has, however, undertaken the office duties of supervisor, and in community affairs, or in any project that promised well for his community, he has been always ready to coöperate, financially. During the war, he showed a wholehearted patriotic spirit, contributing substantially to the various loans and other funds

raised by the government, or governmental agencies, for the purpose of the Nation in the war. He is a Republican in national politics, but, so far, has declined all thought of office.

Mr. Hewes was married, on Aug. 7, 1888, to Ella Husted, of Chautauqua, N. Y. Her daughter Ethel, by a former marriage, has spent almost all her life with her mother, and has been raised and educated as one of the family, in the home of her step-father, George W. Hewes.

George W. Hewes has contributed more than the quota of one man to the productiveness, in agriculture, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. He has been a man capable of magnitudinous affairs, and willing to handle them; and his handling of them, as his own private enterprises, has brought him considerable material wealth. The honorable character of his dealings has also brought him a wealth of respect from those who know him.

MELVIL S. COXE, M. D.—Among the most widely known physicians of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he is firmly established in the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens, should be mentioned Dr. Melvil S. Coxe, who for a long period has conducted a large and high-class practice in the city. Dr. Coxe was born in the town of Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y., and is a son of Samuel Arnold and Amanda (Owen) Coxe, the former being engaged in the manufacture of carriages for many years, though he later gave up this occupation and spent his closing years in farming. Samuel Arnold Coxe married Amanda Owen and they were the parents of six children, as follows: Melvil S., whose career forms the subject of this sketch; Rose, who became the wife of Dr. N. E. Beardsley, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Lillian, who became the wife of W. E. Cushing, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Charles D., who is connected with the Pullman Car Company of Chicago, and makes his home in that city; Owen S., deceased; Edwin A., who is also connected with the Pullman Car Company, and resides at Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Melvil S. Coxe was born March 8, 1877, and at the age of fifteen came to Dunkirk. He attended the local public schools at the Dunkirk Academy, completing his general education at the latter institution, and in the meantime determined to follow medicine as his career in life. With this end in view, he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo and there, after the usual course, received his degree as Doctor of Medicine and was graduated with the class of 1904. For one year he was an interne at the Buffalo General Hospital; he had spent two years in the same capacity at the Riverside General and Riverside Emergency hospitals before he was graduated. In 1904, he passed the examinations of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and shortly afterwards associated himself with Dr. N. E. Beardsley, of Dunkirk, and continued to practice as his partner and associate until 1909. In that year he severed this connection and opened an office of his own at Dunkirk, remaining there in general practice ever since. From the outset of his medical career, Dr. Coxe has met with a notable success, and it was not long before he was recognized

as one of the leaders of his profession in this region and now enjoys the confidence and respect of his professional colleagues and the community-at-large. Dr. Coxe has for a number of years made a specialty of X-ray work, and is now regarded as an authority on the theory and practice of this wonderful agency in modern therapeutics. In addition to his private practice, he is a member of the staff of the Brooks Memorial Hospital and there delivers lectures on Roentgenology. Dr. Coxe has done a great deal of work for the community in several public capacities, and has rendered invaluable service as health officer, a post that he held for four years, and as member of the local Board of Health. He also served as a member of the First District Federal Board during the late war. He is connected with the New York Life, the Aetna, and the Equitable Life Insurance companies as medical examiner and passes upon all their local risks. Dr. Coxe is a Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist church, and is affiliated with a large number of clubs and societies, professional and otherwise. He is a member of the Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Medical Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, the New York Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Among other organizations with which he is affiliated should be mentioned the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Phi Sigma Phi fraternity, and the Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce, of the last named of which he is also a member of the board of directors.

Dr. Coxe was united in marriage, April 5, 1906, at Dunkirk, N. Y., with Maude Saunders, a daughter of George P. and Julia S. (Rawson) Saunders, old and highly respected residents of Dunkirk. They are the parents of two children, as follows: George Saunders, and Edith Rose.

CHARLES GILMAN LINDSEY, one of the best known and successful of the business men of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was engaged in the real estate business for many years, was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the town of Chandlers Valley, March 5, 1864.

As a lad he attended the district schools of his native town, and later, at the age of fourteen, entered the Sugar Grove Academy at Sugargrove, Pa., where he studied for a few years. Still later he became a student at the Warren High School of Warren, Pa., from which he was graduated with honors, after having been prepared for a college course. He then entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and graduated from that institution with the class of 1888, taking at the time the highest honors and being chosen valedictorian of his class. Upon completing his education, he came to Waverly N. Y., and became agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, with which company he remained associated for a number of years. He then formed an association with his cousin, Wilton C. Lindsey, and came to Jamestown N. Y., about 1889, and engaged in the real estate business here. From that time to his death he enjoyed a high



Chas. B. Lindsey

degree of success, his business becoming one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this region. During his entire business career here, Mr. Lindsey enjoyed a reputation second to none for his honesty and square dealing, and possessed the esteem and trust of his fellow-citizens in a high degree. He always took a keen interest in the public affairs of the community, and could always be counted on to play his part in any undertaking for the common weal. He was a man of distinctly domestic instincts, and was noted for his devotion to his home and family and his loyalty to his friends. His death, which occurred Aug. 9, 1919, at his home at No. 224 Price street, after a long and severe illness, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, and he has unquestionably left a gap in the life of Jamestown which it will be difficult to fill. Mr. Lindsey was a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of this place, and he was affiliated with a number of important organizations here, among which should be included Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose; and the Exempt Firemen's Association. In his religious belief Mr. Lindsey was a Methodist and attended the Methodist Episcopal church at Jamestown. Although keenly interested in public affairs, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and although he most scrupulously discharged all the duties of citizenship, Mr. Lindsey was quite unambitious for public office of any kind and never played that part in practical politics for which his talents and abilities so admirably fitted him. He was universally recognized, however, as one of the most influential citizens of the community and that influence was always exerted for the good of the community.

Charles Gilman Lindsey was united in marriage, June 29, 1899, at Jamestown, with Melita Black, a daughter of Mrs. Charlotte A. Black, of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey four children have been born, as follows: Gordon S., Charlotte, Charles and James W.

EDWARD NEWTON BUTTON—When a man has lived more than fifty years in a certain community, and for six consecutive years has held the office of supervisor, and in the fall of 1919 reelected for two more years, it is not necessary to introduce him to his fellow-citizens. This is the case of Mr. Button, whose post office address is Fredonia, but who is known to the majority of the residents of Chautauqua county as a successful business man and a capable public official.

Edward Newton Button was born Nov. 20, 1856, on a farm in Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., and is a son of Joseph and Regreccia (Davis) Button. Mr. Button died when his son was an infant, and the widowed mother moved to Fredonia. There, at the age of one and a half years, the boy was adopted by a farmer. He received his education in the local district schools, and assisted in the work on the farm. He also attended the Fredonia Normal School, and then until his twenty-third year he was employed on a farm. The next removal made by Mr. Button was to Fredonia village, and there he learned in all its branches the business of a florist. This he has made his life-work. His

present business was established in 1903 and his establishment is equipped with all the modern improvements. His greenhouses cover an area of 25,000 square feet, and during the busy season he employs twelve hands. Politically, Mr. Button is a Republican, and in community affairs he has long been active and influential. For the last six years he has filled, to the great satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, the responsible office of supervisor. He affiliates with the Masonic Lodge of Brocton, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fredonia, holding the office of past noble grand and past district deputy. He is second vice-president of the Citizens' Trust Company of Fredonia. He is vice-president of the Citizens' Club. Edward Newton Button has been a successful man. He has built up a large and flourishing business, and has ably served his community in an office of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Button married, Dec. 31, 1879, Flora A. Tefft, a representative of an old family of Stockton, N. Y., and they are the parents of a son and daughter: 1. George, educated in Fredonia grammar and high schools and at Dunkirk Business College; now a partner with his father; married Mary Keenan, of Bradford, Pa., and they have two children, Catharine and Edward. 2. Catharine, educated in Fredonia grammar and high schools and Fredonia Normal School; now the wife of T. D. Allen, superintendent of schools at Dubois, Pa.; they have two children, Robert and Margaret.

SUMNER I. HOUGHWOUT—The postmaster of Falconer, N. Y., Sumner I. Houghwout, is generally acknowledged to be "the right man in the right place." He is uniformly courteous to those asking information, and in every possible way seeks to make the post office of his town a model institution. He is well suited for the position, and has many friends in both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Sumner I. Houghwout was born in Warren City, Pa., Jan. 1, 1872, the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Way) Houghwout. The elder Houghwout was a farmer just outside the town of Warren, and on this farm young Sumner I. was brought up, alternating the work of assisting his father with attendance at the public school of Warren City. When old enough to start out for himself, the young man obtained employment at the Warren Hospital, acting as foreman of the wards. After some time spent in this institution, Mr. Houghwout went to Falconer and became a clerk in a grocery store, remaining for about a year, then opened a barber shop on Work street, and for fourteen years conducted a first class tonsorial establishment. In 1914, when the selection of a new postmaster became a question of paramount interest in Falconer, young Mr. Houghwout was chosen for the office and still holds the position. He has given great satisfaction. When a new post office was contemplated, Mr. Houghwout assisted very materially by suggestions, and helped to plan the present edifice. It is a very neat, attractive building, large enough to allow for the future growth of the town. It is generally regarded as one of the finest for its size in that section. In addition to the postmaster, the office force consists of an assistant and two clerks. Mr. Houghwout is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and is active in its work. He is a director of the First National Bank of Falconer.

At Lewistown, Pa., in 1901, Sumner I. Houghwout married Bessie L. Hartswick, of that city. They have one child, Rosamond C. In Mr. Houghwout's own family he has one brother, Irvin B., and one sister, Mrs. Jennie A. Martin, of Jamestown, N. Y. Irvin B. Houghwout is in the auditing department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Buffalo. His parents are both deceased.

Mr. Houghwout is actively interested in everything pertaining to the progress of Falconer, and whenever any particular work is under way which has for its object some civic welfare, Mr. Houghwout will always be found ready to lend a hand to further the enterprise.

ALBERT J. TIFFANY—The town of Jamestown owed much to the group of men which in the middle of the nineteenth century put a large number of its industries upon a broad and ample foundation. Conspicuous among these, and easily a leader by his force of character, his wide vision and his practical business ability, was Albert J. Tiffany. Like many other great executives he was more than a business man. He possessed a well rounded character and rich nature, and his personality was one to leave an ineffaceable mark upon those who were associated with him, and in his loss the community felt a gap that would take a long time to heal.

Albert J. Tiffany was born in the town of Ellicott, May 21, 1843, a son of Jehiel and Sophronia (Durkee) Tiffany. Jehiel Tiffany, the first of the family in Chautauqua county, was born in Randolph, Vt., March 10, 1798, a son of Benjamin Tiffany. Jehiel Tiffany grew to manhood in his native town, and received his education in the public schools there. When about twenty years of age, he came to Chautauqua county, and located in the town of Ellicott. He bought a large tract of timber land, over 1,000 acres, part of the tract including what is now East Jamestown, and he erected a saw mill. He cut the timber and after manufacturing it into lumber founded a market for the production in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, Ky. The lumber was rafted down the Ohio and Allegheny rivers to its destination, and from these markets was shipped to all parts of the world. Mr. Tiffany soon became an extensive lumber manufacturer. He then engaged in another business, that of clearing the land and cutting it up into farms, etc. Much of the land was used in building lots both in Jamestown and Falconer, and the land upon which the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans Home now stands was part of the original Tiffany tract.

Jehiel Tiffany married Sophronia Durkee, of Vermont, and to that union were born the following children: Helen, who died in infancy; Augusta, who died young; Helen Augusta, who married Captain Joseph W. Whidden, of Boston, Mass.; Placentia, who married William H. Porter, of Ellicott, N. Y.; Louise A., who married Nathan S. Porter, of Ellicott, N. Y., and she died in 1882; Ruth E., who married J. Smith; Albert James, see forward; James Hopkins, who died in infancy; and John H., real estate man of Jamestown, N. Y., who married Jessie C. Whitman.

Albert James Tiffany received his early education in the public schools of Jamestown, and later completed his education at the Jamestown Academy. After completing his course of study, he accepted a position with a retail grocery house, but being a progressive man and seeing the opportunities in real estate took up the improving of some land that he owned in Falconer and from then on he conducted a general real estate business. In 1874, he built a store in Falconer, and from that time until his death divided his time between that and his real estate business. In politics Mr. Tiffany was a Republican, but in local affairs voted for the men and measures that he thought were for the best interests of all the people. He was a member of the various Masonic bodies of Jamestown, N. Y.: Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar. Mr. Tiffany was also a member of the Chadakoin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Falconer.

Mr. Tiffany married, Jan. 11, 1871, in Falconer, N. Y., Coralyn Conic, a daughter of Ephraim Conic, a well known resident of Ellicott township, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Mrs. Tiffany is a woman of amiability and sterling character. Her true refinement and sweet personality have made for her a host of friends. She has been a splendidly loyal and devoted wife. She is a daughter of the American Revolution, a lady of the old school, full of dignity, sweetness and gracious womanhood. Mr. Tiffany passed away at his home in Falconer, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1917, and his remains were laid at rest in Pine Hill Cemetery at Falconer, N. Y.

Although Mr. Tiffany was widely known in the business circles of Chautauqua county, he was never active in politics and cared very little for social functions. His life was, nevertheless, an active one, and his enterprises were such as added to the general wealth and welfare of the city and township. He was a man restless and energetic in his business life, incessantly battling for better things, yet as calm and impartial in his judgment as he was alert and keen in his decisions. It is needless to say that he exerted a wide-spread influence on the affairs of Chautauqua county, which is still felt and will be recognized for many years to come.

WILLIAM LUCIAS KENT—For a quarter of a century the William L. Kent Creamery had its home on Baker street, Jamestown, then its founder, William Lucias Kent, moved the business to No. 23 Market street, where he continued its active head until his death, Sept. 23, 1919. Mrs. Maude E. Kent continued the business with the aid of her sons and daughters for a time, then sold out, and resides at her home on Schuler street, Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Kent built up a large business in dairy products; his wagons driven by his sons covered a large portion of Jamestown, and Kent's Creamery was a household word. Joseph M. Kent, his ancestor, came to Chautauqua county, in the spring of 1819, and settled on lot 19, in the town of Cherry Creek, where he is credited with being the first settler. He was born in Royalton, Vt., and prior to coming to Chautauqua county had lived in Herkimer



FOUR GENERATIONS OF KENTS:
WILLIAM H.; WILLIAM L.; ROY W., AND ROY P. KENT



and Onondaga counties, N. Y. He built a bark-covered log house, then returned for his family. Kent's Road and Kent's Corners are names well known to the old settlers, and Kents figured prominently in the settlement of that section of the county. William L. Kent was a son of William H. and Alice Amelia (King) Kent, his father a farmer.

William Lucias Kent was born at Kent's Corners, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1866, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1919. He was educated in Jamestown public schools, and early became familiar with the creamery business. At the age of twenty-one, in 1887, he established Kent's Creamery on Baker street, in Jamestown, and there conducted a retail business in milk, cream, butter and eggs. He continued a highly successful business on Baker street until 1912, when he moved his store to 23 Market street, and there continued the W. L. Kent Creamery until his death. He was an excellent business man, and as his sons and daughters became of suitable age they were employed in the creamery. After his death, Mrs. Kent became head of the business, and at that time her sons, Roy P., Albert J., and Floyd E., each drove a firm wagon over city routes, and her daughters Alice A., Ruth R., and Myra were employed in the store with their mother. Finally Mrs. Kent retired, but the W. L. Kent Creamery continues.

Mr. Kent was a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, a progressive, energetic business man, and a public-spirited citizen. In religious faith he was affiliated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Kent married, in Panama, town of Harmony, Chautauqua county, New York, Maude Emmeline Polley, born in Panama, September 17, 1864, daughter of John Clark and Marthana (Palmer) Polley, her father for many years engaged in the oil business. Mr. and Mrs. Kent were the parents of eight children: 1. Roy P., born Sept. 22, 1886; married Sarah Parsons, and they are the parents of Roy P., Jr., Earl H., and Pearl Kent. 2. Albert J. (Bert), born Jan. 24, 1887; married Eva Warner, and they are the parents of Dorothy, Eunice, and Phyllis Kent. Mrs. Eva Kent died July 1, 1920. 3. Maud E., born Sept. 22, 1889; married Frank A. Venblow. 4. May B., twin with Maud E., married George Parsons, and have three children: William J., Charles J., and Irene B. Parsons. 5. Alice A., born Dec. 5, 1890. 6. Ruth R., born Aug. 26, 1892. 7. Mrs. Myra A. Young, born April 24, 1894; is mother of a son, Clarence Ernest Young. 8. Floyd E., born Nov. 4, 1896.

GUSTAF D. DANIELSON—Among the Swedish population none holds a higher place than Gustaf D. Danielson, while among the business men of Jamestown he is a factor worthy of attention. He has met with a large degree of success, his various enterprises having developed into flourishing achievements.

Gustaf D. Danielson was born in Sweden, Oct. 7, 1873, son of Daniel Carlson, who was a farmer, also a cabinetmaker, having on his farm a wood working shop in which he built various pieces of furniture. The mother of Gustaf D. was Marie (Jones) Carlson. The boy attended the graded schools of his native town

and acquired a good elementary education. He worked upon the farm with his father before and after school, and assisted in the cabinetmaking shop, where he received his first training in the trade. Young Danielson was an energetic lad, with ambitious ideas taking form in his mind, so it was not surprising that in 1890, when he was seventeen years old, Gustaf D. Danielson started for the United States, that land of promise of which he had heard so much. After landing in this country he went to Jamestown, N. Y., and obtained employment in the Jamestown Chair Company, which brought into use the knowledge gained in his father's shop. After a time spent in the chair company, he went into the factory of Maddox & Company, gaining fresh experience there. While in this employ he and a few other men decided to start a cabinet making company of their own, so leaving Maddox & Company he went into this new concern, the Corporation Cabinet Company. Remaining here for a few years, he sold out his interest in the business, and with a number of men, some in the trade and some in other lines, helped to organize the Elite Furniture Company of Jamestown. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in March, 1909, the first meeting of the stockholders being held March 17, 1909. There were fourteen stockholders in all, representing several of the leading business concerns of the city, among them being Charles J. Anderson, who is in the retail shoe business at No. 103 East Second street, and at the corner of Main and West Second streets; Gustaf A. Lawson, now a member of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua county and treasurer of the Jamestown Car Parts Manufacturing Company; Axel E. Bloomquist, John A. Anderson, Frank Webeek, and others who stand well in the city's manufacturing life. They manufacture a high grade line of parlor, library and davenport tables, pedestals and tabourettes. The company first started their work in the old Martyn factory on West Fourth and Clinton streets, and continued there until the requirements of the concern demanded more space; they acquired land on Allen street extension and built a new factory of four stories and basement, 54 by 112 feet, having a large lot for further expansion. Into the yard at the rear of the building there is a private switch running from the Erie Railroad. The present officers of the concern are: Charles J. Anderson, president; Gustaf D. Danielson, vice-president; Gustaf A. Lawson, treasurer; Robert E. Jones, secretary; Axel E. Bloomquist, general manager since the formation of the concern. One of the reasons for the continued success and steady growth of the company is because the foreman of each department is made a stockholder, and it is to his own advantage to give his entire attention to the interests of the Elite Furniture Company.

In addition to the engrossing attention which Mr. Danielson gives to his business, he is greatly interested in outside affairs, being a member of the local lodge of Maccabees and the Order of Moose. He is an Independent in politics, not being bound to either one party or the other. A striking characteristic of Mr. Danielson is that he enters into any enterprise with characteristic zeal, giving the most careful attention to details which might have escaped the eye of one less thorough.

Gustaf D. Danielson married, in Jamestown, Sarah Ann Butler, a native of Yorkshire, England. Of this union there was issue: Emily, Mabel, Vernet, Gonal, Gustaf D., Jr.

ROLLIN ROCKWELL THOMPSON—Many years ago in Westfield, N. Y., a tailoring business was established by Robert H. Thompson, a resident of that village. The business grew and extended, so that in the course of time Mr. Thompson took his son William into the firm and years after that the grandson of the founder of the business was also made a partner in it. The tailoring business of the Thompsons has always had an enviable reputation for honesty of dealing and reliability, and for three generations has stood the test of time and the numerous changes wrought by conditions which have revolutionized many customs within the last few years.

Rollin Rockwell Thompson was the grandson of Robert H. and Nancy (McMeekan) Thompson, and the son of William H. and Alice (Rockwell) Thompson. He was born in Westfield, May 5, 1882, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that town. After his graduation from the latter institution, he entered the tailor shop of his father and learned the trade, in due time assisting in carrying on the business already so well established. Since the death of his father he has continued it alone. Rollin Rockwell Thompson is what is called in the language of the day a good mixer; he is affable with all classes of people, bright, energetic, and cheerful; his numerous friends all agreeing that he is one of the rising young men of Westfield. He is a Free Mason; in politics a Republican; in religion a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In Westfield, April 6, 1911, Mr. Thompson was married to Lulu Belle Miller, a resident of that town.

The father of Mr. Thompson, William H. Thompson, was born in the town of Westfield, June 1, 1858, and died at his home there, March 26, 1918. He had one brother, Fred R. Thompson, and one sister, Mrs. James A. Pierce, of Buffalo. His wife, Alice (Rockwell) Thompson, died Nov. 25, 1910. William H. Thompson was a Free Mason of considerable prominence, having been for three years worshipful master and for two years district deputy grand master. He was a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Commandery, of the Consistory, and a past patron of the Chapter of Eastern Star in Westfield. He was a member of Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Thompson was very active in the Knights of Pythias in addition to the other fraternities. In politics William H. Thompson was a Republican, and had always taken a great interest in all matters having to do with the town's welfare. For twelve years he served on the board of supervisors of the town, and was a most efficient, competent officer. His personality was most attractive, kindly, genial and generous, and he had a host of friends both in his home town and in the county of Chautauqua.

FRANK C. DAWLEY, who is one of the prominent and efficient public servants of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he holds an important post as commissioner

of elections, is a son of Thomas and Betsey (Dawley) Dawley. John Dawley, the grandfather of the Mr. Dawley of this sketch, came to Silver Creek in the year 1817, driving an ox team from Sacket Harbor to that place. Here he remained for two years, engaging in the occupation of farming and then moved to Perrysburg. Thomas Dawley married Betsey Dawley, and resided in the town of Perrysburg, on the home farm, for 56 years. They were the parents of ten children; their daughter, Ursula M. Dawley, still makes her home on the old homestead.

Frank C. Dawley was born in Perrysburg, the home of his father, Jan 8, 1858, and received his preliminary education in the local schools of his native region. After graduating from these institutions, he attended the high school at Forestville, and later Chamberlain Institute, where he took a preparatory course with a view to making the legal profession his career in life. After completing the course here, Mr. Dawley entered the office of James G. Johnson, at Randolph, where he read law, and later with C. B. Bradley, who afterward became district attorney of Chautauqua county. A serious change in his future plans however, took place at this time, for on account of poor health Mr. Dawley was compelled to find for himself an outside position, so, giving up the study of law, he went to Bradford. Afterwards he accepted a position as a business manager of the "Bradford Evening Star", and remained with this newspaper for a period of three years. His next work was to superintend and build the Silver Creek Cemetery, which he did with remarkable success. After the completion of this work, Mr. Dawley went on the road as a salesman, selling monuments, but later engaged in farming. In 1911 he became an inspector in the highway department of the State of New York, and six years later, in 1917, was chosen inspector of construction in connection with the building of Government roads at Camp Custer, Mich. In December of 1918, Mr. Dawley was appointed to his present post, commissioner of elections, has filled that post to the satisfaction of the people ever since, and has been recommended for reappointment by the county committee of his party.

Frank C. Dawley was united in marriage April 28, 1888, with Jennie Smith, a native of Silver Creek, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the county, belonging to the branch of the Smith family that counted among its members the founder of Smiths College at Northampton, Mass., and Mrs. Lockwood, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To them the following children were born: 1. Beulah, who was a student at the University of West Virginia, and whose death occurred in 1902. 2. Josephine K., who attended Columbia University, N. Y., from which institute she graduated with the degree of B. S., and is now employed as a teacher of history in the high schools of New Haven, Conn. 3. Almena, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, where she received her degree of A. B., and also of Chicago University with the degree of M. A. and is now a director of research for the Associated Women's Clubs of Minneapolis, Minn., and has been very active in war work during the recent World War, being stationed at Washington, D. C. 4. Dorothy, who is a teacher in the kinder-



John Hickey

garden at Yonkers, N. Y., having previously graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio. With the exception of Almena Dawley, all the children of Mr. Dawley attended and graduated from the Fredonia Normal School of this county. In politics Mr. Dawley is a Democrat, and for years has been a very active member of the county committee of this party. He is a lover of poetry and literature generally. He is also fond of outdoor life of all kinds, of the sort that hunts without a gun. He is always a supporter of the liberal movements that are trying to make progress.

ORSON C. CARPENTER—"Peacock Inn," of Mayville, N. Y., is a well known and popular Chautauqua county institution. Its proprietor and manager, Orson C. Carpenter, is also widely acquainted in the vicinity, where the greater part of his life has been spent.

In June, 1918, Mr. Carpenter became manager of "Peacock Inn," located next to the court-house in Mayville, and under his management it has acquired reputation and favor as a leading hostelry of the famous Chautauqua Lake region. "Peacock Inn" was built in 1830 by William Peacock, agent and surveyor for the Holland Land Company. On the beautiful grounds of the Inn stands the old vault of the Holland Land Company, which was built in 1806. One of the most interesting features of the Inn is its fine antique furnishings, which have stood in place for the past century, and which, with the revival of interest in things of a by-gone day have attracted many visitors. "Peacock Inn" is open the year round, its excellent cuisine attracting many diners and dinner parties, while its many comforts, conveniences, social and recreation features, have made it a well patronized vacation center. Mr. Carpenter has brought this attractive establishment to its present high standard of entertainment, and has given to its management the fruits of his long experience.

HENRY THOMAS HIGGINS—As an architect Mr. Higgins has, for the last few years, taken an active part in the upbuilding of his home city of Dunkirk, much to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is never found lacking in public spirit, and is a well known figure in fraternal and social circles.

Henry Thomas Higgins was born Dec. 16, 1880, in Dunkirk, and is a son of Patrick J. and Mary (Quigley) Higgins. Mr. Higgins was one of the large contractors and builders of Dunkirk and, had he lived, would have been a very wealthy man. In 1903, however, together with two other members of the family, he was accidentally killed at a grade crossing.

The education of Henry Thomas Higgins was received in public schools and at St. Mary's High School, after which he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, and in due course graduated from that institution. He took an architectural course, American school, graduating in 1913, and after serving a short time as draughtsman went into business for himself. In his chosen profession Mr. Higgins has been very successful. Despite the fact that, during the recent war, building to a great extent was suspended, he was employed to draw plans for many fine residences and

has a considerable number now in course of preparation. His other work includes the following: Extensions and additions to the Niagara Silk Mills, owned by the Dunkirk Industrial and Building Company; the buildings at the Municipal Bathing Beach; the Drohen Avenue Theatre, a very fine structure of its kind, of the erection of which Mr. Higgins had complete supervision. The record of the early years of Mr. Higgins' professional career warrant the belief that his work, in the future, will make him widely known as an architect of talent and originality above the average. The political principles of Mr. Higgins are those of an independent Democrat. He affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the New York State Association of Architects, and is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Higgins married, June 6, 1910, Bertha, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Koch) Koch, of Buffalo, and they are the parents of two children, both of whom are now attending school: Agnes and Charlotte.

JOHN HICKEY—Of the men who marched away in 1861 many were never to return, many were to return crippled or broken in health, to end their lives as sufferers, but many, many more were to return in safety and to places of honor and esteem in the communities in which their after lives were spent. Each year the roll call of those men of 1861-65 grows shorter, and each Memorial Day there are more veterans' graves to decorate, more veterans in carriages in the procession, and fewer who on foot can follow the flag to the cemetery. Among the men of 1861 who marched at the call of President Lincoln was John Hickey, who enlisted in Company B, 64th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and when he returned from the war was among those wounded in battle. He served his term of enlistment and tried to reënlist, but on account of injuries was not taken as a member of the 2nd Battalion, Invalid Corps, but continued in the service until 1864. Since 1866 he has been a resident of Fredonia, N. Y., where during the nearly quarter of a century which has since elapsed he has won the high regard and confidence of a multitude of warm friends.

John Hickey, son of Connor and Judith (Ryan) Hickey, was born in New York City, May 2, 1844, and there spent the first eight years of his life. He then found a home with a farmer of Brant township, Erie county, N. Y., with whom he lived for six years, receiving his board, clothes and an opportunity to attend school in exchange for his services. At the age of fourteen he began receiving wages for his labor, twenty-five cents daily being his first wage. He continued a farm employee until 1861, being in that year at New Albion, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and there enlisted during the month of August. He served in Company B, 64th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Lysander Jones, captain, under the command of Colonel Parker of Gowanda, and fought in several of the sanguinary battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was wounded in the left arm, and at Fredericksburg was shot in the right shoulder, and still

carries somewhere in his system the bullet which wounded him, the surgeons being unable to extract it. He was also a participant in the battle of Second Bull Run, and was in every battle his regiment was in until the battle of Fredericksburg. After his last wound he spent several weeks in Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C. During his term he served as orderly to General French and to General Hancock.

After his return from the army, Mr. Hickey resumed farming in Brant township, Erie county, N. Y., and became one of the prosperous and substantial men of the town, owning 154 acres of fertile, well improved land, which he cultivated and made to produce bountiful crops. He moved to Fredonia, in 1896, but continued to own the farm, which he rented out, until 1918, when he sold it. He has long been retired from active part in business life, and is enjoying the well-earned rest his years, seventy-six, entitle him to. He is a member of Holt Post, No. 403, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fredonia, and is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Hickey married, Jan. 1, 1866, Anna Maria Hammond, born in the town of Brant, Erie county, N. Y., daughter of Charles and Emeline (Rice) Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey are the parents of three children: 1. Franklin H., born in Brant township, Erie county, N. Y., March 6, 1867; he was educated in public schools and Angola Academy, and after completing his studies taught for eight years in the public schools of Erie county, N. Y.; he then located in Fredonia, where, with his brother Harry B., he engaged in business under the firm name Hickey Brothers, and so continues; he married Belle Shearer, and has two sons: Dr. Harold Hickey, a D. D. S., of Fredonia, and Roland C., an automobile salesman, of Buffalo, married Pauline Markham. 2. Harry B., born Jan. 2, 1871, at the homestead in Brant township, Erie county, N. Y.; he was educated in the public schools of Brant, and Fredonia State Normal, his business life beginning as a partner with his brother Franklin H., in the firm Hickey Brothers, of Fredonia; he married Mary Roberts, of Fredonia, and has a son, Harry B., Jr. 3. Lina, born Aug. 2, 1879; she was a student of Fredonia State Normal, and wife of Claude E. Strong, formerly of Gerry, N. Y., their home now in Florida.

Mrs. Hickey is a lady of artistic tastes and talent, a painter of more than local fame. She paints in oil and water colors, does portrait work as well as landscapes, and has many fine evidences of her genius adorning the walls of her home. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is an earnest Red Cross worker, giving freely of her time to this organization. For the past six years Mr. and Mrs. Hickey have spent their winters in Florida. Mr. Hickey may review his life with satisfaction, for he started life under a severe handicap. The advantages of education of which he was deprived in his youth he showered liberally upon his children, and every good cause has had in him a friend.

EDWIN LAFAYETTE TODD, D. D. S., who has been for a number of years not only one of the leading dentists of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., but

also one of the most prominent figures in the general life of the community, having taken part in departments of the city's affairs, is a native of California, where his birth occurred Sept. 30, 1879, a son of Homer and Josephine (Dawley) Todd, old and highly respected residents of that place. His father was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Chautauqua county when Dr. Todd was yet a small child. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom four were sons and one a daughter.

The greater part of Dr. Todd's childhood was passed at Cassadaga, N. Y., where he attended the public schools, and he was graduated from the local high school. He then entered the Fredonia Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., completing his elementary education and his preparation for college. While yet quite young he had determined upon dentistry as a profession and accordingly, upon completing his general studies, entered the dental department of the University of Buffalo and there took the prescribed course in that subject and graduated with the class of 1903. He was given the degree of D. D. S. by the university, and shortly afterwards passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners and received the right to practice his profession in this State. He at once came to Dunkirk and opened an office, his skill and knowledge soon giving him a leading position among the dentists of the region. He worked up a large and high class practice, which has continued to grow uninterruptedly up to the present time, and he now enjoys a wide reputation both in the city and the neighborhood adjacent. Dr. Todd has always made a point of keeping abreast of the latest advancement in his profession, and in the year 1919 went to New York City to take a special course in dentistry at Columbia University. This he completed in 1919 and received from that institution a diploma in exodontia and oral surgery. With his usual interest in public affairs, Dr. Todd took a lively interest in the part this country played in the great World War and was very active in war work in this part of the State. He was a member of the Preparedness League of America, the object of which was to urge upon the country and government the necessity of preparing for the mighty conflict which was perceived to be inevitable, and when the United States was finally launched therein, gave much of his time and energy in fitting the soldiers of the national army for their task. He did a great deal of work for the service men both professionally and otherwise, and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote their health and welfare. Another way in which Dr. Todd has benefited the community has been in the establishment of school clinics in dentistry, his work in this line being an important factor in the improvement of the public health. Dr. Todd has shown a most enlightened interest in local politics, and has refused to become identified with partisan interests, preferring to remain entirely independent in his judgment on public issues and casting his ballot and exerting his influence for the best candidate regardless of party affiliations. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian, attending and liberally supporting Adam's Memorial Church of that denomination at Dunkirk. He is a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Dunkirk Club,

and his public-spirited attitude towards the activities of the community has won the grateful appreciation of his fellow-citizens generally.

Dr. Todd was united in marriage, Sept. 25, 1908, with Gretchen W. Wilber, a daughter of John and Lydia (Chase) Wilber, of Gowanda, N. Y. One child has been born of this union, Charles Lafayette, born Nov. 8, 1912.

AUGUST A. SANDBERG, son of Alfred R. and Emelia Sandberg, was born in Smolend, Sweden, Jan. 25, 1878, from which town also came other men who are now his partners in the Advance Furniture Company. Until he was twelve years of age he attended the schools of his native place. His parents then came to America, bringing their children with them. The family came to Jamestown soon after their arrival, and August A. continued his schooling in the Jamestown schools. The family was not possessed of much money, and it was necessary for the son, while at school, to work, between times, at various minor occupations in the city. Eventually, he entered the employ of the Atlas Furniture Company, and later the Alliance Furniture Company, where he became skilled at certain wood working operations, particularly carving. After a while he was able to take the course at the Jamestown Business College, where he gained a knowledge of executive work, and ultimately graduated in the general business course. His father died in 1894, and August A. had to rely wholly upon himself. He soon became a clerk in the office of the H. P. Robertson Company, and advanced steadily to executive offices of greater responsibility with that local firm of manufacturers. He remained with them until 1913, when in conjunction with several other men connected with the furniture manufacturing industry of Jamestown, he organized the Advance Furniture Company, as a co-partnership. The enterprise has succeeded well, the principals being all men of sound business ability, and skilled in the manufacture of furniture. In political allegiance, Mr. Sandberg is a member of the Republican party, but does not actively participate in political movements. Religiously, he is a Methodist, member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamestown. He is unmarried.

THE ADVANCE FURNITURE COMPANY, which was organized in early 1916, and for which corporate powers were secured on April 3, of that year, a healthy manufacturing industry of the city of Jamestown, was organized by well known Jamestown men of business. Its stated object was the manufacture of furniture, and the policy of the organizers, who are also its managers, is to manufacture the medium grades of bedroom furniture. Erection of a building to house the plant was commenced on April 1, 1916, and the plant was in operation in August, of that year, at the outset employing eighteen men. Its equipment is most modern, and includes individual electric motors. The expansion of business has been steady, the volume of trade having almost doubled in three years.

The original officers of the company were: Joseph Carlson, president; Hjalmar Rosenquist, vice-president; and A. A. Sandberg, secretary and treasurer. There

has been no change since the incorporation, and the above named executives also superintend the operation of the departments, Mr. Carlson being superintendent of the plant, Mr. Rosenquist being in charge of packing, and Mr. Sandberg in charge of office. The company holds membership in the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown.

NATHAN J. HORTON, although lamed by wounds received during the Civil War, lived an active, useful, and consequential life in commercial business, and entered actively into business affairs, notwithstanding that he was within two years of octogenarian age at the time of his death. He was a man of marked intelligence, and since his discharge from the army, in 1865, had shown himself to be a man of capability and versatility, having successfully been a school teacher, a general store keeper, a wholesaler in fruits and produce, member of a substantial Buffalo firm, grand recorder for a national fraternal and benevolent association, which salaried position he held for fifteen years, and town clerk, justice of the peace, supervisor, estate administrator and consultant, in Ripley, N. Y., for the last twenty years, whose analyses and advice in that connection indicate a close study and logical trend of mind.

Nathan J. Horton was born in the town of Boston, Erie county, N. Y., July 25, 1841, the son of the Rev. Truman and Betsy E. (Carr) Horton. The Horton family is an old one in New York State and formerly lived in Columbia county, in Stephentown, of which county Truman Horton, father of Nathan J. Horton, was born. He was one of the early settlers in Boston, N. Y., having gone to that district from Columbia county in 1816. After having accomplished some preparatory pioneering work, he moved his family to Boston in the winter of 1818. The Rev. Truman Horton, for he was a licensed preacher of the Baptist church as well as a farmer, was a man of strong character, upright life, and earnest Christian spirit, and was an able speaker, learned in the Scriptures, and a strong force for good by the wholesomeness and simplicity of his own life. Nathan J. Horton was one of eleven children born to the Rev. Truman and Betsy E. (Carr) Horton, and ten were reared to manhood or womanhood. One child died in infancy, but the other four brothers and five sisters of Nathan J. Horton grew to useful adult lives in the married state.

Nathan J. Horton was educated in the public schools of his native place, and after leaving school assisted his father for some time in the operation of the home farm. He remained with his parents until he was of age, but within ten days thereafter, on Aug. 5, 1862, he enlisted at Boston, N. Y., in the 116th Regiment of the New York Infantry, which was mustered into the Federal service at Buffalo, N. Y., and sent to Baltimore, Md., for training. In December of that year, the regiment formed part of the troops sent into the Gulf department under the command of Major General Banks. Under that command, the regiment saw service in the battles of Plain Store, siege of Port Hudson, Cox Plantation and in the many engagements fought during the Red River Campaign. In August, 1864, the regiment was sent from Washington, D. C.,

into the Shenandoah Valley, and Horton was present at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, and the battle of Fisher's Hill, on the succeeding day, and in the latter was severely wounded in the left ankle, and incapacitated for further active service. That wound, to an extent, handicapped him throughout the whole of his later life. He was honorably discharged, as sergeant, in June, 1865, and for a time thereafter was in a hospital at York, Pa., subsequently going to Buffalo for treatment. Eventually, with the aid of a stout cane, he was able to move about with comparative ease, spent a year in the oil region of Pennsylvania, and engaged in business with his brother, S. C. Horton, at East Hickory, Pa. Returning to New York State, he came to Chautauqua county, and for a while took employment as a teacher in the Dayton Summit school. But although somewhat handicapped by his wound, he was of distinctly active mind and spirit, and wanted to get into the larger activities of commercial life. He went to Buffalo and there took a business course in the Buffalo Commercial College, after graduating from which he entered energetically into commercial affairs. For a number of years he was in Ripley, Chautauqua county, busily conducting a general store he had established in that town, with satisfactory financial return. Eventually he entered into a wider scope of commercial business, joining the Buffalo firm of Oatman Brothers which, when he became a member of the firm, took the trading name of Oatman Brothers & Company, their business being a wholesaling, jobbing, and commission one, handling fruits and produce, and Mr. Horton handled the buying of produce from farmers and growers in the district. Eventually he disposed of his interest in the business, and in February, 1884, was elected grand recorder, state secretary, of the American Order of United Workmen. He held that office continuously until 1899, when he resigned, and for a time went practically into retirement, because of ill health. Since then, however, he has been a prominent factor in the public affairs of Ripley, Chautauqua county. He has been elected to many offices, having been town clerk, justice of the peace, supervisor, and notary public. He has been called in as consultant, and as administrator and executor of many estates, and latterly has done appreciable business in local securities, being well posted on investments generally.

His useful versatile life of activity and independence, notwithstanding the disabling wound received in the national service, was commendable and brought him many friends. He was a Republican in politics for very many years, and was of appreciable service to the party in his district. He was prominent in Masonic functions since early manhood; he was a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and first joined Dayton Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, eventually joining Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191; Dunkirk Council, No. 25; and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40; of the last named he was eminent commander in 1890-91. Mr. Horton was a faithful church worker; for the last twenty-five years of his life he held office in the First Presbyterian Church, Ripley. As a patriot who voluntarily went into the service of his country during the time of need and received wounds, the effect of which he felt for very many years thereafter, it is but to be expected that he

would have a place of honor in the dispositions and functioning of the military organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. He was elected a member of Bidwell Wilkinson Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1881, and among his own comrades he was especially honored, he having been for many years life president of the 116th Regiment Association. Such honors cannot be purchased with money; they come by merit and worthiness.

Mr. Horton was married, at Ripley, on Nov. 11, 1869, to Susie E., daughter of Judge Daughaday, of that place. She died on Jan. 21, 1910. Mr. Horton died July 20, 1920.

IRVING ADELBERT WILCOX—There is no more conspicuous figure in the agricultural activities of Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., than that of Irving Adelbert Wilcox, who has been for many years engaged in the occupation of farming in this region and has come to occupy a position of much influence in the community. Mr. Wilcox is a member of a family which has long been prominent in these parts, and is a great-grand-son of Aaron Wilcox, who came to Chautauqua county in the year 1809 and settled in the town of Arkwright. His grandfather was William Wilcox, who was born in Connecticut, May 1, 1790. He accompanied his father, Aaron Wilcox, to Chautauqua county, in 1809, and afterwards purchased a part of Lot 48, adjoining the township of Sheridan. He was the first supervisor of Arkwright, a major of militia, a member of the New York Assembly in 1867, and played a very important part in the life of the community where he dwelt. He married, in 1817, Esther S. Cole, a native of Vermont, who was also a daughter of one of the early pioneers of this region. She died July 7, 1851, and they were the parents of the following sons: Marcus B., Edson I., father of Irving A. Wilcox of this sketch; Walter R., and William H. H. Edson. Irving Wilcox was for many years prominent in this region, and married Amanda M. Smith, a daughter of Seth S. Smith, who was one of the original purchasers of land at Arkwright, to which place he came in 1822.

Irving Adelbert Wilcox was born Feb. 27, 1849, in Arkwright township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and as a lad attended the local district schools. He displayed great aptitude as a student, and after completing his studies at those institutions attended the Fredonia Academy and later the Fredonia Normal School, it being his intention to follow the profession of teaching. For four years after his graduation from the latter institution, he taught in the local schools, but his love of rural life and the farm, of which he had had considerable experience assisting his father on the latter's farm as a boy, impelled him to give up teaching as a profession and take up agriculture. It was in 1882 that Mr. Wilcox came to his present location in Portland township, where for a time he rented the farm which he later purchased. This property consisted of 80 acres of excellent farm land, and Mr. Wilcox has through long effort and a wide knowledge of farming methods brought it to a very high state of cultivation. This place originally the old Fay farm belonged to the original settler of that name. The old homestead still stands upon it and is still used by Mr. Wilcox as his



I. A. WILCOX AND FAMILY

residence, although he has greatly improved and modernized the original structure. He has also built a large tenant house across the road from the homestead, and has built a fine barn and other farm edifices including a silo. A part of this property he has planted in grapes, the typical crop of this locality, and his vineyard is one of the finest hereabouts. In addition to his farming activities, Mr. Wilcox has also engaged extensively in the fur business, but of recent years he has somewhat curtailed his activities in both lines and has recently sold a considerable portion of his farm property. His participation in the fur business has lasted about thirty-five years, and he has been exceedingly active in buying and selling these valuable goods and in addition did considerable trapping on his own account. Mr. Wilcox has always been a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community, and has for many years held the offices of trustee, deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Congregational church at Portland, of which he is an old and valued member. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brocton, and has been a member of the Grange, No. 1, at Fredonia, and later at Brocton, No. 2, and is past master of his lodge. He is also a member of the Farm Bureau, of which he is an ex-director and a present member of the committee. He is a director of the Brocton State Bank, a trustee of the Apira Hall Memorial Library, an ex-director of the Chautauqua County Fair Association, and a life member of the New York State Horticultural Society. He is a great exhibitor of fruit at the various fairs which are held in this region, and has taken many prizes for the splendid products of his farm. He is still prominent in all agricultural matters, is a member of many committees, and his farm has often been used for experimental purposes by various agricultural bodies. He raises some 75 different varieties of grapes.

Irving Adelbert Wilcox married (first) Effie Fay, whose death occurred Sept. 12, 1897, after a considerable sojourn in Colorado, to which place she had gone on account of her health. No children were born of this union. Mr. Wilcox married (second) Feb. 5, 1902, Helen C. Dill, of Mayville, N. Y., where she was born Feb. 24, 1869, a daughter of John L. and Margaret (Muck) Dill. Mrs. Wilcox is now a trustee of School District No. 4, a member of the Friday Club, and of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church at Portland, and is prominent in the social circles here. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are the parents of two children, as follows: Frances Edith and Irving Adelbert, Jr., the former fourteen years of age and the latter twelve, and both now pupils in the Brocton schools. Both of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are talented musicians and have received special instruction in this art for the past four years. Mr. Wilcox is a Republican in politics, and for seventeen years held the office of tax assessor of Portland.

REV. FATHER ARNOLDO VANOLI, one of the most highly respected and greatly beloved figures in the religious life of Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he serves in the double capacity of pastor of the Church of St. Anthony and missionary father to the Italian immigrants of the region, is a native of

Italy, his birth having occurred in the Province of Parma. As a lad he attended the public schools in the town of Busseto, and gained his elementary education, taking courses of study in both the grammar and high school grades. The young man felt the religious call very early in life and determined to devote his life to the church by entering the high ministry of its priesthood. Accordingly he became a student of theology and philosophy at the Seminary of St. Donnino in the City of Borgo. Upon completing his studies for the priesthood, he was ordained in the year 1905 by the Right Rev. John Baptiste Tescari, Bishop of Borgo S. Don, and was appointed curate of the church of S. Lorenzo at Monti Celli D'Ongina, in the Province of Piacenza. He remained there for three years, but in the meantime felt a strong impulse to enter the missionary field, and with this end in view took up the necessary studies at the Missionary College of the Congregation of St. Charles Borromeo, where he remained a year, under the direction of the missionary fathers of Bishop Scalabrini. He was then sent to Rome for more instruction, and after completing the same was ordered to the United States. He landed at New York City and was attached to the Church of St. Joachim in Manhattan as missionary to the Italian immigrants. After a year's connection with that church, he was sent on to Buffalo where he served in the same capacity under Bishop Colton for three and a half years. At the end of that period he came to Fredonia, having been appointed pastor of St. Anthony's Church here, and since that time has been devoting himself with the most single minded energy to the welfare of his parish, and the improving of the conditions of life for his fellow countrymen in the region. The Church of St. Anthony was founded in the year 1905, and was opened and consecrated by Father Colton of Buffalo, the first pastor being the Rev. G. S. C. B. Glesa, and the second the Rev. John Prossiba. Under the pastorate of Father Vanoli, the church has grown and developed greatly and now numbers upwards of 2,000 Italians in its membership. Father Vanoli has been exceedingly active in instituting all manner of clubs and societies for furthering the work of the church, among which should be mentioned the Holy Name Society; the ladies' educational society, known as the Children of Mary; the St. Joan of Arc Club, a young ladies patriotic society; Our Lady of Pompeii Society, a charitable and educational organization; the Junior Holy Name Society. He has also organized a dramatic society that produces a play twice a year, and a band that gives occasional creditable concerts. During the time of the country's participation in the war, Father Vanoli was very active in aiding the work of the government in raising funds and made speeches at all the drives. He was a member of the town committee appointed to inspire popular interest in war work, and also assisted the Red Cross materially by organizing a branch of that society among the ladies of his church. Father Vanoli has during the years he has officiated as pastor of St. Anthony's Church made himself a very influential member of the community, an integral part of its life, and won the affection not only of the members of his numerous flock but of his fellow-citizens generally, who realize how invaluable is the work he has done and is doing for Fredonia.

GEORGE M. BURGESS, an extensive fruit grower and successful general farmer, respected and popular in Ripley township, where he has lived all his life, is a fine representative of the capable, energetic, and optimistic younger generation of Chautauqua county agriculturists, who are continuing the high standard, in many respects, set by the older generation, but by more modern methods, and with probably greater return for the labor expended. George M. Burgess has farmed during the whole of his adult life, and although now only forty-four years of age, has already reached substantial success. He has a well-improved, and well-maintained farm, and a vineyard of twenty-two acres, one of the large ones of the county.

He was born on the farm next to that which he now owns, in Ripley township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 3, 1875, the son of Henry and Jennie (Stetson) Burgess, both of whom are still active, the former still managing his farm, which is near that of his son. George M. Burgess, in his young days, attended the district school of Ripley, and later became a student at Ripley High School. Still later, he took the commercial course of Clark's Business College, Erie, Pa., apparently intending to enter commercial life. After graduating from that special college, he returned home, and soon afterwards embarked energetically upon farming occupations. In course of time he purchased the 101 acre farm he now owns, and during his many years of cultivating it, he has very appreciably improved it, bringing the whole of his acreage into cultivation, twenty-two acres of it being devoted to grapes, his vineyard being one of the important ones of the neighborhood.

He has had very satisfactory return from his holding, but it has not come without the expenditure of both thought and well directed labor. Still, he has never shirked the personal physical effort; in fact there are not many successful farmers regarding whom it cannot truthfully be stated that energy is an outstanding characteristic. It certainly is so with George M. Burgess; but an equally strong outstanding characteristic of his is thoroughness. His farming is not haphazard; it is based upon certain knowledge of the best method by which a desired result may be secured. He is an indefatigable worker, and also an indefatigable student of all phases of farming in which he engages, knowing how to calculate to bring results.

He is a member of the Ripley Grange, and fraternally is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Democrat, and was a loyal supporter of President Wilson, in all his war aims. He supported him not as a Democrat but as an American, and he proved himself to be wholeheartedly patriotic. During the war, he contributed to the best of his financial means to the many funds raised for the purposes of the Nation in the prosecution of the war; and upon his own farm he sought, by preventing waste, and by cultivating every possible acre, to cooperate with the president and the Nation in the desire of the government that American agricultural land should yield such a surplus of food-stuffs that the ill-nourished allied nations might be fed. That was a great undertaking, a consequential undertaking, and produced definite results, the magni-

tude and importance of which is now so well known, and is part of national history. But the part taken by the individual American farmer has not been recorded; in fact could not be recorded, excepting in such local histories as this. The part taken by the individual farmer might have been considered a minor one, just as the part taken in the actual fighting by the individual soldier would be considered minor, but both nevertheless had bearing upon the aggregate momentous results gained, and if one is worthy of recognition, the other is. The lot of the vigorous American farmer who remained at home to attend to the vital, but prosaic, affairs of the homeland while his more fortunate brother went abroad to the fields of glory, was a hard one, and called for commendable strength of will and self-effacement. Mr. Burgess probably more than once hoped during the struggle that he might see a way by which he too might go into the fighting, and when in the final days of the struggle, opportunity came for those of older age to participate in the military effort, he registered for military service in the United States forces. By religious conviction, Mr. Burgess is a Methodist, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ripley.

Mr. Burgess married Lottie Hull, of Crawford county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1896. They have three children: 1. Henry, who was educated in the district and high schools of Ripley, and is now employed by the B. and L. E. Railway Company, in Erie. 2. Luella, educated at the district and high schools of Ripley, and now at home. 3. Theodore, who is still in the graded school. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have taken good part in local movements, church and social, and are popular in the district.

CURTH A. SWANSON, secretary and treasurer of the Jamestown Construction Company of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and one of the most prominent figures in the business life of the community, is a native of the city with which his career has been so consistently identified, and was born there Sept. 2, 1889. He is a son of Charles and Anna (Lind) Swanson, old and highly respected residents of Jamestown, the former, president of the Jamestown Construction Company, and the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work.

Curth A. Swanson obtained his primary education in the public schools of his native city, but, being exceedingly ambitious to begin his business career, did not continue his studies in the local high school until the time of his graduation, preferring to devote his time to a more direct preparation for his future work. Accordingly he entered the Jamestown Business College, where he took a commercial course, and then went to Chatham, Canada, and became a pupil in the celebrated technical school there. Returning to Jamestown, he entered the employ of the Jamestown Construction Company, of which his father was the head, and there worked in a clerical capacity and in superintending the active work of erecting buildings until he had gained a thorough knowledge of the business. He was rapidly advanced in position until he was appointed to the double office of secretary and treasurer, which he has held ever since. Although a young man to hold

so responsible a post, Mr. Swanson has proved himself entirely capable of discharging its duties, and is now one of the most active and useful officers of the company, his counsel having much influence in the management of the affairs of the concern.

The Jamestown Construction Company, with offices at No. 60 River street, Jamestown, is one of the largest and most widely known concerns of its kind in this part of the State, and employs at this time on the average of 120 men. It was founded some years ago by Charles Swanson and associates, and was incorporated Sept. 10, 1910, with its present officers, who are as follows: Charles Swanson, president; Charles Anderson, vice-president; and Curth Swanson, secretary and treasurer. It has done much of the most important construction work in the city of Jamestown and the surrounding region and has erected many of the city's handsomest buildings. Among these should be mentioned the Fenton building, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple, the Norden Club building, the First Lutheran Church, the Baptist Church, the Salvation Army building, the building of the Jamestown Business College, and the buildings of the Jamestown Art Metal plant. Besides these structures, all of which are credits and ornaments to the city, the concern has to its credit the plant of the Watson Manufacturing Company and those of the Jamestown Brewing Company, the International Metal Company, the Gurney Ball Bearing Company, and the Chautauqua Woolen Mills Company. Several public and semi-public buildings have been erected by the company, including the Charles street public school, School No. 9, and the Young Womens' Christian Association Hospital, and hundreds of dwellings and smaller buildings in and about the city among which should be mentioned the splendid mansions of W. W. Watson and Lyman Cornell. Mr. Swanson has not, however, confined his attention entirely to business interests, and is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles in the city, being affiliated with a number of orders and fraternities here. He is especially active in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Buffalo Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. Besides these Masonic bodies, he is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Maccabees, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Norden Club. In politics he is an independent voter, preferring not to become identified with any partisan organizations which might bias his personal judgment, especially in local affairs.

Curth A. Swanson was united in marriage, Nov. 12, 1912, at Jamestown, with Florence Ann Matson, a daughter of ——— and Jennie (Ellis) Matson, of Jamestown.

JOHN MAGNUS WINNBERG, one of the prominent business men of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred at Laksand Dalarme in that country, June 23, 1861.

As a lad he received his education in the public schools of his native land, and was graduated from the high school, where he was prepared for college. He then attended the College of Pharmacy at Stockholm, Sweden, and also served as an apprentice at the Royal Lion Drug Store in that city, working in the laboratories and helping to fill prescriptions. In the year 1887, he left his native land and came to the United States, where he located in New York City, and immediately secured a position with the laboratories of Eimer & Amend on Eighteenth street and Third avenue. Mr. Winnberg remained one year with this establishment, and then worked as a prescription clerk for Dr. Gottfried Hirschman, who had a store on Columbia street, Brooklyn. In the year 1888, he passed the examination for assistant pharmacist for New York State, and the following year the examination for pharmacist. In 1889 he came to Jamestown, where he secured a position with the firm of Hult & Swanson and remained there for something over twelve months. His next position was with C. A. Swanson, in the latter's drug company, where he remained from 1890 until 1898. In the meantime Mr. Winnberg had saved considerable of his earnings and in 1898 was able to carry out a long cherished ambition and engaged in business on his own account. He formed a partnership with Mr. L. B. Batcheller and purchased the city drug store at No. 113 Main street, where he is still located. At the present time this business has grown to large proportions, and he and his partner are finding it necessary to enlarge their present quarters to take care of their increasing trade.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Winnberg has been prominent in local public affairs, and has held a number of public offices in the gift of the community. He was a member of the Board of Health of Jamestown for several years, and served as registrar of vital statistics. He was also city committeeman from the Third Ward, and held the position of hospital commissioner. Mr. Winnberg is a director of the Swedish-American National Bank, and is affiliated with a number of important social and fraternal organizations here, including the Norden Club, of which, for a time, he was vice-president, and the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is especially prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masters, Jamestown Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar, and ——— Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has taken his thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. In religious belief Mr. Winnberg is a Lutheran, and is an active member of the First Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Winnberg is generally interested in archaeological and historic matters, and is the possessor of a fine collection of old coins and curios, stamps, etc.

FRANK O. NORQUIST is a member of a family which, for more than thirty years has been bringing revenue to the city of Jamestown by reason of the employment given at their plants which are appreciable in size, and the products of which are exported to all

parts of the country. Frank O. Norquist, who is the founder of both the Superior Furniture Company, and the Allied Furniture Company, and is president of both, was one of the principals of the Norquist Brothers' plant for many years prior to the establishment of the two companies before stated, and his success in developing the Superior and Allied Furniture companies indicates that he is a man of sound business ability.

Frank O. Norquist was born in Sweden, Aug. 27, 1866, the son of John M. and Mary C. Norquist. The Norquists of America are of the Swedish family of the name of Nord, the termination "quist" meaning "branch of," and the immediate branch to which the Norquists of Jamestown belong apparently adopted the American equivalent of the Swedish patronymic soon after arrival in this country, for Jamestown records show them under the name of Norquist almost since their first coming, in 1869. Frank O. Norquist was only three years of age when the family came to America, and to Jamestown, and his education was obtained mainly in that city. He attended the public schools of Jamestown until his parents acquired a farming property in Lander, Warren county, Pa. He attended the district school of the latter place during the residence of the family in that section, but when, after a few years in Lander, his parents sold the farm and returned to Jamestown, Frank O. again went to a Jamestown school, remaining diligently at his studies until he had reached the age of fifteen years, when he took employment in the spinning department of the Broadhead Worsted Mills. There he worked for one year, and for two years thereafter was in active employment, of diversified character, in Allen's Auction House, Jamestown. The work was, to an extent, clerical, and it showed him to be well adapted for executive occupations. Maybe it influenced him somewhat, for he went from Mr. Allen's employ to that of his brother, August C. Norquist, and in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper at the small furniture manufacturing plant two of his brothers had established in Jamestown some years previously. He remained a salaried employee of his brother for three years, until 1887, when a reconstruction of the family business brought Frank O. into the firm, as co-partner with his brother, August C., the partners trading under the firm name of Norquist Brothers, and turning out a superior class of bedroom furniture, in appreciable quantities, from their plant. Frank O. Norquist devoted himself to the clerical and commercial part of the business, which prospered considerably until 1904, when the plant was destroyed by fire, the loss totalling to \$15,000. Whether the loss was covered to any extent by insurance the writer does not know, but that loss was inconsequential by comparison with the family calamity which came at the same time. One of the brothers was burned to death in the factory fire, he having attempted to pass through the burning building to make sure that all the workmen had left it.

The plant was soon rebuilt, of brick, and the affairs of the partnership reconstructed. In 1905, the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as the A. C. Norquist Company, Incorporated, Frank O. Norquist becoming secretary and treasurer of the corporation. He continued a member of the firm

until December, 1918, when his brother, August C., purchased the whole of his stock. That sale left Frank O. Norquist free to devote his entire time to other interests of his. He had organized a company, the Superior Furniture Company, in 1908, and had been its president since its inception, and had supervised its affairs with such success that the output had increased in ten years—1908 to 1918—from a value of \$13,000 to \$140,000 yearly. Mr. Norquist also, on Jan. 1, 1919, established another plant for the manufacture of bedroom furniture, the new concern being duly incorporated under the name of the Allied Furniture Company, and its first year of trading indicates a healthy expansion for it.

Mr. Norquist's success in business has been appreciable, and has come by steady application to business. He is a man of unostentatious bearing, is not given to display in any phase of his affairs, but quietly, consistently, and steadily he has produced. He has given indication of earnest Christian spirit, has been a member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church since his early days, and has taken much part in church work. He was a trustee of the church for ten years, and its secretary for a like period. He is an interested member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, is a member, and at one time was a director, of the Norden Club, Jamestown, and belongs to the International Case Goods Manufacturers' Association.

On July 31, 1889, Mr. Norquist was married, in Jamestown, to Josephine W. Anderson, of a well known Jamestown family, of Swedish antecedents. They have two children: 1. Judith J., who married Austin E. Anderson, who is vice-president and treasurer of the Superior Furniture Company and vice-president of the Allied Furniture Company. 2. Reynold, who is secretary and treasurer of both companies.

THE ALLIED FURNITURE COMPANY, of Jamestown, N. Y., is a recently established manufacturing concern of that busy center of the furniture making industry, and gives promise of rapid development. It is conducted by able men, who have been for long in responsible direction of factories in Jamestown, and although it was only incorporated on Jan. 1, 1919, it was found necessary within a year to build an addition to the plant. Its factory on River street is equipped with what modern mechanical wood-working devices are necessary for the expeditious production of high grade bedroom furniture, which is the class of furniture in which the company plans to specialize, and at present finds employment for fifty men. The organizers of the company, and its present officers, are: President, Frank O. Norquist, who for many years was one of the principals of the A. C. Norquist Company, of Jamestown, and is also president of the Superior Furniture Company; vice-president, Austin E. Anderson; and secretary and treasurer, Reynold Norquist.

AUSTIN E. ANDERSON, who of late years has come into good place among the responsible men representative of the furniture manufacturing industry of Jamestown, N. Y., has had notable success. Born in humble circumstances, deprived of the comfort of a



Frank A. August -

Wm. Sanderson

- Reynold A. August

mother when very young, reared under straightened financial conditions, with all the limitations and curtailment of years of study that such a condition would cause, and the eventual launching of the youth into the sea of business, to navigate as best he could with poor instruments, it is therefore all the more creditable and worthy of note that he should have steered such a fine course as to bring him, while still a young man, into a safe and promising zone of responsible business. Although only thirty-two years old, he is on the directorate of two substantial manufacturing companies of Jamestown, vice-president and manager of the Superior Furniture Company, and vice-president and manager of the Allied Furniture Company.

Austin E. Anderson was born in Jamestown, March 17, 1888, the son of Charles E. and Minnie Anderson. Charles E. Anderson was born in Sweden, came to this country in his boyhood, has worked industriously in the furniture factories since he came to Jamestown, but until somewhat late in life he did not rise to such a lucrative position as to be able to provide for his children all that he would have liked in the matter of educational facilities. Of late years he has been the superintendent of the plant of the Superior Furniture Company. His wife, Minnie Anderson, mother of Austin E., died in 1895, Austin E. then being only seven years old.

Austin E. Anderson attended the grammar school, and later started upon a high school education, the last two years of which he would not have been able to complete had he not worked to support himself and buy clothing. As a matter of fact, he worked through the summer for three years while at school, and for the last two years at high school he found congenial employment as assistant secretary at the Jamestown Young Men's Christian Association. For a year after graduating from the high school he acted as secretary of the boys' department of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and then, for a year, was in the employment of the Erie Railroad Company, working in clerical capacity in the Jamestown freight house. In 1906 he left the freight house, thinking that the position of bookkeeper offered him by the Johnson Table Company would be a satisfactory advancement. That company, however, went into bankruptcy four months later. Mr. Anderson then, in partnership with F. O. Norquist and four other local men, organized a company to acquire the plant of the Johnson Table Company. The new company took corporate existence as the Superior Furniture Company, and commenced to operate, Mr. Anderson being one of the principals at the plant. Four years later, he and Mr. Norquist became sole owners, having bought the whole of the stock holdings of the other men who joined them in organizing the company. Under the reorganization, Mr. Anderson became vice-president, treasurer, and manager of the plant. The business has been very satisfactorily developed, and its part in the industrial activities of Jamestown has received note elsewhere in this historical work. On Jan. 1, 1919, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Norquist organized another manufacturing company, the Allied Furniture Company, of which corporation Mr. Anderson was elected vice-president.

Altogether, Mr. Anderson's days are fully occupied;

he divides it about equally between the plants of the Superior and Allied Furniture companies, and his ability as an executive has gained him the confidence of the men associated with him. His success is all the more gratifying to record in that he is a native of the city. Of course, as would be expected, he is much interested in the advancement of Jamestown, and he is appreciably helping in that advancement, the plants for which he is partly responsible bringing money into the city, as almost the whole of the output is exported, and the money thus brought into the city is distributed, in the main, to wage earners, eventually to pass to the retail merchants of the city. So that he must rest content with his part in the prosperity of the city; such producers as Mr. Anderson are the very life of an industrial community. But he also takes active part in much public and church work. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce; of the Manufacturers Association of Jamestown; and the Interstate Case Goods Association. Of the Norden Club he was at one time a director and also secretary, and vice-president of the Kiwanis Club. Especially in church work is Mr. Anderson's record commendable; he is a member of the official board of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church; superintendent of the adult department of the Sunday school of that church; and teacher of the young men's Bible Class, which has sixty-five members. During the war, Mr. Anderson took appreciable part in the work of local committees, having as their object the raising of funds, and for many years he has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association work, a director of the Jamestown branch of that association, and chairman of the religious work committee. He is one of the charter members of the local Epsilon Phi fraternity.

In March, 1913, Austin E. Anderson married Judith J., daughter of F. O. Norquist, with whom for five years previously Mr. Anderson had associated in business enterprises. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson has been born one child, Austin E., Jr., who now attends the primary public school.

THE SUPERIOR FURNITURE COMPANY, of Jamestown, N. Y., was established in 1908 by manufacturers long identified with the furniture manufacturing industry of that place. The founders of the company were, mainly, Frank O. Norquist and Austin E. Anderson. The company's stated object was the manufacture of extension tables, and that was the class of furniture manufactured at the outset. Later, the product of the plant became almost exclusively chairs, which yielded greater profit than tables.

The company had experienced almost astounding growth. During the first year, 1908, \$13,000 worth of furniture was produced at the plant; during 1918, the company shipped \$140,000 worth of chairs, and the plant has already been doubled, so that there is every indication that the plant will eventually become of appreciable importance to the city of Jamestown. At present it finds employment for thirty men. The present officials of the company are: Frank O. Norquist, president; Austin E. Anderson, vice-president and manager; Marvin Anderson, secretary and treasurer.

EDWIN HOMER EDSON, prosperous and enterprising farmer, and supervisor of Charlotte township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., comes of a family which for four generations has had residence in Chautauqua county, and for five generations if one counts that of his children.

The Edson family, originally of English ancestry, was in early settlement days one of the New England families; the Edsons of Chautauqua county, belong to a branch which settled in Genesee county, N. Y., and it was from that county that Barney Edson, great-grandfather of Edwin Homer Edson, came; and he may truthfully be claimed to have been among the pioneer settlers of what is now an important section of Chautauqua county. He came from Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., and settled in Charlotte township, in what is known as school district No. 1, and what in reality then was mainly wilderness. To some extent he cultivated his tract, but eventually transferred it to his son, Barney, and returned to Batavia, N. Y., where he died.

Barney (2) Edson, son of Barney (1) Edson, came with his father into Chautauqua county, from Batavia, N. Y., although his father eventually returned to their home in Genesee county, he remained in Charlotte township, and developed fifty acres of land there. His was an active life of exceptionally hard work, but he prospered and eventually retired, he and his wife spending their last years quietly in the home of their daughter, Mrs. Mansfield, at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, where they both died, and were buried in Charlotte Center Cemetery. Barney (2) Edson married Julia Ames, and they were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Lois, who married Nelson Mansfield, of Cherry Creek. 2. Edwin Homer, of whom further. 3. Anna, who married Cyrus Gibson. 4. Silus, deceased. 5. Sarah, who married David McClean, of Charlotte township. 6. Minnie, who died in early youth.

Edwin Homer Edson, son of Barney (2) and Julia (Ames) Edson, was born in the Edson homestead, Charlotte township, Chautauqua county, Jan 22, 1838. He was educated at the Pickett School, and from the time he left school until he was nineteen years of age he assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. When he reached the age of nineteen years, he entered the employ of Henry Lakes, in his wood mill, for whom he worked for seven years. He was a man of steady purpose and strong characteristics, and during the seven years managed to save sufficient out of his earnings to acquire a farm of 150 acres in Gerry township, on the line of Charlotte township. The property was known as the Needham Brown farm, and there he remained for six years, improving the property appreciably, and this is the farm now owned by his son, Clinton H. Later he purchased a tract of 72 acres in Charlotte township, section 17, the property being then known as the George Hadley farm. There he worked for eight years, steadily improving the farm. Then it seemed that his life was cut short, for he was only forty years of age when he died, and his youngest child, Edwin Homer (2), had not yet been born. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville, Charlotte township, and his brother, Silus, took up the manage-

ment of the farm and the care of the young family. Eventually the widow married Silus Edson, who had many of his deceased brother's good qualities, and was a kind foster-father and a skillful and successful farmer. He managed the family homestead until his death, March 20, 1897, and left the property in good condition. He was buried in Sinclairville Cemetery.

It was while Edwin Homer (1) Edson lived in Gerry township that he was married to Caroline (Carrie) McCollough, daughter of Thomas and Celestia (Hemminger) McCollough. She was born in Gerry township, and has had a long life, and is still active. She lives quietly with her son, Edwin H., at Sinclairville, to whom and to her older children she has been a loving mother, instilling into them all a good degree of her strong Christian faith. The four children of Edwin Homer (1) and Caroline (McCollough) Edson were: 1. Grant W., who is a responsible farmer in Gerry township, Chautauqua county. 2. Clinton H., who latterly has owned the farm his father purchased in Gerry township. 3. Hattie, who is the wife of Lucius Matthewson, a man well known in educational circles and residing at Bemus Point, Chautauqua county. 4. Edwin Homer, of whom further.

Edwin Homer (2) Edson, son of Edwin Homer (1) and Caroline (McCollough) Edson, was born on the farm he now owns and where he still resides, Aug. 26, 1878, four months after the decease of his father. He was educated in the district school No. 7, of Charlotte township, and at the Sinclairville High School, where he graduated in the class of 1898. After graduating from the high school, he assumed charge of the homestead, and since that time has continued to cultivate the land. He is an enterprising agriculturist, has introduced many modern methods, and has been very successful in dairying, and in cattle raising. He is particularly interested in the raising of cattle and in the improvement of the stock, and now has a fine herd of twenty-five Holstein cows, and has proved himself to be a good, practical farmer and dairyman.

Politically, Mr. Edson is a staunch Republican, and has been for many years an active worker in his district for his party. He is popular and respected, that having been indicated by his election as supervisor of Charlotte township in 1913, and his continued election to that office ever since. In 1919, he was again elected to that office by both parties, which circumstance indicates that he has performed the duties of the office to general satisfaction. He is a man of genial personality, and if he has one outstanding characteristic it is his devotion to his own home circle, which in addition to his wife and children includes his aged mother, who lives with them. In educational matters he has been prominent, having been school trustee of district No. 7 for many years. He is a member of the Grange, No. 401, of Gerry. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a member of Sylvian Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past worshipful master.

His interest in church affairs has been constant and useful, and he and his wife and mother being members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sinclairville, and substantial supporters of the same, and for many years Mr. Edson has been a trustee of that church. In his daily life he has manifested a desire that his life should



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES L. BARKER

be governed by actions consistent with an earnest Christian spirit.

On March 28, 1900, he was married to Florence Louise Link, daughter of Judge W. and Jennie (Van Slyke) Link. She was born in Sinclairville, was well educated, graduating from the Sinclairville High School, has many accomplishments, and a refined cultured inclination. Her influence is evident in her children. Edwin Homer (2) and Florence Louise (Link) Edson are the parents of three children: 1. Leslie Howard, who is now a high school student. 2. Gifford Silus, also at school. 3. Philip Clinton, who also attends the local school.

Mr. Edson is still in the prime of manhood, and may be expected to hold appreciable and active part in consequential affairs in Chautauqua county for very many years yet, but his record up to the present has been good, and he has reached a definite measure of esteem in the minds of the people of Charlotte township of Chautauqua county.

CHARLES LOVERT BARKER—An able business man, a good farmer, and a thoroughly loyal citizen. Such was the man whose name we herewith present to our readers, and such, during his long residence in Jamestown, his many friends and attached neighbors always found him. The last years of Mr. Barker's life were spent on a farm in the town of Harmony and there, also, he commended himself to the community by his upright life and friendly disposition.

Wilfred Barker, father of Charles Lovert Barker, came from Vermont to Jamestown, N. Y., with an ox-team, and in his new home engaged in the tanning of leather. Jamestown then consisted of only nine houses, and Mr. Barker built not only his tannery, but also his dwelling which is now known as the Barker home-stand, and is situated on Second street. During the remainder of his life he was engaged in the tanning business, also conducting a shoe store. He attended the Presbyterian church. Mr. Barker married Hannah Ames, and the following children were born to them: Elizabeth; Medorna; Wilfred, now conducting his father's business, married Emaline Hunt; Malissa; Mary; and Charles Lovert, mentioned below. Elizabeth, Malissa and Mary are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barker both died in Jamestown.

Charles Lovert Barker, son of Wilfred and Hannah (Ames) Barker, was born March 17, 1849, in Jamestown, N. Y., and attended the district school and the Jamestown Academy. After giving a little time to farming, he associated himself with his father and brother in the tanning business. For many years they operated the tannery, also giving some attention to real estate. In 1909 Mr. Barker retired from business and purchased a small farm of thirty-five acres near Ashville, in the town of Harmony, and there, during the remainder of his life, he devoted himself to farming, finding much enjoyment in the time spent in the open air. Always a staunch Democrat, Mr. Barker never mingled actively in politics, but was ever ready to do his part as a good citizen. His religion was the daily practice of the Golden Rule.

Mr. Barker married, May 7, 1878, Rachel N. Heaton, born in New Waterford, Columbiana county, Ohio,

daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Harmon) Heaton. Mr. Heaton died in Crawford county, Pa., when his daughter was quite young, and Mrs. Heaton married (second) ——— Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Cook both died in Jamestown, and it was there that her daughter was married. Mr. and Mrs. Barker became the parents of one son, Wilfred Charles, born Aug. 27, 1880, in Jamestown; educated in the public and high schools of his birthplace; has always made agriculture his principal occupation and is now farming in the town of Busti, near Lakewood; married Anna Willetts, and their children are: Wilfred Charles, Beatrice Mary, Elizabeth, Jane and Rachel. Mrs. Charles Lovert Barker, a cultivated woman of refined tastes and a devoted wife and mother, makes, as her husband did, the "Golden Rule" her standard of conduct. When she became a widow, Mrs. Barker sold the farm and moved to Jamestown, purchasing the house on Prendergast avenue where she still resides.

During the last years of Mr. Barker's life failing health obliged him to relinquish his agricultural pursuits, but he remained on the farm and it was there that he passed away on May 23, 1918, leaving the memory of one faithful to every duty and unfailingly loyal to his friends and family. His own home was always the place where he loved best to be, and for that reason he had no fraternal affiliations, no outside allurements equaling for him, the attractions of his own fireside. Charles Lovert Barker was a man of ability, and he was also a truly good man, respected and loved by all who were ever brought into contact with him. His record is a precious legacy to his descendants.

PETER MELVIN JOHNSON—In the early part of 1868 quite a number of Swedish families came to the United States, among them being John Peterson Johnson and his wife, Mary C. Johnson. They eventually located in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1868. With them was their son, Peter Melvin Johnson, who was born in Sweden, Jan. 26, 1861; therefore the boy was seven years old when he arrived in Jamestown and he has continued to live there ever since.

Peter Melvin Johnson attended the grammar school of Jamestown, graduating from it, and then entered the high school, but only remained there for the first two years of the course and did not graduate. Instead he obtained employment in the large department store of A. D. Sharpe & Company, becoming a salesman in their carpet department, later taking charge of their silk department. For twenty-nine years and six months Mr. Johnson remained with this firm, then deciding to make a change, he and four other men formed a partnership, the various members being Dr. C. E. Anderson, Emil Peterson, Herman Anderson, C. A. Swanson and Peter M. Johnson. They bought out the Duffy store on Main street and continued the partnership for two years, Peter Melvin Johnson and J. B. Fleischer buying up the other interests. For two years this also continued, then Peter M. Johnson bought out Mr. Fleischer's share and a new firm was formed, the P. M. Johnson Company, General Department Store, and as such has continued till the present time. The store is one of the largest in Chautauqua county, and their ready made ladies' cloak and suit department is

the best in the city, their customers coming from all the adjacent towns and villages, as well as the city of Jamestown.

Having grown up in Jamestown and being in close touch with all the business affairs, Mr. Johnson is naturally interested in the men of the city and their various clubs, societies and fraternal orders. He is a Free Mason, a Knights Templar, and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Maccabees and the Eagles; belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Swedish Hundred Society, the Lief Erickson Lodge, the Swedish Brotherhood, and the Norden Club. While thoroughly American in every way and one of the most loyal citizens of Jamestown, Mr. Johnson still loves his native land and her traditions. The English Lutheran church is another one of Mr. Johnson's interests, he being one of its founders and for a number of years its treasurer; he and his family have been for many years constant attendants at the services there.

Mr. Johnson married, in Jamestown, June 30, 1885, Albertina C. Peterson, the daughter of C. J. Peterson, a resident of that city. Mrs. Johnson died in July, 1915. Of this union one child was born, Maud L., who was married in Jamestown, in 1914, to Wallace M. Van Zandt, who is employed in Mr. Johnson's store.

The business success of Peter Melvin Johnson is the outcome of his faithful and patient adherence to detail, his interpretation of the "Golden Rule" applying as much in the commercial world as in any other phase of every day life.

GRANT JAMES COBB, a hero of the Civil War, and for almost seven decades a worthy resident in Chautauqua county, N. Y., of which county he was a native, died in the place of his birth, Gerry, in 1913. The expressions of condolence to his bereaved ones, of their esteem for the departed patriot, gave his widow and their children an adequate idea of the place their departed husband and father held in the community, and among the veterans of the Civil War. He was a patriot of noble record; his personal service to his country in the time of her greatest need was to the greatest extent; he offered his arms and heart while the struggle was still in its first year, and while the prospects were dark. And as the result of his military service during that terrible period of civil strife, he carried throughout his life wounds which, while gratifying and honorable in retrospect, caused him physical discomfort for many years.

Grant J. Cobb was born in Gerry, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1843, the son of Freeman and Rebecca (Bucklin) Cobb, and came of a family long and honorably connected with Chautauqua county. His father was a farmer, prosperous and respected in the Gerry district of Chautauqua county, and upon his father's farm the boy grew to manhood. In his early years he attended the public school of his native place, and after passing through all the grades took industriously to farming, with his father. Then came the Civil War. He was only seventeen years old at that time, but his father did not hesitate to let him follow his

desire to offer his personal services to the cause of the Union; therefore, on Sept. 12, 1861, young Cobb enlisted. He served for three years in the famous 112th Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was in all the campaigns in which that regiment participated, and valiantly stood in all the engagements and battles in which that unit engaged during the three years of his service. He was twice wounded, in the shoulder and in the foot, and eventually was given an honorable discharge from the federal service, to which he had given three good years of his life, the three during which he could be of greatest service to his country. And although unfortunate in the matter of physical condition because of that service, he was thereafter honored throughout his life, as was his due. Especially by the patriotic organizations later constituted by veterans of the Civil War was he honored; he was elected a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had prominent part in the functioning of the local post of that organization; he was also a life member of the 112th Regimental Association. At his death, on July 23, 1913, the Civil War veterans of the district gathered in full numbers for the obsequies, and demonstrated solemnly the extent of their regard for their deceased comrade.

In civilian activities and life, Mr. Cobb's record was commendable. It was industrious, steady and worth while. With the exception of his years of war campaigning, he passed his life in agricultural occupations. He was an industrious and successful farmer; owned, developed, and maintained in good yield an agricultural property of appreciable extent in Gerry. And he entered interestedly into the public affairs of his neighborhood. In political allegiance he was a Republican, and he followed the policies of that national political party faithfully, when those policies harmonized with his own convictions and opinions upon national questions. But he was a man of independent thought, and upon many occasions was a factor of consequence in the deliberations of public questions by the people of his own district. And, had he wished it, he might have been elected to many political and public offices, for he was a man highly esteemed and very popular in his own district.

His home life was estimable, and for forty-three years he had the comfort and companionship of a worthy, God-fearing and kindhearted helpmate. Grant James Cobb was married, at Fluvanna, N. Y., May 22, 1870, to Sarah Jane Mattocks, who was born May 26, 1844, a daughter of Abel Burlingame and Harriet (Starr) Mattocks, respected and well-to-do Chautauqua county people. And since his death, in 1913, Mrs. Cobb has lived a widowhood of quiet reverence for the memory of her deceased husband, in the place of his birth, and has shown a kindly interest in the well-being of the community. She is esteemed by her neighbors, and has friends in many widely separated parts of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb had four children: 1. Maud E., born June 6, 1872. 2. Fred B., born Sept. 4, 1874. 3. Floyd F., born Jan. 25, 1878. 4. Mabel T., born March 20, 1883.

Grant James Cobb lived a worthy life in all its phases, but especially will his memory be revered because of his valiant service to his country during the dark days of the Civil War, which showed men at their true

worth, and thus he worthily has his place in the historical annals of Chautauqua county, N. Y., as well as in the military records of the United States.

WALTER HALL VOSBURG, M. D., who for more than two decades has been one of the leading physicians of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of the town of Perrysburg in this State, where his birth occurred Nov. 14, 1874, a son of Norton Nathaniel and Helen (Hall) Vosburg. His father has for many years followed the occupation of farming, first at Perrysburg and later at Gowanda, to which place he and his family removed when Dr. Vosburg was but a child. He and his wife were the parents of two sons, Dr. Vosburg and Charles B. Vosburg, the latter having removed to Porto Rico, where he is also engaged in agriculture and cultivates pineapples there on a large scale. Dr. Vosburg's paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Ruth Goulding, was born in Dunkirk. Her uncle, Mr. Chadwick, was the first settler of Dunkirk, which was for years known as Chadwick's Bay.

Walter Hall Vosburg attended the public schools of Gowanda for his preliminary education, and graduated from the local high school, completing there his preparation for college. It was early his purpose to follow medicine as a career, and with that end in view he matriculated at the Cleveland Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. He was graduated from that institution with the medical degree in 1897, and shortly after passed the State Board of Medical Examiners. He then entered the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., as an interne, and remained there during the years 1897 and 1898, gaining the requisite practical experience. He then, in 1898, came to Dunkirk and opened an office here, practicing consistently up to the present time save for the period when he gave his services to his country during the late war. He soon won an enviable reputation for himself as a capable physician in the community, and was honored by his colleagues on account of his high sense of professional ethics and etiquette. He specialized to a large extent in surgery, became very well known in the community for his skill in this line of work, and was appointed a member of the staff of the Brooks Memorial Hospital and the consulting staff of the State Homœopathic Hospital. He was enjoying a large and high class practice in Dunkirk and the surrounding district when the United States entered the great World War in 1917, but he felt keenly the obligation to do what was possible for the great cause then at stake and so, although beyond the age when such action was commonly considered necessary, he offered his services to his country and enlisted in the army, Aug. 26, 1917. He received a commission as captain and went to the Medical Officers' Training School at Camp Benjamin Harrison, taking there such training as was necessary, when he was attached as acting regimental surgeon to the 367th Regiment of Infantry and remained with that body of troops at Camp Upton, N. Y., for four months. He was then assigned to the Base Hospital at Camp Upton for surgical work in April, 1918. On May 1, 1919, he was made chief of the Surgical Service, and on June 1, of the same year was given the rank of

major. He was honorably discharged from the service, Sept. 19, 1919, and has since resumed his practice in Dunkirk. Dr. Vosburg has always been active in local affairs, and has taken considerable part in politics, being a staunch member of the Republican party. He has served the community in various capacities and has been a member of the Dunkirk Board of Health and a member of the City Council from the Second Ward. In his religious belief, Dr. Vosburg is a Unitarian and attends Adams Memorial Church of that denomination here. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Dunkirk Club and Country Club of Dunkirk, Irondequoit Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Dunkirk Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Vosburg was united in marriage, Oct. 23, 1907, with Lucilla Canby, of Ontario, Canada.

FRANK AUGUST SWANSON—Although still in the early thirties, Frank August Swanson has, by his work and general reliability, risen to a definite place of responsibility and regard among the business people and residents of Jamestown, N. Y., and its vicinity. He has successfully undertaken many important contracts, some of them being for the federal government, and has given indication of sterling qualities, such as go to make up an aggressive, helpful, straightforward citizen. He is a native of Sweden, born July 1, 1887, son of Evan August and Hannah Mary Swanson, both of whom are still living. In fact, the father is still actively engaged in business, as a manufacturer.

Frank August Swanson attended the public schools of his native place until he was fourteen years of age, when he, with his parents, emigrated to this country. They settled in Jamestown, N. Y., and there the boy continued his schooling. When the time came for him to commence work, he at first took to farm work, but his inclinations were more in the nature of commercial affairs, and he forsook farming for employment in Jamestown factories. Later, for a time, he worked on the Lake Chautauqua boats. Even early in life young Swanson gave indication that he possessed a steady, stable character, and when he commenced to labor for money he applied himself steadily and thoroughly to such labor, and he profited by such labor, for he saved money steadily. In 1906, he ventured into independent business, as an interior decorator, and also for the retail merchandising of paints, oils, glass, wall paper, and such allied commodities. The contracting branch of his business was, at the outset, modest, and found employment for only one person, in addition to himself. But his handling of large and small contracts was satisfactory as well as lucrative, so that his contracting business now provides almost permanent employment for 25 men. His work is high grade, and in addition to much residential decorating, he has carried through many contracts for the federal government. His larger contracts include the decoration of the Jamestown Post Office, the Swedish Mission Church, Jamestown, the Swedish Baptist Church, Jamestown, the Dry Kiln at Ashville, N. Y., and a Stillwater, N. Y., church. Mr. Swanson devotes most of his time to the affairs

of his growing business, and does not enter into political activities, but by allegiance he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On Nov. 28, 1906, Mr. Swanson married Edler H. Hokinson, of Jamestown. They have one child, Christine A., who was born Aug. 6, 1908.

AUGUSTIN WRIGHT, deceased, during a lifetime of intense and well directed activity was one of the most forceful factors in community affairs in Charlotte township. He entered upon the active duties of life unaided by influential friends or adventitious circumstances. He was the sole architect of his own fortune, molding his own character and shaping his own destiny. He came to be an agricultural man of commanding ability, yet his labors were not restricted to the advancement of his own personal interests. He championed the highest interests of the municipality and of the people-at-large, with such success that his name came to be held in honor while he lived, and his death was regarded with sorrow that was at once general and sincere.

Mr. Wright was born in Chautauqua county, at Villenova, in 1847, a son of Augustin and Annie (McGuire) Wright, pioneer settlers of Villenova. He received his early education in the district schools of Villenova, and was there reared to manhood. After finishing school studies, he took over the management of a 160 acre tract of land and it was not long before it was one of the best farms in the township. However, later he sold his farm and removed to Pomfret, where he engaged in farming for sometime and then went into the lumbering business. He continued in this business for seven years, then sold his large farm and accepted the position as manager of the D. C. Moon farm, a tract of 150 acres of land, which position he held for five years, then bought the farm. Here he engaged in the stock raising and agricultural business, and was one of the prominent and influential agriculturalists of the township.

In politics Mr. Wright was a staunch Republican, though in local affairs he voted for the men and measurers who had for their object the best interests of the people. Mr. Wright and his family were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and all were prominent in the social as well as the business affairs of this church.

In Villenova, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary (Hopkins) Corwell, who was born at Livonia, N. Y., a daughter of James and Mary (Maloney) Hopkins. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright was born one child, Jane, who married Charles Bronson, and they were the parents of three children: i. Wright Bronson, who resides in Sinclairville, a veterinary surgeon; he married Flossie Ried. ii. Reginold Bronson, who is a merchant in Cassadaga, and married Esther Linburg, who is a minister of the United Brethren Church; they are the parents of one child, Augusta. iii. Oliver Bronson, who manages the homestead farm; he is not married. By her first marriage Mrs. Wright had two children: William, who died at the age of fifty years; and Alice, also deceased.

In closing this review will say that Mr. Wright had taken a deep and sincere interest in all that had been accomplished in his community, and had coöperated in many measures for the general good. He was never remiss in any duty of citizenship, but faithfully performed every task allotted him to the best of his ability. He earnestly desired the best interests of the county, and labored for the welfare of Western New York with singleness of purpose. His business affairs, conducted and characterized by honesty and straightforward dealing, brought to him prosperity that enabled him in his later years to enjoy all the comforts of life. He died on his farm, in August, 1913, at the age of sixty-six years, and thus passed away one of the prominent agricultural men of Charlotte township. He demonstrated by his labors the resources of this part of the State, and he left behind him an honored and irreproachable name.

WILLIAM HENRY BROPHY—Well known among the representative citizens of Dunkirk, N. Y., is William Henry Brophy, who carries on a well equipped undertaking establishment at No. 48 East Fourth street. Since his coming to the city he has associated himself earnestly and actively with church work as well as with everything that makes for civic betterment in the community which he has chosen for his home and his business.

William Henry Brophy was born in Shortsville, Ontario county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1872, the son of John Brophy, an employee of the New York Central railroad, and of Mathilda (Healy) Brophy, his wife. William H. Brophy attended the schools of Canandaigua, N. Y., and received his education mostly at Phelps High School, Phelps, N. Y., where his family had moved when he was very young. After several years spent in the Union High School at Phelps, he received a certificate. He first was employed by the New York Central railroad, under his father, as a member of the paint crew, subsequently accepting a position with the Pierce Hardware Company at Phelps, N. Y., where he remained until he decided to establish himself in the undertaking business. After receiving thorough instruction in this particular line of business, he formed a partnership with his brother, James T. Brophy, in 1898, and together they carried on a furniture and undertaking business until 1907, when his brother retired from the firm. William H. Brophy then disposed of the furniture business, desiring to devote himself wholly to the other branch of the business, and in consequence has modern and complete equipment for his chosen work.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Brophy takes a lively interest in that phase of politics which makes for the highest good of the city. He served on the Civil Service Board for four years, and was police commissioner from 1914 until 1916. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and no good work done in the name of philanthropy or of religion appeals to him in vain. Mr. Brophy is also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Maccabees. William Henry Brophy has attained success and this by his own unaided efforts.



THE WRIGHT HOME AT MOONS, N. Y.



James Hopkins



Augustin Wright

He is alert, firm, dignified and keenly observant, but at the same time indicative of the genial nature and gentle and courteous disposition which has drawn around him a host of steadfast friends.

Mr. Brophy married, June 5, 1901, Agnes Hanley, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of five children: 1. John Joseph, attending St. Bonaventure College, Allegany, N. Y. 2. Catherine, a student at The Immaculate Academy in Newport, Ky. 3. William Hanley, a student at St. Mary's High School, Dunkirk. 4. Eleanor, at the same seminary as her sister Catherine. 5. Margaret, attends St. Mary's High School, Dunkirk.

GUSTAF A. LUND, president of the Alliance Furniture Company, one of the solidly established manufacturing industries of Jamestown, N. Y., and president of the First Swedish Mission Church of that city, is typical of the best of the naturalized citizens of America. Born in Sweden, came to America alone, at an age when most American boys are still in school, and have no thoughts more serious than those of school, and he worked his way steadily upward until he reached success, and in attaining it, incidentally found the means of livelihood for many families. The Alliance Furniture Company, of which he is the head, finds employment for approximately fifty people. Mr. Lund was one of the founders of that business, which he and his co-directors have developed by adherence to sound business methods and integrity of manufacture. Mr. Lund, who devotes his time mainly to production and grade of workmanship, has not hesitated to soil his hands, and don overalls, when there has been such need, and a good deal of the excellence of the manufactured product of the Alliance plant is due to his efficient and expert supervision of production.

Gustaf A. Lund was born in Sweden, Aug. 19, 1875, the son of C. F. and Christine (Swenson) Lund. When seventeen years old, he crossed the seas alone. Gustaf A. Lund received some education in the night school of Jamestown. Before long, however, he went into wood working factories of the place, and learned the cabinet making trade in all its phases. In the various furniture factories of the locality he eventually gained a comprehensive understanding of American methods, and an expert knowledge of mechanical wood-working devices. All through his life, he has proved himself to be fundamentally strong, of high moral character, steady and reliable. When he, with other Jamestown residents of his own nationality and characteristics, associated together to establish the Alliance Furniture Company, in 1905, he was able to bring to it experience, capital, and the assurance that a high grade article would be manufactured.

Mr. Lund, who is strongly prohibitionist in practice as well as in political affiliation, has devoted himself steadily to his business, and to his church, the success of both being the factor of prime import to him. He is president of the Alliance Furniture Company, and president also of his church, the First Swedish Mission. Sufficient has been written to indicate the stability of character of Mr. Lund, who by his effort since he came to Jamestown has appreciably aided in its development. He is the type that wins success, for his

thoroughness of execution is bound to bring thoroughness of return. Mr. Lund has two brothers and two sisters in America and two brothers still in Sweden.

On June 20, 1901, at Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. Lund married Augusta Traff, and they have one son, Carl Courtney, who was born Jan. 6, 1915.

CHAUNCEY G. WARREN, secretary of the life insurance organization, the Empire State Degree of Honor, and known throughout the community for his public spirit and interest in the welfare of Stockton, N. Y., is a member of a very old Connecticut family.

Chauncey Warren, grandfather of Chauncey G. Warren, was born in East Ashford, Conn., April 22, 1802. He married Sally Knowlton of East Ashford, Conn., and they became the parents of three children: Ames K., secretary and one of the organizers of the Chautauqua Institute; Jabez, father of Chauncey G.; Lucian C., married Mary A. Crissey, a member of one of the oldest families of Stockton.

Chauncey G. Warren was born in Stockton, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1858, the son of Jabez and Myra A. (Grant) Warren, both deceased. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Mayville, and then opened a general store on his own account in his native place, which he sold out after ten years in order to accept a position with the Bell Telephone Company, which he held for thirteen years. While thus engaged he was obliged to cover territory throughout the states of New York and Pennsylvania. Poor health necessitated his severing connections with this company, and he then became identified with the Empire State Degree of Honor, being elected to the office of secretary in 1917. This organization was founded by H. W. Seymour and Mortimer Ely, both deceased; the officers are: President, Amos E. Hall, vice-president, B. O. Taylor; secretary, C. G. Warren; assistant secretary, M. T. Wakeman; and treasurer, C. E. Olsen. Intensely progressive, Mr. Warren aids to the utmost all movements and measures which in his judgment tend to further Stockton's welfare and promote the cause of good government. His political affiliations are with the Democrats and his influence is often felt in political circles. From 1895 to 1899 he served as postmaster of Stockton, having been appointed to the office by President Cleveland.

Mr. Warren married, Oct. 20, 1880, Adele Ely, daughter of Lorenzo and Albina (Cooper) Ely. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have no children.

CHARLES F. SHUMAKER, one of the substantial business men of Silver Creek, N. Y., has spent almost his entire life in this community and is well known for his public spirit and interest in the welfare of the place.

Charles F. Shumaker was born in Germany, in August, 1855, the son of Charles and Reica (Kruger) Shumaker, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was but eight years of age. Upon landing in New York the family chose Silver Creek for their place of residence and it was here that the boy received his education, attending the local schools. After graduating from the Silver Creek High School,

he learned the trade of carriage maker and then established himself in this particular line, making carriages for a Cincinnati concern. Later he became agent for a flour machine and manufactured the machines under the name of the Shumaker Manufacturing Company, but he did not remain in this business long as he soon started a canning company under the name of the Silver Creek Preserve Company, which later consolidated with two other plants under the name of the Fredonia Preserve Company, with the following officers: President, J. T. Shumaker; vice-president, Charles F. Shumaker; and A. F. French, treasurer. Mr. Shumaker is also director of the First National Bank of Silver Creek.

Intensely public-spirited, he always has at heart the best interests of those with whom he is associated and the welfare of his community and his State. He has always been identified with the Republican party, ever manifesting much interest in politics. At the present time of writing he holds the office of county committeeman. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain. He affiliates with the Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of the Citizens' Club and the Motor Boat Club of Silver Creek.

On Nov. 10, 1886, Mr. Shumaker was united in marriage with Adell Welch, and they are the parents of one child, Marguerite.

Charles F. Shumaker, in the summer of 1920, rounded out his sixty-fifth year of age, thus rounding out over half a century of continuous and fruitful activity in Silver Creek, and his record requires no comment, for as a public-spirited citizen and a fair-minded business man it speaks for itself with a distinctness not to be misunderstood.

CHARLES PETER LAWSON, successful farmer and merchant of Brocton, N. Y., was born on a small farm in the neighborhood of that place, in Portland township, Chautauqua county, March 17, 1857. He is a son of John and Joanna Lawson, both natives of Sweden, from which country they came to the United States early in life, the former as early as 1835. They were married in Portland township, where the elder Mr. Lawson followed the occupation of farming for many years.

Charles Peter Lawson received his education in the public schools of his native township, attending successively schools No. 9 and 11. The circumstances were such that the lad was obliged to seek some remunerative employment at an early age, but, being of an extremely ambitious nature, he continued to study by himself, using all his spare time for reading instructive books of many kinds. He assisted his father in the work on the latter's farm until he had reached the age of twenty-one years, and then, having reached his majority, he apprenticed himself to a local carpenter and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He continued in this line for some eight years, at first as an apprentice and later as a journeyman, and then removed to the village of Brocton, where he has for the past thirty-one years continued to make his home. Upon coming to this place Mr. Lawson engaged in business

on his own account and opened an establishment where he sold coal, wood, cement, building supplies, feed, etc. He has continued in this line ever since, and in the meantime has built up a very large and successful business, which is now one of the most important of its kind in the entire community. In addition to this highly remunerative enterprise, Mr. Lawson has invested in local real estate to a large extent and has accumulated about 250 acres of excellent farm land, including 150 acres of valuable vineyards. He also owns a number of tenement houses in Brocton village, where his own handsome home is situated. His private place is a very beautiful estate with fine grounds, barns and out-buildings, in addition to the residence. He is very justly regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of Brocton, and has done much for the development of its material interests. He is a large employer of labor hereabouts, and in his various enterprises, mercantile and agricultural, keeps about sixty men at work during the busy season.

Mr. Lawson has always participated in the general life of the community with energy and intelligence, and is a prominent figure in the local public life. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in promoting the educational system of Brocton, having held for many years the office of trustee for both Public School No. 11 and the Brocton High School. He is a Methodist in religious belief, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Brocton, of which he is a trustee and a most liberal supporter of the work of the congregation. He is a member and past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member and the master of the local Grange, and a member of the Farm Bureau. Mr. Lawson is a selfmade man in the best sense of the term, and a fine example of the public-spirited and energetic citizen.

Charles Peter Lawson married (first) Augusta M. Johnson, a daughter of Carl Johnson. Two children were born of this union; Julia, who resides with her father; and LaVerne, deceased. Mr. Lawson married (second) March 2, 1893, Augusta M. Nelson, of Mayville, N. Y., a daughter of August Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Carl Clifford, educated in the Brocton High School, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College; now his father's assistant in the latter's business; married Edna Haviian, by whom he has had two children, Francis and Robert. 2. Pearl, who died at the age of five years. 3. John Edward, educated at the Brocton High School, Ohio State Military Academy, and Allegheny College, Meadville. 4. Archie, educated at the Brocton High School, now a student at Cornell University. 5. Ruth, who resides with her parents, and is now attending the Brocton High School. 6. Marion, now a student at the Brocton High School.

JAMES H. KELLOGG, M. D.—Fifteen years of active practice in Chautauqua county have made the work and personality of Dr. Kellogg so thoroughly familiar to a majority of the citizens as to render any introductory phrases wholly superfluous. During his long residence at Bemus Point, Dr. Kellogg has become fully identified not only with the medical but



C. P. LAWSON AND SONS
BROCKTON, N. Y.

also with the political and social interests of the county, and is extremely well known in fraternal circles.

Silas Kellogg, father of James H. Kellogg, is now practising law at Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y. He married Lessie Davis, and they are the parents of nine children, including George, a civil engineer, now employed in Albany, James H., mentioned below, and daughters who are engaged in teaching.

James H. Kellogg, son of Silas and Lessie (Davis) Kellogg, was born Aug. 8, 1876, at Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y., and received his earliest education in public schools of his birthplace, afterwards passing to the Hornellsville High School, and then entering the University of Buffalo for the purpose of studying medicine and surgery, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter he served as interne in the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo. The year of his graduation he passed an examination by the State Board. In 1903, Dr. Kellogg left Buffalo and went to a mining camp in South Dakota for the purpose of relieving a professional friend, the camp belonging to the South Dakota Mining Company. In 1904, in association with the late Dr. Scofield, he opened an office at Bemus Point, N. Y., and after Dr. Scofield's death succeeded to his practice. Since 1909, Dr. Kellogg has been attending physician at the Chautauqua County Hospital, conducted under the auspices of the county. He also holds the position of health officer of the town, having been elected in 1909. It is to be hoped that Dr. Kellogg will long remain a resident of his town and county, where he has won such merited distinction as a physician and prominence as a citizen, and where, in all probability further honors await him.

The political allegiance of Dr. Kellogg is given to upholding the principles advocated by the Republican party. He has served as county committeeman from this district for about fifteen years. He belongs to the Chautauqua County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1917, and is also enrolled in the New York State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the I. C. O. Society of the University of Buffalo, now a fraternity. His religious membership is the Universalist church. He affiliates with Sentinel Lodge, No. 151, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Chapter, Commandery and Consistory.

Dr. Kellogg married, Sept. 6, 1906, Blanche, daughter of Charles H. and Adelaide Martin.

THOMAS E. HILTON—When a man has made a reputation in different spheres of action it is difficult for the biographer to introduce him in a single sentence, and of the late Thomas E. Hilton, of Charlotte township, who was distinctively a man of this class, it must be said that he stood in the foremost rank of the agriculturists of Chautauqua county, being also a public-spirited citizen, serving for years as assessor of his township. Mr. Hilton was also a business man, representing for a long period in his township the well known firm of Wheeler & Company, of Rutland, Vt.

William Hilton, father of Thomas E. Hilton, was born June 12, 1812, at Bertrand, England, and was a

son of James Hilton, whose other sons were: Thomas, who remained in England; and James and John, who came to the United States and resided in New York City. William Hilton emigrated as a young man, settling in the town of Charlotte, where he became the owner of a tract of woodland comprising 100 acres. This land he cleared and improved and continued to cultivate it until 1863 when he moved to what is known as the Chandler-Johnson farm, an estate of 170 acres in the same township. This he also improved, moving subsequently to the farm now owned by his grandsons. There he passed the remainder of his life, engaging in general farming and making extensive improvements on the estate. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The father and mother whom he had left in his English home were always much in Mr. Hilton's thoughts, and after the death of his mother he received the following letter from his aged father:

Bertrand, England, January 13, 1858.

My Dear Son:

I now sit down with a heavy heart and tearful eyes to write a few lines to let you know that we are all in good health as far as it concerns the body. But my cup of sorrow is full, but through the help of God I hope to meet your dear mother again before long, to part no more. Her death was a great release to her. She lay two days and two nights and could not speak. She suffered hard the first three or four days, but she was easier at the last of her sickness. She died easy and as long as she could talk had a bright hope for the future. It all but broke my heart to be at her side and she could not speak. I had to go away a little while and when I came back she would put her arms around me. You may judge my feelings, for I cannot describe them.

My dear children, pray for me and pray that we may all meet in heaven. Life is uncertain. We may never meet again, but if we ever meet again in heaven that will repay us all.

Our loss is your mother's gain I know. Therefore I am reconciled to my loss although it seems I have lost my all in this world.

My heart is so full I scarce know what I am writing.

Your affectionate father,

JAMES HILTON.

William Hilton married, Sept. 12, 1853, in Charlotte township, Fidelia Straight, born Sept. 8, 1821, daughter of Hiram Straight, and their children were: Clarence W., born Aug. 22, 1855, killed by an accident March 12, 1873; Thomas E., mentioned below; and Nellie F., born Sept. 29, 1863, married Milton E. Stevens. William Hilton died Oct. 13, 1887, at his home in Charlotte township, and his wife also passed away on the farm. Truly excellent they were, beloved by many and respected by the entire community.

Thomas E. Hilton, son of William and Fidelia (Straight) Hilton, was born Aug. 20, 1860, in Charlotte township, and received his education in the local district schools. He was reared upon the farm and during his father's lifetime was always associated with him in its management. For many years he was its owner, devoting it to dairy farming and making extensive improvements. In 1900 he purchased the Knott farm, which was situated near the homestead, and this also he operated, engaging in stock-raising. For thirty years Mr. Hilton was the representative in Charlotte township of the firm of Wheeler & Company, manufacturers of fertilizers, of Rutland Vt., and each year handled over 100 tons, which he sold in the county.

In politics, Mr. Hilton was a Republican and took an active part in community affairs, serving for fifteen

years in the office of assessor. He was a member of the Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669. Enterprising, progressive and personally popular, he was regarded as one of the representative men of the township.

Mr. Hilton married, Jan. 20, 1884, Elizabeth O. Howe, born at Forestville, Hanover township, Chautauqua county, daughter of Heber G. and Maria (Rockwell) Howe, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Glen E., born May 2, 1886, died Oct. 5, 1892. 2. Clarence Lee, born Jan. 3, 1888, and is now a farmer in the town of Arkwright; married Lela Simmons. 3. Thomas Earl, born Feb. 18, 1889, now lives in Sinclairville; married Bertha Turney, and they have one child, Richard Earl. 4. Frederick E., born Dec. 17, 1893, now a farmer on the homestead. 5. John H., born Oct. 13, 1903, also living on the homestead. These two younger sons now assist their mother in the management of the farm. Mrs. Hilton has always been a devoted wife and mother and with her husband the domestic affections were ever predominant.

On April 3, 1919, Mr. Hilton closed his long, useful and well-spent life, passing away on the home farm which he had done so much to make what it was. He was deeply mourned by the many who had learned to appreciate his sterling traits of character and his rare value as a citizen. He was an all-around man, a man who always counted, and in his community and in the circle of his personal friends he has left vacant a place destined never to be wholly filled.

HAROLD CURTIS WHITE—Prominent in city affairs, and a much respected citizen of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is Harold Curtis White, the popular and efficient city auditor, whose conduct of his responsible post has won him the respect and admiration of the entire community. Mr. White is a native of Harmony, N. Y., born July 23, 1890, a son of George W. and Kate E. (Badgley) White, old and highly respected residents of that place. Both of Mr. White's parents are living at the present time, his father being successfully engaged in business as a grocer at Lakewood, in this county.

Mr. White began his education at the Lakewood public schools, to which place his parents removed when he was a small child, and later attended the Jamestown High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909 and where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where for three years, in 1910, 1911 and 1912, he took a special course in accountancy, after which he returned to Jamestown and accepted a position of office manager for Charles Lindheck, who operated a large lumber and planing mill business. Mr. White gave such eminently expert service to his employer that he attracted the attention of the city authorities, and on March 4, 1918, was appointed auditor of the city of Jamestown, the post which he fills so efficiently at the present time. Mr. White is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown, and of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Mt. Tabor Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of this city. He enjoys the well earned reputation of being a most

energetic and capable young man, and it is safe to prophecy a brilliant future for him both in the matter of personal achievements and valuable public service.

Harold Curtis White was united in marriage, May 20, 1911, while yet attending college, with Maie Ennis, of Philadelphia, a daughter of James H. and Sarah Ennis, old and highly respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. White three children have been born, as follows: Harold Curtis, Jr., Gordon Ennis, and Elinor Elizabeth.

HAROLD W. BATES, a rising young business man of Jamestown, N. Y., secretary of the Warren Ross Lumber Company, of Falconer, N. Y., has been a resident of Jamestown for more than thirty years.

He was born in Stockton, N. Y., March 9, 1884, the son of Walter H. and Adele (Jones) Bates. His parents, however, removed to Jamestown four years after his birth, and in the graded and high schools of that town Harold W. obtained all of his academic education. Thereafter for eight years he was in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, serving in the local freight office of that company. Subsequently, for six years, he assisted his father in the operation of the latter's cheese factory at Centralia, N. Y., the son undertaking the clerical work of the establishment. In February, 1913, Harold W. Bates entered the employ of the Warren Ross Lumber Company, and proved his value as an executive. In 1917, he was made secretary of the company, which position he has since held. He is a man of conscientious steadiness, efficient and enterprising, as well as a methodical worker, and he is very well regarded in Jamestown. Politically, he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and although he does not take much part in National politics, he is keenly interested in local matters, and is an active member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce. He is a Mason, of third degree, and belongs to the Alpha Zeta fraternity. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown.

In June, 1903, Mr. Bates was married, at Jamestown, to Georgia Smith, daughter of William W. Smith, an Erie Railroad agent for forty years.

CARL L. LIEDBLAD—A member of the Swedish colony in Jamestown is Carl L. Liedblad; though he is not a Swede by birth, he is, by descent and association, interested in the ways and traditions of Sweden, and he inherits the ability and perseverance of that race. In common with others who claim the land of the midnight sun as the home of their ancestors, Carl L. Liedblad is full of energy, ambition and determination of character that spells success.

Born in Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1867, he was the son of Frederick and Marie Liedblad, both of whom are now deceased. He entered the grammar school of Jamestown, but his education was very limited, as he started to work at the age of ten years in the Broadhead mills. Some part of the time he attended school sessions, gaining what education he could in this intermittent way while working. After a time young Liedblad sought employment in the Breed Furniture



© L. Liedblad

Company, spending four years in learning the trade of finisher on furniture; then for a short time he was in the employ of Beaman, Breed & Phillips in their finishing department, but soon returned to the Breed Furniture Company. He had just at that time an opportunity to become foreman of the finishing room of Blanchard & Miller, so he left the Breed Furniture Company and for a time remained with Blanchard & Miller. Then he changed his location again to take charge of the finishing room of C. J. Norquist, and eventually returned to the Breed Furniture Company with a contract to oversee their finishing department. He remained with them for a long time, and then became the general superintendent of the Maddox, Bailey Company, remaining in that capacity for eighteen years. While there he assisted in organizing the C. W. Herrick Manufacturing Company, finally becoming the superintendent of the works, a position he held for one year, when he sold out his interest in it, having organized and incorporated the Acme Furniture Company. The president and general manager is Carl L. Liedblad, the vice-president and treasurer is J. Ernest Johnson, while the secretary is Carl S. Liedblad, the son of the president. The company was incorporated, April 1, 1916, as manufacturers of library tables, taborettes, pedestals, etc., and it has proved itself to be a well managed, successful concern; their floor space covers 1,300 square feet, and the machinery installed is the most modern of its kind. Thirty men are constantly employed. While a small factory, it is well equipped in every detail, being regarded as a busy, up-to-date concern.

In Jamestown, June 7, 1888, Carl L. Liedblad married Augusta O. Carlson, of Jamestown. Of this marriage three children were born: 1. Ruby, now Mrs. Bloomburg. 2. Pearl F. 3. Carl S., born in Jamestown, Nov. 13, 1895. This son has been given every opportunity to gain a good business education, having graduated from both grammar and high schools of Jamestown, later taking a special course in efficiency and character reading. He also learned the trade of furniture finisher in the factory of C. W. Herrick & Company, which his father had helped to organize. He also was with the Marvel Furniture Company before going into the Acme Furniture Company with his father. This young man is a very active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown, and in the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. Carl S. Liedblad belonged at one time to the Prohibition party, but is now an Independent in politics. His father is a Republican in his political adherence, and in 1888 and 1889 was inspector of polls. Carl L. Liedblad is a member of the Norden Club, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He, too, is a worker in the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, all his family attending it.

While not an aggressive man, Mr. Liedblad believes in doing his bit in helping any movement for the advancement of Jamestown; he is a good citizen, a good employer, and a good husband and father. The Acme Furniture Company is regarded as a reliable concern, their products being carried by retailers all over the country.

DR. CHARLES ELLERY ALLEN, the prominent dentist of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has been engaged in practice on a large scale for a number of years, is a native of Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., his birth having occurred at that place Jan. 31, 1877. He is a son of Ellery G. and Mary Jane (Briggs) Allen, old and highly respected residents of Ontario county, where the childhood and early youth of Dr. Allen were spent.

As a lad he attended the public schools of his native place and the Macedon Academy, being prepared for college in the latter institution. He then entered the Dental School connected with the University of Buffalo, and was graduated from there with the class of 1901, taking the degree of D. D. S. He then passed the examinations of the State Board of Examiners in the same year and came directly to Brocton, where he opened an office and has been practicing ever since with a high degree of success. He is now regarded as one of the most capable dentists in this entire region, and enjoys a wide reputation on account of the high standards of professional ethics which he has always maintained. Dr. Allen is a member of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 851, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is pastmaster; the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; and the Xi Psi Phi college fraternity. In his religious belief Dr. Allen is a Methodist, and attends the church of that denomination.

Dr. Allen was united in marriage, June 27, 1906, with Dorothy L. Engert, of Lincoln, N. Y., a daughter of Henry and Lena (Busch) Engert. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Arthur E., Lucile M., and Dorothy M.

GLENN C. DARLING, enterprising and successful farmer at Conewango Valley, N. Y., and a representative of the alert, intelligent and business-like younger generation of agriculturists, is a native of the county, and for forty years has lived in the section in which he was born.

He was born at Conewango, Oct. 8, 1878, the son of Charles B. and Mattie (Snow) Darling. His father was a farmer in Conewango for the greater part of his life, and there the boy was reared, attending the public schools of the place, and thereafter turning assiduously and intelligently to farming, first upon his father's farm. He now owns a good property, and has done much during the last decade to improve it. He has followed the developments of scientific farming with close interest, and has adopted many modern methods, having proved them to be practically good as well as theoretically good. Especially during the recent war did Mr. Darling apply himself assiduously to farming operations; then he had a two-fold purpose, chief of them perhaps being the desire to coöperate with the government in the endeavor to bring increasing yields of food stuffs from American agricultural lands, so that the starving and impoverished peoples of Europe might be sustained until the victory was won, and they could again bring their lands into good bearing. The American farmer, of loyal, patriotic heart, such as Glenn C. Darling, had an appreciable part

in the final victory. That part, in the separate individualistic phase, did not appear to have a consequential bearing upon the national and international cause, but when seen in the aggregate the part of the American farmer in the Great War was certainly a consequential one. And not only in personal labor did Mr. Darling cooperate, but he subscribed liberally to most of the war issues, and his house was always open to the furloughed or returning soldier. Mr. Darling attends the Methodist church and bears his part in the maintenance of the local church.

Mr. Darling was married on March 22, 1910, to Arlouine I. McKee, daughter of William S. and May A. (Bush) McKee. She was born in Randolph, Jan. 29, 1889, and has borne to her husband one child, Glenn C., Jr., born Oct. 5, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Darling have a comfortable home, are good neighbors, and are esteemed in the community. Mr. Darling, by his energetic methods, his commendable industry, and his skillful farming, has succeeded well and is popular among the people of the district.

ELMER WILLIAM CARLSON—One of the leading jewelers in Jamestown, Elmer William Carlson, is a native of the United States, though of Swedish parentage. Though in business for himself for less than two years, he has met with more than ordinary amount of good fortune and the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

Born in Jamestown, Aug. 23, 1874, Elmer William Carlson enjoyed the advantage arising from a good public school education, being a graduate of the grammar and high schools of his native city. With this as the groundwork for a business education, the young man went to Peoria, Ill., entering Bradley's Horological Institute and taking a course in engraving. After graduating in this branch of instruction, he returned to Jamestown, entering the jewelry store of L. L. Mason and served for four years as an apprentice in that business. Following this he was employed by several different jewelers, and then went to Scranton, Pa., where he remained for two years, having been engaged during that time in the same line of work. Then coming back to Jamestown for the second time he obtained employment in 1910 with S. E. Anderson, a jeweler, continuing there as a salesman for nearly eight years; then he bought out the business, February, 1918, and reopened the store under the name of E. W. Carlson, jeweler. Mr. Carlson is a Republican in politics, though not an active participant in any way. He is interested in various social and beneficial associations, among them being the Order of Eagles, the Protective Home Circle and Insurance Society, of which he is the local accountant. He is also a member of the Norden Club.

In 1899 Mr. Carlson married Jane Hilda Gustavson, in Jamestown, N. Y. They have three children: Doris May, Irene Jeannette, Lois Elmer.

M. WATSON RIPLEY—The late M. Watson Ripley, who was numbered among the progressive and successful agriculturists of Chautauqua county, was a representative of a family, the members of which were

noted for uprightness of character and all the attributes that make for worthy manhood and womanhood. He was born at West Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 19, 1851, son of Refine H. and Celestia (Manley) Ripley, the former named a native of Massachusetts, removing during his boyhood, with his parents, to Chautauqua county, N. Y., they locating in the vicinity of Ellery, where Refine H. Ripley followed the occupation of farming throughout the active years of his life.

M. Watson Ripley attended the schools of his district, and when arriving at a suitable age followed in the footsteps of his father, devoting his attention to the cultivation of the soil, thereby acquiring a comfortable livelihood. In 1873, his father, Refine H. Ripley, purchased a farm located at Bemus Point, the property consisting of 85 acres, which was later transferred to M. Watson Ripley, who erected a commodious frame house, in 1911, at the present time (1920) occupied by their daughter, Mrs. Howard E. Thompson. Here Mr. Ripley spent the remainder of his days, improving and beautifying the grounds, esteemed and honored by all with whom he was brought in contact. Mr. Ripley was a member of the Order of the Maccabees, and he and his wife were active and consistent members of the Methodist church at Bemus Point.

Mr. Ripley married Jennie Southwell, a native of St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. She was a daughter of Richard and Catherine Southwell. They were the parents of one child, Nellie, born May 27, 1888, who became the wife of Howard E. Thompson, of whom further. The death of Mr. Ripley occurred at Bemus Point, April 12, 1915, aged sixty-four years, he having survived his wife two years, her death occurring on April 24, 1913.

Howard E. Thompson was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 31, 1887, son of Quincy and Alice (Vincent) Thompson, old and highly respected residents of that section of the State, where the former for many years followed agricultural pursuits. Howard E. Thompson attended the local schools, later supplementing this study by attendance at the Jamestown Business College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912. His first employment was as book-keeper and stenographer for the Erie railroad, in which capacity he served until March, 1913, when he became connected with the Rural Free Delivery, continuing in that service until his death, which occurred Feb. 23, 1918, at the early age of thirty-one years, thus terminating a career which was full of promise. By his marriage to Nellie Ripley, aforementioned, one child was born, Howard Ripley Thompson, May 19, 1916, at Bemus Point. Since the death of Mr. Thompson, his widow makes her home on the farm formerly owned by her parents, the house being delightfully situated on the shore of the lake.

OSCAR E. ANDERSON, one of the founders, and the present president of the Monarch Furniture Company and vice-president of the Marvel Furniture Company, two promising and rapidly expanding industrial interests of Jamestown, N. Y., is becoming well placed among the able and enterprising manufacturers, of



Oscar Linderson



the younger generation, of that place. He is not yet forty years of age, and directs some manufacturing concerns that might easily become of appreciable importance to the city.

Oscar E. Anderson was born in Sweden, Oct. 16, 1880, and is the son of Andrew and Lise Anderson, who have been respected residents of Jamestown for many years, Andrew Anderson having prospered, so that he is now able to take his remaining years easily, in comfortable retirement. Oscar E. Anderson passed his school days in Sweden, but he was only twelve years old when he had to close his schooling, and take to the more serious and arduous affairs of life. His father was a farmer, and from the time he left school until he was fifteen years old he assisted his father in the tilling of the land, and in other farming labors. Then, however, he felt the call to the greater opportunities of this continent, to which some of his relatives had preceded him. He reached Jamestown, N. Y., in 1895, and readily found employment in the furniture factories of the city, his first employers being the Empire Furniture Company. Later he worked for the Marvel Furniture Company, of Jamestown, and all the while was perfecting himself in knowledge of the English language, and generally adding to his former scanty knowledge of fundamental subjects. He industriously applied himself to his labors in the factory during the day, and at night assiduously followed the educational courses of the Jamestown Young Men's Christian Association. Within a comparatively short time, he was sufficiently Americanized to give his employers confidence that he could successfully represent them as a traveling salesman. That he was a successful salesman is quite evident in the fact that for eight years he represented the Marvel Furniture Company in that capacity. He travelled extensively, and remained at such occupations, for the Marvel Furniture Company, and other Jamestown manufacturers, until 1913, when he, with Marcus J. Norquist, founded the Monarch Furniture Company, to enter into the manufacture of dining room furniture. Mr. Anderson's connection with the development of the affairs of the Marvel Furniture Company has been long, appreciable, and appreciated. That is indicated by the fact that he is still a leading official of that company, being its vice-president. He is a member of the Norden Club of Jamestown, and has other local affiliations which show him to be a man interested in his fellows, and in the well being and advancement of the city in which he labors in productive enterprises, now substantially based.

Oscar E. Anderson was married in Jamestown, in November, 1908, to Antonia Selstrom, a daughter of Anton Selstrom, a successful manufacturer, of Swedish origin, for many years prominent in industrial circles in Jamestown. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children: Elizabeth Caroline, who attends school; Oscar E., Jr., Marie Carrol.

THE MONARCH FURNITURE COMPANY, of Jamestown, N. Y., was founded in October, 1914, by two well known local men, Oscar E. Anderson and Marcus J. Norquist, their purpose in establishing the company being to enter extensively into the manufac-

ture of dining room furniture. Both men had had considerable experience in wood working, and American methods of manufacture, and were of good standing in the city. They established their plant in a building on East Second street, formerly occupied by Munson & Johnson, and at the outset employed about twenty-five people. In less than three years the business had so substantially developed that, for better methods of handling, the partners sought corporate powers from the State. And soon thereafter the plant was transferred to the Monarch Furniture Company, Incorporated, of which Oscar E. Anderson became president, with Frank O. Anderson as vice-president, Milton Scharf as secretary, and Alfred A. Anderson as treasurer. Since the founding of the business, the volume of the company's trading has doubled, which is a satisfactory state of affairs, and the future looks so promising that the company is planning to build a four-story addition to the plant. The company is represented on the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown.

JOHN LINCOLN NORTHROP, successful agriculturist, native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., but only recently returned to the county from Kansas, where for twenty-eight years he owned and operated a farm of 140 acres, now owns the well known Wilson farm, with its resort beach on Lake Erie, which is within easy distance of the place of his birth. He has been an energetic farmer since early manhood, and now, having prospered well, has returned to the scenes of his boyhood, and finds many old friends still in the neighborhood.

He was born on a farm in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 17, 1860, the son of Joseph and Abigail (Banker) Northrop. His father was a farmer, well known to the older residents of the town and township, and quite early in life the boy, John L., learned to do many of the minor tasks upon his father's farm. He was educated in the district school, and later attended the Westfield High School, but between times he did quite a lot of farm work for his father and, when he left school altogether, he gave his entire time to his father. He remained at home, taking over most of the burdensome tasks of the farm from his father, until he was thirty-three years old, when he married and went to the State of Kansas, where he bought a farm of 140 acres, which he worked continuously and successfully until 1919, when he sold the farm and returned to his home State and town. He purchased the Wilson farm, which had become generally well known throughout Chautauqua and contiguous counties because of its resort beach on Lake Erie. The farm is situated in Westfield township, Chautauqua county, and as an agricultural proposition is a valuable holding, the property being modern in every respect, with substantial buildings, good woodland pasturage, and of its 103 acres, 85 acres are in cultivation. There is an extensive vineyard, and also a large apple orchard, and Mr. Northrop will probably find the farm well adapted to the purpose of a dairy farm. He is entering into the farming of it with the zest which characterized his farming in the county in the days of his early manhood, and is happy to be back again among the asso-

ciations of his youthful days. He has joined the local grange, and is renewing his interest in agriculture in Chautauqua county. Religiously, he belongs to the Presbyterian church, and attends the local church of that faith.

Mr. Northrop was married on May 10, 1892, in Westfield, to Rhoda Murphy, also of Westfield. She has been twice married, and her son, Merritt Murphy, by her first husband, spent most of his youth with his mother and foster-father, John L. Northrop, in Kansas. Since the age of sixteen Merritt Murphy has looked out for himself; he went to school in Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill. He is now an electrician, and in good business in Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is gratifying to note the renewal by John Lincoln Northrop of the long association of that family with agriculture in Chautauqua county. His father was much esteemed in the Westfield section of the county, and he is likely to improve the family record. He has always manifested worthy characteristics, such as invariably make for worthy, self-reliant, responsible citizenship, and has always been a producer. And since he returned to Chautauqua county, he has made many new friends, being a man of engaging personality, and an interesting conversationalist. He probably has no need to be particularly strenuous in his cultivation of the valuable farm he has acquired, but if he follows a marked characteristic of his earlier life, he will farm it with a will. And he will probably enter into the community activities of his part of the county, for he takes a keen interest in public affairs, and is a man of worthy public spirit.

DR. RAY JOSEPH WALKERMAN—Among the successful young dentists of Jamestown is Dr. Ray Joseph Walkerman, who is at present associated with Dr. Roberts in the Roberts building, in West Third street. Dr. Walkerman has a host of friends in Jamestown, being a native of that city and having lived there all his life.

Ray Joseph Walkerman was born in Jamestown, Sept. 29, 1893. His parents were Joseph M. Walkerman and his wife, Mary Devereaux, residents of Jamestown. The father was a native of Warren, Pa., who came to Jamestown and began the manufacturing of cigars, but later abandoned that to take up the lumber business. He was very successful in this enterprise, and has now retired from active labor. The boy received his early education in the parochial school of the city, graduating from it, and then entering the high school, from which he graduated in 1914. In the autumn of that year he went to Philadelphia to become a student in the dental college connected with the University of Pennsylvania, studying dentistry for three years and graduating as a doctor of dental surgery in 1917. Going to Warren, Pa., Dr. Walkerman entered the office of Dr. H. F. Clawson, continuing this association from June, 1917, till November, 1918, when he left Dr. Clawson's office to enter that of Dr. Roberts at Jamestown. He is a capable, painstaking young man, and popular among the patients of Dr. Roberts.

When President Wilson called for volunteers, Dr. Walkerman offered his services and was appointed first lieutenant, receiving his commission as such Aug.

17, 1917, but he was not called upon to leave the city. His brother, Warren D. Walkerman, served for twenty-three months in the army with the 82nd Division of the 325th Infantry. Before joining the army, Mr. Walkerman had been a teacher of violin music. After the close of the war, Dr. Walkerman married, Nov. 20, 1918, Laura Koehl, of Jamestown.

During his course at the high school, young Walkerman joined the Alpha Zeta fraternity, of which he is still a member. While at the University of Pennsylvania he joined the Xi Psi Phi fraternity, a secret society which was very popular among the students there. Dr. Walkerman is not an ardent politician by any means at present, but he is a faithful adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

ELIM E. HOLMBERG—No account of the leading men of Jamestown would be complete unless Elim E. Holmberg was included in the list. Prominent in business, helpful in civic work, and particularly active in the affairs of his church, Mr. Holmberg performs every duty in a most efficient manner, giving to each labor concentrated thought and able execution.

Elim E. Holmberg is a native of Jamestown, having been born there, Nov. 29, 1881. His father, Gust. Holmberg, one of the pioneer Swedish settlers of Jamestown, was one of the founders of the Atlas Furniture Company, a man of ability and sterling worth, and a Christian in his every day life. Mr. Holmberg, in addition to his son Elim E., had two other children: 1. Edgar T., a consulting chemist, now residing in Cleveland, Ohio; he is a graduate of Ann Arbor University. 2. Myrtie, who married Berger Anderson of Jamestown. Gust. Holmberg spent the last five years of his life at Frewsburg, where his death occurred, in February, 1919. His first wife, Emma, is deceased, but his second wife, Hannah Holmberg, survives him.

Elim E. Holmberg was educated in the grammar and high schools of Jamestown, remaining only one year in the latter, then, desiring to begin a business life, he entered the Atlas works to assist his father, being placed in the packing room. He spent three years with this concern, and then obtained a clerkship in the shoe store of C. W. Swanson, remaining there as a salesman until 1912, when the business became an incorporated company and Elim E. Holmberg was made a member of it and also general manager, the corporate name being the Swanson-Holmberg Shoe Company, C. W. Swanson, president. It was a well known and very reliable store, having been established in 1892. The store started at No. 4 Main street. As the business grew they were forced to find larger quarters, and in 1918 moved to the present location, No. 12 Main street, which they remodeled, installing all new fixtures, etc., and a full line of shoes, manufactured by some of the best known and most reliable shoe manufacturers of the country, were added. Mr. Holmberg is now manager of the store.

Among the live men of the Board of Commerce in Jamestown may be found Elim E. Holmberg; he is interested in all things pertaining to the prosperity of his native city, and he is ever ready to assist in the furtherance of any suggestion for its advancement.



Geo. B. McEwen & family.

One of his greatest interests is his church, the Swedish Zion Mission Church, of which he is a trustee and vice-president; here he spends most of his leisure time, occupied in the work of the mission and in the music of the services. This is his especial hobby, being a musician himself and thoroughly understanding the rendition of church music.

Mr. Holmberg married, in Jamestown, in 1904, Marina Larson, the daughter of Johan Larson, deceased, a former resident of Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Holmberg are the parents of one child, a daughter, Katherine, who is attending school at the present time.

GEORGE BISHOP McEWEN, an energetic, enterprising and successful young farmer, who for seven years has owned and cultivated with marked success a farm of 112 acres in the neighborhood of Westfield, Chautauqua county, and has manifested strong and commendable characteristics during his years as an independent farmer, was born in the village of Westfield, Jan. 3, 1887, the son of Charles and Mary (Titus) McEwen. His father, for the greater part of his life, was a merchant, and conducted a successful store business in the village of Westfield, but latterly he has retired to a farm in the vicinity, where he continues to enjoy good health.

George B. McEwen was educated in the Westfield public schools, but he apparently had his career well planned soon after he closed his school-days, for he soon thereafter took industriously to farming occupations, and also to industriously accumulating his surplus earnings. His nature was fortunately free from the artificial inclinations of some modern boys, and he therefore did not squander his early and slender earnings foolishly in things that were of no consequence; therefore, when only twenty-five years old, he was in a position to purchase, with his own money, a farm of appreciable size, 112 acres, near his home, and to still have available a sufficient sum of money to enable him to operate the acreage to advantage. He was imbued with the energy of youth, and with the fervour of a devoted husband and father, for he had married when he was only twenty years of age, and he applied himself to the development of his property with the zest of a man wholehearted in his task. The farm was not in good condition when he purchased it, but by hard work and skillful farming he has improved the land until it is now a valuable holding. He is well representative of the younger generation of Chautauqua county agriculturists, who farm with the steadiness of the older generation but with much more enterprise. He has been a close student of scientific farming, but has not rushed heedlessly into costly experiments in that line, although he has adopted in his farming many modern methods of proved practicability. Of his acreage, he has 85 acres in good cultivation and the balance woodland and pasture, and he has a good farm for dairy and general purposes. He has four horses, and a fine herd of 25 cattle, and his average outgoing in wages to hired help is \$500 yearly. He has a ten acre grape vineyard, has rebuilt his residence and barn, and has erected a large capacity silo. Altogether, he has profited well by his cultivation of the farm he owns, and has a good future of usefulness before him.

Mr. McEwen married, May 6, 1906, Mabel Case, of Chautauqua, N. Y. They are devoted to each other, and have two fine children: Clarence and Earl, who are both in school, and growing sturdily.

Reviewing the life of George Bishop McEwen, there are manifested many fine characteristics; a worthy steadiness of purpose indicated in his early working years, when he thriftily saved; a trueness to the highest mission of mankind, when he so early in life took the responsibilities of the wedded state; and a courageous stability, when he assumed the responsibilities of an extensive farm when still quite a young man. And he has proved himself to be a man capable of consequential affairs, and he governs his actions by a high moral standard. He will, in all probability, prosper both in friends and material possessions as his life proceeds.

LESTER H. SKINNER, superintendent of the Crandall Panel Company of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and himself the inventor of many modern devices used in the manufacture of panels, is a native of this place, born April 8, 1869, a member of a family that has long resided in the region. Mr. Skinner is a son of Albert and Matilda (Mills) Skinner, and a grandson of Daniel and Harriet Skinner, the latter old and highly respected residents of Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. Albert Skinner was born at that place, Christmas Day, 1817, and came as a child to Portland, Chautauqua county, with his brother, Chester Skinner, with whom he made his home until he reached the age of nineteen years. He afterwards became prominently identified with the affairs of the community of Brocton, and resided for twenty-eight years in the same house on North Dill street with his family. He married, Jan. 1, 1842, Matilda Mills, of Brocton, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: Helen, born April 29, 1844, became the wife of Amariah Russ; Albert L., born Jan. 16, 1846, married Julia Evans; Alfred, born June 14, 1849, died Jan. 6, 1852; Harriet M., born Aug. 7, 1856; and Lester H., with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Lester H. Skinner passed his childhood at his father's home on North Dill street, now Lake avenue, Brocton, and attended the grammar schools of the neighborhood. Upon completing his studies at these institutions he secured a position as boy with Crandall & Lowell, manufacturers of panels, and has continued associated with the business ever since. He displayed great alertness and intelligence in learning the details of the business, and was rapidly advanced from one position to another until he was appointed foreman at an early age. It was about the year 1900 that he became superintendent, partner and stockholder of the large plant, and continues to hold the office of superintendent at the present time (1920), the duties of which he discharges with great efficiency. From early youth Mr. Skinner has taken keen interest in the technical construction of machinery of all kinds, and has shown a marked inventive genius, a genius he has turned to very practical results since attaining manhood. As his knowledge of the manufacture of panels became larger, he also came to appreciate the inadequacy of the mechanisms used for the purpose, and turned his

thoughts to improving the same. He undertook many experiments in this direction, and has through a period of years perfected many devices which have at once greatly improved the process and reduced its expense. He has also performed the same service for the craft of basket making, another product of the Crandall Panel Company, and has in many ways rendered himself of great value both to his employers and to the industrial interests of the place. Mr. Skinner is a conspicuous figure in the general life of Brocton, and is affiliated with a number of the important organizations here, including the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is the inner guard; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is warden; the Order of Foresters, and the Order of Rebeccas. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lester H. Skinner married (first) Melissa Aley, of Parkers Landing, Pa., a daughter of John and Clarice (Webster) Aley, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Aline, who became the wife of Ralph Horton, of Dunkirk, to whom she has borne one child, Warren. 2. Albert LeRoy, who now operates a large vineyard at Fredonia; married Florence Haverland, by whom he has had one daughter, Mary Jane. 3. Irene, who became the wife of Earl Ayling, of Sinclairville, to whom she has borne one son, Richard. The first Mrs. Skinner died Sept. 5, 1897, and Mr. Skinner married (second) June 1, 1898, Clara Aley, a sister of his first wife. Three children have been born of this union, as follows: 4. Viola, born Aug. 9, 1900, now a student at Brocton school. 5. Myrtle, born June 16, 1905, now a student at Brocton school. 6. Norman Edward, born Sept. 26, 1908, is now a student of Brocton High School.

ELIAS A. TEFFT—Most of the older residents of Falconer are aware that this is the name of one who lived among them for a number of years, an energetic worker and a good citizen. Mr. Tefft was engaged in the lumber industry and belonged to that now fast-diminishing band of heroes composed of veteran soldiers of the Civil War.

Elias A. Tefft was born Sept. 20, 1847, in the town of Poland, N. Y., and was a son of Henry and Amanda (Hall) Tefft. The boy grew up on a farm, acquiring such education as the local school afforded, and in September, 1862, having then barely completed his fifteenth year, enlisted in Company A, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service. On Oct. 17, of the same year, he was detached to the 7th Regiment, Massachusetts Light Artillery, and in March, 1865, rejoined his former company. His commanding officer was Captain John F. Smith, of Jamestown. Mr. Tefft saw hard service, always acquitting himself as a brave and faithful soldier.

After the close of the war, Mr. Tefft returned to Poland and for some time led the life of a farmer, later moving to Sheffield, Pa., where he associated himself with the lumber industry. Still later he spent three years in the West, at the end of that time returning to Chautauqua county and settling in Falconer, where he found employment in the saw and lumber mills. In the sphere of politics, Mr. Tefft was true to

the principles of the Republican party, and as an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, always kept in touch with his old companions in arms. The "Golden Rule" was his religion and the governing force in his daily life.

Mr. Tefft married, in Falconer, Jennie Taylor, born in Gary township, daughter of John and Hannah (Wall) Taylor, and they became the parents of two sons: 1. Byron H., now employed by the Lynndon Mirror Company, of Falconer; married (first) Charlotte Wright, and (second) Nina Burson; there are two children, Gerald Alton and Howard Allen. 2. Bartlett D., who resides with his widowed mother. Mrs. Tefft, who has always been devoted to her husband and children, attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

While still in the prime of life, Mr. Tefft received the summons to depart, passing away on May 4, 1888, leaving many sincere mourners, for he had many warm friends and was respected by the entire community. Elias A. Tefft was a true type of the loyal American. On the battle field he helped to defend the integrity of the Union, and after the return of peace he played the part of an industrious, public-spirited citizen. His record is one in which his children and grandchildren may well take a just and laudable pride.

OTTO WILLIAM WIKIST—One of the successful merchants of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he maintains a large and well-known class tailoring establishment, at No. 9 Main street. Otto William Wikist, who has been for many years prominent in the life of the community.

Mr. Wikist was born in Sweden, July 18, 1858, on a farm belonging to his father and as a lad attended the local public schools until he had reached the age of thirteen years. He was then apprenticed to a tailor in order to learn the craft, and continued to work in his native locality until nineteen years old. He then left home and went to the city of Stockholm, where he remained four years similarly occupied. In 1881, being convinced of the great opportunities that awaited a young and enterprising man in the great republic of the Western Hemisphere, he left his native land and came to the United States, an act the wisdom of which has been amply justified by his success here. At that time there was a considerable Swedish colony at Jamestown, and it was to this place that the young man came directly upon his landing in America. He naturally sought for employment at his own trade, and it was not long before he was given a position in the tailoring establishment of A. W. Whitely & Sons, of Jamestown. Five months later he left this concern and went to Chicago where, however, he only remained about a year, after which he continued his travels in the State of Missouri, working at the trade of tailor all the time for his support. In 1883 he returned to Jamestown, N. Y., and went to work as a tailor for Hotchkiss & Pendleton. During this time it was Mr. Wikist's ambition to engage in business on his own account, and this he was eventually able to realize when, in 1885, he formed a partnership with J. Emil Johnson, of Jamestown, and opened a tailoring business at the point which is now occupied by the Arcade building,



William H. Spear

under the name of Wiquist & Johnson. Their establishment was removed in 1889 to the Broadhead block, where larger and more adequate quarters were provided, and there the successful course of the firm was continued. The death of Mr. Johnson occurred in 1906, and Mr. Wiquist took over the business and has since conducted it alone with a very high degree of success. It was in 1900 that the establishment was removed to its present location at No. 9 Main street, Jamestown, and it is now regarded as one of the most progressive and substantial houses of its kind in the entire community, while Mr. Wiquist's reputation for integrity and square dealing is second to none. Mr. Wiquist has also been a prominent figure in the general life of the community outside business circles, and he is a member of various social and fraternal organizations, including the Norden Club, the Order of Maccabees, the Swedish Hundred Society, the Swedish Brotherhood, and Bethista Sick Benefit. He joined the Swedish Mission Church in 1881, and is liberal in support of its work in Jamestown. He was also a member of the Hospital Commission for ten years. In politics Mr. Wiquist is a Republican, but he has not been very active in public affairs, giving much of the largest share of his time to the conduct of his business interests.

Otto William Wiquist was united in marriage at Jamestown, in 1883, with Alma A. Nelson, a daughter of Alfred Nelson, who was engaged in the occupation of farming at Kane, Pa. Mrs. Wiquist's death occurred Sept. 4, 1916. They were the parents of the following children: Flavea, who became the wife of Francis Corkary; Paul, married Freda Winkler; Cecil, who in 1919 was serving with the Red Cross Society in France; Margaret, who resides with her father; Floyd, who is now assisting his father in the latter's establishment; Edward, who is also in his father's store; Dorothy, who attends the high school at Jamestown; Marion, also at school; David E., who served with Company M, 312th Regiment Infantry, 78th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, in France, where he went with his unit in June, 1918; he was wounded, Nov. 1, 1918, during the fighting in the Argonne, was sent home to the United States in February, 1919, and died the following July 21, the direct cause of his death being an operation rendered necessary by his wound.

DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM NISSON—Prominent among the younger set of dentists in Jamestown is Dr. Frederick William Nisson, located in the professional building. He is greatly liked by his patients, having a kindly, sympathetic manner in dealing with their aching teeth and in the extraction of teeth.

Dr. Nisson is a native of Jamestown, having been born there Feb. 14, 1893. He is a son of William F. and Lucy (Carrier) Nisson, both of whom are living at the present time. The elder Nisson was at one time engaged in the real estate business, but gave it up several years ago and is now a traveling salesman for a milling plant.

After accomplishing all the studies in the grammar school and graduating from the high school (class of 1913), young Nisson entered the Dental College of Buffalo University, graduating as D. D. S., May 2, 1916, after which he passed the customary examinations

of the New York State Dental Board a few weeks later. For the next six months he practiced in Syracuse, N. Y., but returned to his home in Jamestown late in the fall of 1916 and entered upon practice there, continuing it until the United States entered into the war with Germany. There was an immediate call for dentists, so Dr. Nisson volunteered his services, and on Sept. 30, 1917, received his commission as first lieutenant in the army, being assigned to duty at once. From October, 1918, he was engaged in regular dental work at Camp McClellan, Ala., until he was given his honorable discharge, Feb. 2, 1919, after which he returned to Jamestown, where he was appointed school dental surgeon by the school board, Feb. 17, 1919.

Dr. Nisson is a Republican, but with the exception of the dental work of the schools has never held any public position. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and active in his lodge. He is also affiliated with the Greek letter fraternity, Alpha Zeta.

WILLIAM NELSON SPEAR, retired hardware merchant of Sinclairville, Charlotte township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of that township, and has spent his entire life of fifty-seven years in it; for thirty-five years he was in substantial business in Sinclairville, and lived a life which was commendable in every way. He was enterprising, up-to-date, was always reliable and accomodating in his dealings, and above all adhered to a strict code of honor in all his trading. He consequently did good business, prospered well, and lived honored and respected in the place of his nativity. That is the truest test; the regard in which a man is held in his own home, in his own home town, is the surest index to his life. And Mr. Spear has not only lived a life of responsible business effort; he has also taken appreciable part in the many phases of the public affairs of the township; his present connection with the community matters include the posts of director of the Sinclairville State Bank, trustee of the village of Sinclairville, of the public schools of Charlotte township, and trustee, also, of Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville. If one also notes his identification with church work, that of treasurer of the Episcopal church of Sinclairville, it will be realized that Mr. Spear has a leading place among the residents of Sinclairville and Charlotte township of Chautauqua county.

The Spear family is of Scotch-Irish origin, the home of the family in that country being in County Tyrone, Ireland, where the generations anterior to that of William N. Spear were born, and where all generations, at least all generations of which there is record, prior to that of Thomas Spear, father of William N. Spear, lived and died. The family was of Protestant faith, and it is more than probable that a scion of an early generation of the family crossed to Ireland from Scotland, or the northern counties of England, and so established the Irish branch, for strictly the patronymic is not Irish. The earliest record the present chronicler has of the Spear family is of Robert Spear, grandfather of William N. Spear. He was a farmer in county Tyrone, Ireland, where he lived and died. His son, Thomas Spear, was born in the ancestral home, in County Tyrone, in 1818. He remained in Ireland until

he was twenty-nine years of age, by which time he had been married three years, and was the father of two children. His wife, whom he married on May 24, 1844, was Eliza Jane (Harper) Spear. In 1847, he with his wife and their two children, embarked on a sailing vessel bound for Boston, Mass. The passage was a long one, and the conditions under which they lived while at sea was positively dangerous to health. The elder of their two children, Mary Jane, died during the voyage, and was buried near Boston, Mass. For probably fifteen years the family lived in Boston, Thomas Spear soon after landing at Boston finding employment as a puddler in the iron foundry of Hinkley & Drury. It was hard work, but the pay was good. However, he was a man of alert mind, and was fitted for better and less arduous occupation than that of a puddler; and eventually he found it; he established himself as a grocer on Washington street, Boston, and apparently did well, for in the early sixties he was able to follow his inherited inclination for farm life. He sought a good farm, and for that purpose came into New York State, and into Chautauqua county, where he purchased a tract of 160 acres in Charlotte township, near Charlotte Center, and there the family lived for some years. Ultimately, however, Thomas Spear acquired a better farm, on section seven of the township, which land he operated for many years. Eventually he retired from farming operations, and moved into Sinclairville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in Sinclairville, Feb. 13, 1901, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville, beside the body of his wife, who had died in June, 1899. They were both members of the Episcopal church of Sinclairville, and much respected in the township. Their children were: 1. Mary Jane, who died at sea, during the passage of the family from Ireland, in 1847, her body being buried near Boston, Mass. 2. Blythe, who died in Boston. 3. John T., who resides in Buffalo. 4. Samuel, deceased. 5. Robert, who died in Charlotte township, Chautauqua county. 6. William Nelson, of whom further. 7. Emma, who died in infancy. 8. Frederick, who lives in Sinclairville.

William Nelson Spear, son of Thomas and Eliza Jane (Harper) Spear, was born in Charlotte township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 5, 1862. He was educated in the schools of the district, and after passing through the same he assisted his father in the operation of the family farm until he was twenty-six years old. Then he decided to establish himself in commercial life, and with that object went to Sinclairville, where his brother, John T., was already in business as a hardware merchant. He formed business partnership with his brother in 1885, and the partnership continued for some years, but eventually William N. decided to venture into independent business as a hardware merchant. The business he founded grew to satisfactory proportions, and was continued by him for about thirty years—until 1918, when a favorable opportunity came to him to dispose of it, and retire. The purchaser was Dana J. Hunt, of Frewsburg, who still conducts it. William N. Spear has reached a comfortable competence, financially, but he still prefers to participate, to some extent, in business activities, and therefore finds diversion and some profit in acting as agent in that

section of Chautauqua county for Anders Furnaces. His home is in Sinclairville, and since he has lived in the village, that is, for the last thirty-four years, he has taken good part in public affairs. His church record is commendable, and shows him to be a man of earnest Christian spirit; he has been a member of, and loyal supporter of, the Episcopal church of Sinclairville for very many years, and is its present treasurer; and his general material and moral integrity, as well as unselfish public interest, is indicated by the other offices he holds, that of trustee of the village of Sinclairville, and of the school of Charlotte township, and also of Evergreen Cemetery, Sinclairville. His standing in the community is also indicated by his connection with the local bank, serving as director of the Sinclairville State Bank. Politically Mr. Spear is a Republican, of staunch, active interest. Fraternally, he is identified with Masonic bodies, and the Odd Fellows, being a member of Sylvian Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons of Sinclairville, Chapter and Commandery of Jamestown, and also the Eastern Star organization of Masons.

William Nelson Spear was married on July 11, 1888, to Elnora Coleman, daughter of John W. and Evelyn (Naut) Coleman, of Covington, Ky. Mrs. Spear, who is a lady of polished manners, refined tastes, and superior accomplishments, was born in Covington, Ky., and has much of the bearing of Southern women of good family. She is an earnest Christian, an ardent church worker, and has been a member of the Episcopal church of Sinclairville for very many years. She also is prominent in the functioning of the local lodge of the Eastern Star fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Spear were the parents of one child, Hazel Evelyn, who, unfortunately, did not live beyond her twelfth year. She was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

William Nelson Spear is representative of one of the best types of Chautauqua county citizens; he held industriously to business affairs until he had succeeded well, and during the effort relied solely upon the return that surely comes to a tradesman who holds strictly to honorable modes of trading. So, he gradually accumulated a competence, and upon a solid base, and as he advanced in material possessions, so he grew in friends. A useful life, well lived, has been his.

JOHN Y. BRIGHTMAN, one of the representative and substantial agriculturists of Chautauqua county, whose farming has been on an extensive scale, and has been marked by finely directed energy and well planned enterprise, has one of the richest farms in the vicinity of Chautauqua. And he is the father of a worthy veteran of the European War, Albert Brightman, who returned from France so badly wounded that he had to remain in a military hospital in this country for a long while, and probably will never recover fully from the wounds received while valiantly serving the country upon the field of battle, and during its greatest war.

John Y. Brightman was born in the town of Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1847, the son of George A. and Orrila (Yorke) Brightman. His father was a farmer in the neighborhood, and also

owned a saw mill, and lived an energetic, honorable life. John Y. Brightman was educated in the district, and took resolutely to farming occupations as soon as his school days were over. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until he was thirty-seven years old, when, in 1885, he purchased the property upon which he has since lived. At that time he acquired about 202 acres, but later purchased an adjoining 50 acres, so that he now has a good dairy farm of more than 250 acres. He has farmed with marked success, which means, in the main, that he has attended closely to farming operations and has worked hard. The success which has come to him is strikingly seen in the stability of buildings, and the modernity of improvements. Silo, wind-mills, barns, and indeed the house, testify to the thoroughness of the operations of Mr. Brightman, and to the success he has gained by his close application to his farming operations. The farm is well balanced, there being about 125 acres of arable land, and the balance pasture and woodland. Mr. Brightman has a large modern dairy equipment, and has a large herd of milch cows. In all things pertaining to agriculture Mr. Brightman is interested, and in matters concerning the raising of cattle he is particularly interested. For many years he has been a member of the local Grange, at one time was overseer, and is now and has been for many years treasurer of the Grange.

Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has for many years been a staunch and substantial supporter of the local church of that denomination. And in all matters pertaining to the community, he has tried to take as active a part as his busy life in other respects would permit; he was always ready to support financially any projects that in his opinion promised well for some phase of the affairs of his community. And while the war was on, he patriotically coöperated with the government in every way. He contributed as much as he could to the subscriptions raised in the shape of loans and other funds that had a war purpose. And upon his own farm he did his best by checking waste and endeavoring to keep all the possible acreage in useful cultivation, to aid the government plan to bring an abnormal yield of food stuffs, with the view to sending the surplus across the seas to help to sustain the allies of America who at that time stood so desperately in need of food. The food question had an appreciable influence upon the war; that has been generally conceded, and is a creditable page of American history; it must therefore be a lasting satisfaction to those loyal American farmers who had part in the effort. Especially to such men as John Y. Brightman, one of whose sons was in France, fighting for his country and the great cause. And although that son was severely wounded, and spent many months in French and American hospitals, it must nevertheless have been a relief to the father to know that the war was over, and that in any case, whether he recovered his full strength again or not, there would be no further fighting required of his son. And the lack of food mainly brought about the downfall of the once-all-powerful German army, just as lack of food might have caused the defeat of the allies had it not been for the aid from America.

John Y. Brightman has been twice married; his first wife was Jennie Morton, by whom four of his children were born. They were: 1. George, who was educated in the district and Mayville schools; he followed his father into the worth-while farming, and for many years has owned a good farm near that of his father; he married Cerise Benjamin. 2. Fay, who was educated similarly to George, and has helped his father in the operation of the parental farm since he left school. 3. Estella, who was educated in the district and Mayville High schools, and is now at home. 4. Albert who is the war veteran of the family; he served in some of the most important battles fought by the United States forces in France, was returned to the United States, suffering from wounds, and at the time of writing he was still under treatment in American hospitals. Some years after the death of Mrs. Jennie (Morton) Brightman, Mr. Brightman married again, his second wife being Sarah Van Scoy. She died in 1917, having borne to her husband one child, a son, Seth, who is at home with his father.

CHARLES ADOLPHUS SWANSON, one of the prominent figures in the business world of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a man of affairs, is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred at Smoland, in that country, Oct. 19, 1858.

As a lad he attended the excellent schools of his native region until he had reached the age of ten years, and then, in 1869, accompanied his parents to the United States and came with them directly to Jamestown, where they made their home. At Jamestown he continued his schooling, attending the local institutions during the winter, while in the summer vacation he worked at a number of odd jobs. This continued until he had reached the age of seventeen, and then he sought regular employment and secured a position with the drug house of Simons & Wood, of Jamestown. He remained with that concern for two years, and then entered the employ of F. W. Palmeter, who was engaged in the drug business, and was thus occupied for the following three years. He was at that time about twenty-two years old, an age when the great, half-developed regions of the West are apt to exercise a powerful influence upon the imagination, and accordingly he determined to travel there and experience its wonders for himself. The following four years were spent by him at Kansas and the mining camps of the Rocky Mountains. He eventually decided, however, to make a deeper study of the subject that both by choice and circumstances had become his occupation, and returned to the East and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he studied for two years. He graduated from that institution in 1886, having, with most commendable industry, worked at nights in order to support himself and pay for his tuition. Upon completing this course he returned to his native Jamestown and here formed a partnership with Conrad A. Hult, and under the style of Hult & Swanson opened a drug store at No. 6 Second street. After three years of successful business, he sold out his interest in the concern to his partner, and shortly after bought the drug business of Sears & Jagger at the northeast

corner of Main and Second streets, and continued to operate it with a high degree of success. The business has grown greatly since that time, and in 1904 it was incorporated under its present name as the C. A. Swanson Drug Company, with C. A. Swanson as president. In addition to his activity as president of this large and growing concern, Mr. Swanson is also affiliated with the Swedish-American National Bank in the capacity of director, and is justly regarded as one of the influential factors in the business life of the community. Mr. Swanson does not confine himself to business activities, however, but is actively interested in local affairs and has taken an active part in politics. He is a staunch supporter of Republican policies and principles, and has been chosen for several offices of importance and responsibility. For ten years he served on the Jamestown Board of Health, doing a great service to the community in this capacity, and for eight years was a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, where his work was no less valuable. Before going to the West he was a member of the local military company, but did not reënter it after his return here. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order in this district, and is a member of the Buffalo Consistory, and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member and was one of the founders of the Norden Club, and served as its first president for four years.

Charles Adolphus Swanson was united in marriage at Omaha, Neb., in 1888, with Hulda R. Valien, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of John and Christine (Johnson) Valien, a member of the Omaha Safe and Lock Company. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, as follows: Victoria N., who possesses a remarkable talent for music, and is now the organist at the Baptist church in Jamestown; Estelle V., who is employed in the Swedish-American Bank; Richard L., at present a student at the University of Pennsylvania; during the World War he attended the Plattsburg training camp for officers and was graduated and given his commission as second lieutenant of infantry. Mr. Swanson and his family are members of the First Lutheran Church, of Jamestown, and he is exceedingly active in the support of the congregation and its work. He is, indeed, interested in philanthropic work generally, and has held the office of treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home for twenty-eight years.

CARL AUGUST LUNDQUIST—To say of Carl August Lundquist that he rose unaided from a comparatively humble position to rank among the most prosperous and successful business men of Jamestown, N. Y., is but to state a well known fact, and, indeed, his entire business career has been one that any man might well be proud of. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily until today he occupies a position of prominence in the general life of the community, and is regarded as a model of integrity and honor by the entire body of his fellow-citizens.

Carl August Lundquist is a native of Sweden, where his birth occurred, April 28, 1866, and it was in that country also that his childhood and early youth were

passed. He attended the schools of his native region and secured an excellent education in these splendid institutions. He was of an energetic and enterprising nature as a youth, and determined to seek for himself the greater opportunities offered to a young man by the Western Republic of the United States. Accordingly, in the year 1885, when he was about nineteen years of age, he made the voyage to the New World and came at once to the town of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he already had relatives residing. Since that time he has continued to live here, and has come to be most closely identified with the affairs of his adopted community. Immediately upon reaching Jamestown, he turned his attention to the problem of winning a livelihood, and with this end in view, applied himself to learning the tinsmith's trade, which he quickly mastered. After a brief apprenticeship, he formed an association with Mr. E. Rosencrantz and the two carried on a hardware and tinsmith business under the name of E. Rosencrantz & Company for twenty-three years. The concern was successful from the outset, and before many years had elapsed Mr. Lundquist had bought his partner's interest and continued to conduct the business alone. The name was then changed to C. A. Lundquist & Company, and from that time up to the present a high degree of success has attended all the concern's operations. The establishment is one of the largest and finest in this region today and its business extends throughout this part of the county.

Mr. Lundquist has not confined himself to the management of his own private business, however, but has become associated with a great number of other enterprises of prominence here, and is now regarded as one of the most influential figures in the local business world. He became one of the partners of the large dry goods firm of John Bucklund & Company, and was also elected a director of the American National Bank. Another important concern with which he has been connected is the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, in which he held the position of vice-president and president successively, as well as being a director. This company has a large market for its goods throughout the country, and among other things has built the fireproof doors for many of the largest office buildings in New York. It was the Dahlstrom Company also that built the first steel bodies for the new Pullman cars for that company and, indeed, turned out the whole construction excepting the trucks and wheels. Mr. Lundquist has since retired from official connection with this company but is still a large stockholder. Outside of his business affiliations Mr. Lundquist is well known in the general life of the town. He is a Republican in political belief but has never taken an active part in local politics. He is prominent in social and club circles, however, and is a member of the Norden Club, and the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Swedish Mission and has been liberal in his support of that organization here.

Carl August Lundquist was united in marriage, at Jamestown, July 22, 1891, with Ellen B. Lundquist, a daughter of Olaus and Anna (Anderson) Lundquist, one of the pioneer Swedish settlers of Jamestown,



GEORGE STROEBEL AND FAMILY
MAYVILLE, N. Y.

where he carried on a successful clothing business for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Lundquist are the parents of the following children: 1. Harold V., born Oct. 17, 1892, a graduate of the Jamestown High School, and now a member of the firm of C. A. Lundquist & Company. 2. Paul H., born April 14, 1895, and now a member of the firm of C. A. Lundquist & Company; during the World War he enlisted in the Signal Corps of the United States Army, in June 1917, received a commission as second lieutenant in May, 1918, and has since been honorably discharged. 3. Ralph E., born May 21, 1898, a graduate of the Jamestown High School, and now a partner in his father's business; during the World War he enlisted in the Motor Transport Corps of the United States army; in August, 1919, was raised to the rank of corporal, and has since been honorably discharged. 4. George C., born April 19, 1901, graduated from the high school in 1919, and is about to be admitted into his father's business. 5. Annette L., born Nov. 22, 1908, and is now attending the grammar school here.

GEORGE STROEBEL, energetic, enterprising, and successful farmer of Chautauqua township, N. Y., where for sixteen years he has owned a farming property, and latterly has operated about 250 acres, is a man of the type truly representative of the sturdy productive agriculturist of Chautauqua county, of men who have not been afraid of hard work, and who have manfully held to their tasks until they carried them through to completion, or to success. George Stroebel went heavily into debt to secure his first small holding in Chautauqua county, but he soon freed himself of debt, and proved himself to be a skillful farmer, with steadfastness of purpose and enterprising courage.

George Stroebel was born in Germany, Jan. 22, 1869, the son of Michael and Lena (Rice) Stroebel. He attended school for eight years in Germany, but when sixteen years of age he went to live in England. While in England, George worked a while for a butcher, and gained proficiency in that trade, so that when he eventually came to America, which he did when he was twenty-three years old, he found good employment as a butcher in Buffalo, N. Y. He remained there for several years, for some time being in independent business. His mind, however, had been clearly set upon following the line his father had made his living at while in Germany—agriculture. He longed to have a farm of his own, and eventually the opportunity came. It was not a very clearly defined opportunity, and only a man of confidence in himself, and of courage, would have taken it, for it involved him in heavy debt. However, at that time he purchased fifty acres of land in Chautauqua township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and moved his family to it. There he and his wife labored enthusiastically and well, and eventually they had a very much improved farm, one that gave good return for labor. But George Stroebel was a man of unrelenting energy, and he took over the operation of more and more land until he now has, in his own right and on rental, about 250 acres, which bring him an annual return of no small consequence, but which of course entails the expenditure of heavy

labor. His own farm he has very considerably improved; has set out an orchard, vineyard, has erected houses, barns, and in many ways has given indication that his farming has been successful. He now has a fine dairy and general farm, and it has been wholly because of his own indefatigable efforts, coupled of course with skillful farming. Politically, Mr. Stroebel is a Republican, but he has not taken much active part in political movements; he has been too busy with productive affairs. But whenever he is approached regarding some local movement, he has been ever ready to assist, as far as he was able. He is a member of the Mayville Grange, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, at Mayville.

And he has had the satisfaction of raising a worthy family. He was married on Jan. 9, 1895, to Carrie Beck, of Buffalo, but also a native of Germany. They have had eight children, seven of whom they have reared. The surviving children are: 1. George, educated in district school, and now a railroad employee. 2. Anna, received a district school education, and on Oct. 10, 1910, married Fern Supean. 3. Fred, similarly educated as to elementary grades, but now an undergraduate of Northwestern University, Chicago. 4. Henry, educated in the district and in Mayville High schools; he assists his father in the operation of his farms. 5. Helen, who was educated in district and high schools, and is now in Jamestown Business College, preparing for entrance into commercial life. 6. Ralph, a pupil in the district school. 7. Ruth. Albert, the deceased child, died in his first year.

Mr. Stroebel has wealth in land and family, the latter being his surer wealth, as well as being that which he prizes above all else. And he has also earned a wealth of esteem from his neighbors during the sixteen years he has lived amongst and worked with them.

CHAUNCEY ABBEY ROOD, M. D., who has been for many years one of the best known physicians of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a citizen whose influence has been felt in many departments of the life of the community and always in the direction of the advancement of his fellow-townsmen, is a native of Charlotte, N. Y., where his birth occurred June 3, 1854, a member of one of the old and prominent families in this part of the State. He is a son of William Wilson and Sally (Chase) Rood, and a grandson on the maternal side of Stephen and Clara (Holbrook) Chase, prominent and highly respected members of the community in their day.

William Wilson Rood, the father of Dr. Rood, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in this region. He and his wife were the parents of five children, besides our subject, as follows: Alexander John, a prominent citizen of Sinclairville, where he is engaged in business as a farmer and stock dealer and also operates a cheese factory; George, who is engaged in farming and stock raising, and is the agent of an agricultural implement concern at Cherry Creek, N. Y.; Clarissa Sallie, who became the wife of William B. Luce, of Cassadaga, N. Y.; Mary, who became the wife of F. A. Pond, a successful druggist at Lillydale; Edgar, of Westfield, N. Y., where he is practicing

medicine; he studied at the Medical School of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated at the same time as his brother, Dr. Chauncey Abbey Rood.

Dr. Chauncey Abbey Rood began his education in the public school of his native town, and later attended the Fredonia Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y. Having determined upon a professional career, the young man then matriculated at the Medical School of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878, taking the degree of M. D. He passed the examination of the State Medical Examiners in the same year, and began the practice of his profession in Cassadaga, N. Y. He remained thus occupied for seventeen years, and became one of the leading physicians of the region during that time. It was in the year 1895 that he first came to Brocton, and since then he has been engaged in general practice here and has built up a large clientele and won a reputation second to no physician in the place. His practice today extends far beyond the confines of the immediate community of Brocton, and he commands the respect and affection not only of his own patients and professional colleagues, but of his fellow-citizens generally.

Dr. Chauncey Abbey Rood was united in marriage, Oct. 8, 1879, at Brocton, with Ida M. Dudley, a daughter of John and Maria (Hotchkiss) Dudley, and a member of one of the prominent families of that place.

To Dr. and Mrs. Rood two children have been born, as follows: 1. Mabel M., a graduate of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where she took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now a teacher at the Brocton High School. 2. Clifford Dudley, born Nov. 6, 1886; studied for the law at Ann Arbor for two years, and later at the University of Boulder, Colo., receiving the degree of LL. B. at the latter place. He practiced the law for one year at Sterling, Colo., and then had to give up his professional activities on account of an affection of the throat. He then became a travelling auditor for the United States Radiator Company of Detroit. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. When the United States entered the great World War, young Mr. Rood enlisted, July 16, 1917, in the United States Army, Quartermaster's Corps, and was sent to Fort Hancock, N. J., where he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was about to take his examination for a commission when he unfortunately contracted pneumonia, and died from that disease, Oct. 26, 1918.

Dr. Rood was a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religious belief, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Brocton. He is a member of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 851, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

AXEL G. LOFGREN, who for twenty-five years has been a member of the choir of the First Lutheran Church of Jamestown, N. Y., was a trustee and president of that choir for many years, was president of the Young People's Society of that church, was finance secretary, and has given practically all his leisure through life to matters connected with music and singing societies.

Axel G. Lofgren was born in Stockholm, Sweden, March 29, 1865, the son of Andrew G. Lofgren, a grocer of that city, and of which place he remained a merchant until his death. Axel G. attended the public schools of Stockholm, and received education to a grade about equivalent to that of a graduate of an American high school would have passed. After leaving school, he was apprenticed to a baker in Stockholm, and eventually worked in Germany also at the trade. In 1888, he emigrated from Sweden to America, landing in New York, where for several years he remained, working as a baker. In 1890, he came to Jamestown, and immediately found good employment in the Charles Berg Bakery. After about a year spent in Jamestown, Axel G. Lofgren married, and took his bride to Sweden to visit his parents. He returned in October, 1891, and entered the employ of Olaf Lundquist, clothier, as a salesman. As such he worked, subsequently for two other Jamestown merchants, the Wiquist & Johnson firm, and Lewis Gosberg. In January, 1908, he was appointed chairman of the Board of Assessors of the city of Jamestown, and has since held that office.

Mr. Lofgren is and has since he first came to Jamestown been very much interested in community and church work, especially with activities having some relation with music. He has given worthy service in the choir of his church, the First Lutheran, and for very many years has been a member of the Jamestown Choral Society, of which organization he was treasurer at one time. He was also treasurer from 1901 to 1905 of the Swedish Singers Union. As might be expected, Mr. Lofgren is very popular in Jamestown, especially among those musically inclined, and his marked vocal powers have caused him to become widely known. He is a valued member of the Swedish One Hundred Club of Jamestown, and belongs also to the Norden Club. Politically, Mr. Lofgren is a Republican; and he belongs to the following named fraternal and benevolent societies: The Knights of Pythias, the Scandinavian Temperance Benevolent Society, and the Swedish Brotherhood.

On May 7, 1891, in Jamestown, Axel G. Lofgren married Ida C. Erickson. To them have been born three children, but, to their great misfortune and grief, only one has been reared to manhood. Their first born, a son, Knute by name, died in infancy; their second, also a son, Milton, lived to reach the age of nineteen years, his decease occurring in 1918; their surviving child, a son, C. A. Raymond, is now in professional life, a dentist, associating in practice with Dr. Goucher, of Jamestown.

DEWITT C. AKIN, now deceased, was one whose upright life left its impress for good on the community in which he lived and caused his memory to be cherished by all who knew him. He was born Oct. 7, 1852, at Busti, a son of Howard and Harriet (Forbes) Akin, well known residents of Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y. He received his early education in the public schools and after completing his course of study he assisted his father on the farm. Later, upon the death of his father, he took full charge of the farm, continuing in this occupation until his demise, which occurred Nov. 29, 1916.



Karl Peterson

Mr. Akin gave his political support to the Republican party. In public affairs of the community Mr. Akin was active and influential, and his interests therein manifested in tangible support to many movements for the general good. Honored and respected by all with whom he came in contact, he occupied an enviable position in his district, as well as in social circles, not alone because of the splendid success he achieved, but also by reason of his honest and straight forward methods he always used, and because of his kindness and generousness of heart.

On June 8, 1871, at Busti, N. Y., Mr. Akin was married to Roena Cale, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Morey) Cale. To this union were born two children as follows: 1. Maud E., born June 25, 1873, who married W. R. Ramsdell, and they are the parents of two children: Beatrice, born May 18, 1911, and Wilfred, born Oct. 10, 1913. 2. Ransom J., born Oct. 7, 1878, who married Dora Gibson; they are the parents of one child, Hazel T., born Aug. 18, 1900, who is now (1920) a stenographer.

CARL OLOFSON, who has been a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., for about twelve years, and has during that period advanced appreciably in responsibility in the affairs of an important manufacturing corporation of that city, is an able man technically, and an indefatigable worker. He has been connected with the operation of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company's plant since coming to Jamestown, has been a member of the directorate of that company since 1910, was assistant treasurer for four or five years, and was elected to the responsibility of the vice-presidency of the corporation in 1918. He is a valued member of the administrative and working staff, is an expert tool maker, and has had charge of all the experimental work done in the plant almost since he first began to work therein.

Mr. Olofson was born in Gottland, Sweden, July 29, 1871. After attending school in his native place until he was of age to enter upon business occupations, he became apprenticed to a tool maker in Stockholm, Sweden. In 1892, he came to America, going soon after his arrival to Buffalo, N. Y., where for some weeks he worked in an iron works as a mechanic. He was not long, however, in getting properly placed, as a skilled workman at his trade, and for seven years he worked as a tool maker for the Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company, the delicacy of their work requiring the services of an expert tool maker. Mr. Olofson left Buffalo eventually with improved prospects, having secured the position of manager of the machine shop of the Perry Knitting Mills Company, Perry, N. Y. In that company's employ he remained for seven years, leaving Perry to come to Jamestown, in 1907. He became a tool maker for the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, having come to Jamestown at the request of Mr. Dahlstrom, whom he knew in Sweden, and who well knew Mr. Olofson's skill at his trade. And Mr. Dahlstrom later had opportunity to discover Mr. Olofson's ability as an executive. He steadily advanced in responsibility, and in 1910 was made a member of the board of directors of the corpor-

ation. He became an administrative officer, was assistant treasurer for some years, and in 1918 was elected to the office of vice-president. He has a reputation for accomplishing things, and for concentration upon a given purpose until it has been accomplished. The work of the Metallic Door Company is so diversified, its types are so many, and its product has to be of so high a grade, both in design and finish, that the ingenuity of the officials must be taxed to the uttermost. Mr. Olofson has of late years had full charge of all the experimental work done in the plant, which means that his days are fully occupied. Mr. Olofson is a member of some fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Scandinavian Brotherhood, of Buffalo, N. Y. He is also a member of the Jamestown Norden Club. By religious conviction he is a Lutheran, an attendant of the First Lutheran Church of Jamestown.

In June, 1894, at Buffalo, Carl Olofson was married to Mary Skagman, and they are the parents of four children, who in order of birth are: Carl Eric, Anna Victoria, Ernest Sheldon, who is at the Chautauqua County Bank; Ray Darven, who is at school.

KARL PETERSON—A self-made man is the description which best fits Karl Peterson, a manufacturer of Jamestown. He has a natural gift for mechanics and is of an inventive turn of mind, quick to grasp the possibilities in any circumstance which may arise, and equally quick to develop the new idea presented to him.

Born in Sweden, in 1866, Karl Peterson enjoyed the advantage of a good common school education in that country before coming to the United States. His father was the operator and owner of a summer resort in Sweden, and during the busy season in the summer time young Karl spent all his time helping his father run the place, continuing this for about twelve years. One of the lad's duties was to superintend the workings of a steam engine which was used upon the place, and in taking it down and apart, greasing and repairing, packing it away for the winter, and putting it together again each spring, gave young Peterson his first experience in mechanical workings. It was a fine opportunity for one whose natural trend of thought lay in that direction, developing also his business ability in conducting a place of that description. While in Sweden he also learned the manufacture of snuff, this being quite an industry in that country.

It was in 1886 that Karl Peterson came to America, being twenty years old at that time. After landing in the United States he went at once to Jamestown, N. Y., and in a short time joined with a man named James Holmes in the manufacture of snuff. He worked during all his spare time upon the perfecting of a wood carving machine which he had invented, and at last accomplished its least detail. He at once patented it and later sold the machine and his patent rights. Realizing that the production of snuff was not the line of business he cared to follow, he gave it up and entered the Art Metal Construction Company, working in their experimental department, and this form of occupation allowed him scope for his inventive genius. Part of the time he spent in the manufacturing of the voting machine. After three

years with this concern, Mr. Peterson went into C. W. Morgan's bicycle handle bar factory, where he became superintendent of the works. In 1902, he formed a partnership with J. P. Danielson to manufacture small tools, such as plyers, wrenches, etc., taking six men into the business. They rented a small floor space in the Whitney building on Steele street, where they carried on their work, adding special machinery to their output after a time. In 1905, they bought the lot at the corner of Foote avenue and Harrison street, erecting a two-story building upon it, and in 1907 the Crescent Tool Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the following men as officers: Karl Peterson, president, Amel Nelson, vice-president, Charles F. Fallline, secretary and treasurer. From time to time additions have been made to the original plant, the business continuing to grow until at the present time it requires 300 men to turn out the constantly arriving orders. Fully one-half of the machinery used in the business is of their own invention and is fully covered by patents. The Crescent Tool Company is regarded as one of the successful, growing corporations of Jamestown, its officers being highly respected and well liked citizens of the city.

RICHARD NATHANIEL LINDBECK, D. D. S.

—Already the citizens of Jamestown have become aware that this name represents one of the rising young professional men of that city. Dr. Lindbeck is well known in fraternal and social circles, and has a record of conspicuous activity in outdoor sports. During the late war he rendered valuable professional service to the Federal government.

Charles John Lindbeck, father of Richard Nathaniel Lindbeck, was a cabinetmaker at Falconer, Montgomery county, and married Emma Mary Peterson, who died in February, 1920. Their children were: Arthur F., Congregational minister at Fort Recovery, Ohio; C. Otto, student of medicine at Syracuse University; Malcolm T., attending Jamestown High School; John W., died Dec. 20, 1918; Emma M., wife of Warner L. Morse, of Jamestown; and Doretta, wife of George Anderson, also of Jamestown. The third son of this family, Richard Nathaniel, is mentioned below.

Richard Nathaniel Lindbeck, son of Charles John and Emma Mary (Peterson) Lindbeck, was born May 19, 1892, at Jamestown, N. Y., and was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native city, graduating from the high school with the class of 1912. He entered the University of Chicago for the purpose of studying dentistry, graduating in 1915 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. For some time thereafter he was associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. Roberts. With the entrance of the United States into the World War, the current of Dr. Lindbeck's life was temporarily diverted into other channels. In July, 1917, he received a lieutenant's commission in the junior grade, and was assigned to the United States Naval Station at Great Lakes, Ill., where he was professionally employed, also taking a post-graduate course. In April, 1919, he received an honorable discharge. On returning to Jamestown he resumed the practice of his profession, and now has an office in

the new Bank of Jamestown building, where he is acquiring a profitable and increasing clientele, and at the same time making for himself an enviable reputation for knowledge of the science of dentistry and skill in its application. The favorable auspices under which Dr. Lindbeck's career has opened promise for him a prosperous and successful future.

As a member of the Masonic order, Dr. Lindbeck affiliates with Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jamestown, also the Chapter and Council. In politics he is an Independent. While a student at the high school he belonged to the Gamma Upsilon Greek letter fraternity, and also played football, baseball and basketball. For one year he served as manager of the football team, and for three years was president of his class. During his university days he was a member of the executive committee, and the Xi Psi Phi fraternity.

Dr. Lindbeck married, Aug. 18, 1918, at Jamestown, Myrtle Marie Oldson, of Jamestown, N. Y.

JOHN BURBANK RUSH—Among the class of citizens who in the days gone by added to the growth and importance of Chautauqua county, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character, who stood in the front rank, was John Burbank Rush, who lived for many years in Jamestown, a retired farmer. But few citizens have lived in Jamestown that have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real greatness, and the record of his life is well worth preserving, furnishing instruction for the coming generation. His name has ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career.

John Burbank Rush was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 1, 1833, a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Russell) Rush. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Rush, was a native of Canada, and descendant of English ancestors, but came to Chautauqua county, and settled in the town of Ellery during January, 1811, at which time he purchased in sections No. 13 and No. 20, of township No. 2, range No. 12, his house being built on section 13, and here followed farming until his demise, which occurred at Ellery. He married twice, his second wife being Rhoda (Silsby) Rush, and they were the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter. Grandfather John Russell, who was the father of Elizabeth Rush, came to Chautauqua county in 1811. He was an artisan, being skilful with the saw and trowel, and also engaged in farming. Mr. Russel married Rhoda Scofield, and they became the parents of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters.

Israel Rush, father of John B. Rush, was born in Canada, in 1807, and came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., with his father. He followed farming and became very successful, owning at the time of his demise 400 acres of the finest land in Ellery. He also carried the mail from Jamestown to Westfield. He married Elizabeth Russell, and they became the parents of four children: Lewis, John B., Rhoda, and one who died at an early age. Israel Rush died at Ellery, Chautauqua

county, N. Y., June 4, 1889, and is buried in Bemus Point Cemetery.

John B. Rush, whose name is the caption of this article, received his education in the district schools of Ellery, and after leaving school began his business career as an agriculturist, at which occupation he continued until 1886, when he removed to Jamestown, where he lived retired until his demise, which occurred Dec. 9, 1901. Mr. Rush spent his winters in the city, and in summer resided on his farm. At both places he had a beautiful home, but always preferred his summer home to his winter home. Politically, Mr. Rush was a staunch Democrat, but never cared for the emoluments of office. Fraternally, Mr. Rush was a member of the Union Grange, and was one of its most respected members.

On Dec. 29, 1858, Mr. Rush was united in marriage with Mary A. Brownell, who was born Sept. 16, 1837, a daughter of Peter R. and Rhoda (Putnam) Brownell, who were prominent residents of Chautauqua county. Mrs. Rush is a lady of true culture and refinement, and is popular throughout Jamestown and Chautauqua county's social circles. She is a member of the Methodist church, the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, and a trustee. To Mr. and Mrs. John Burbank Rush were born two children: 1. Mary R., the wife of Clayton E. Price, who is a traveling salesman for the Fairbanks Company, and resides in Jamestown; they are the parents of a daughter, Carrie R., who married Lucien B. Parker, and they have a son, Edward James. 2. Carrie R., who married F. Langdon Peterson, of Ellery township; they are the parents of two children: Mabel R., who married Harley Elliott, and their children are Robert and Betty; and Harold R., who married Margaret Broadhead, and their children are Gail and Allen.

Mr. Rush was a public-spirited man, without being a partisan, charitable without ostentation, enterprising yet careful, deeply imbued with high religious principles, and his life flowed on in quiet power, silently accomplishing its beneficent results.

OLOF J. LINDBLAD—The town of Jamestown owes much to a group of men which in the middle of the nineteenth century put a large number of its industries upon a broad and ample foundation. Conspicuous among these and easily a leader by his force of character, his wide vision, and his practical business ability, was Olof J. Lindblad, who is now living retired in Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Lindblad was born in the Province of Skane, Sweden, Nov. 6, 1841, a son of John and Carrie (Lauison) Lindblad. John Lindblad was a mechanic by trade, and worked at different occupations in his native home. He died in Sweden, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. John Lindblad and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, and they were the parents of four children: Hannah and Sissa, both in Sweden; August and Olof J., who came to America.

August Lindblad, oldest son of John and Carrie (Lauison) Lindblad, was born in the Province of Skane, Sweden, in 1838. There he received his early education, and learned the cabinet-making trade. After

growing to manhood he came to America, and settled in Jamestown, N. Y., where he began working in the Breed Furniture Factory. He continued in this position until 1868, when he joined his brother Olof J., the subject of this review, and embarked in business for himself, manufacturing doors, etc. Mr. Lindblad continued in this up to the time of his death, which occurred in his sixty-fifth year. Politically, Mr. Lindblad was a Republican, but never cared for office. He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church in religious affiliation.

Mr. Lindblad was united in marriage with Miss Louise Hultberg, who resides in Jamestown, N. Y. They were the parents of four children: Lydia, Anton E., Winifred E., and Evangeline.

Olof J. Lindblad, youngest son of John and Carrie (Lauison) Lindblad, received his early education in the schools of Sweden, and like his brother learned the cabinet-making trade. In the year 1865 he started from his home to America, first going to Germany, whence he sailed from Hamburg in a sailing vessel bound for New York. The voyage took nearly six weeks, and he at last landed in New York in June, 1865. From there he went to Jamestown, going by way of the Erie railroad, and arrived about the close of the Civil War.

He immediately found employment in the furniture factory of D. C. & J. W. Breed, and here he continued to work for three years for the sum of two dollars and a half per day. However, in 1868, he formed a partnership with his brother August, and in company with him formed a small factory of their own. They manufactured doors and different kinds of furniture, and continued in this for some time, and later took into partnership with them Mr. Peter Bergquist, and the factory was then known as the Lindblad Brothers' Company. In October, 1876, the factory was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Lindblad suffered a loss of about \$2,000. However, not discouraged by this misfortune, he again started business in the Warner building in Jamestown, N. Y., and there continued for four years. They then moved to the George B. Ford building, and after conducting business there for three years they moved into their own building, which is located on Harrison street, in Jamestown, N. Y. It is a fine three-story structure, one of the finest in the city and it is here that they manufactured all kinds of furniture, making a specialty of veneer doors.

In 1911 Mr. Bergquist died. August Lindblad died, aged sixty-five, and from that time on Mr. Olof J. Lindblad continued to conduct the business himself until 1915, when he sold out the factory and retired from active business.

Mr. Lindblad was united in marriage, with Matilda Johnson, who was born in Sweden, a daughter of Gustaf and Eva Johnson. They have one daughter, Eveline Victoria, who received her education in the public schools of Jamestown, and is well known locally for her fine musical talent. She married Rev. Sigurd L. Hanson, of Braddock, Pa., and they are the parents of one child: Alide Eveline. They reside in Braddock, where Mr. Hanson is minister of the Lutheran church.

Politically, Mr. Lindblad is a Republican, but in local affairs votes for the men and measures that he thinks are for the best interests of all the people. In religious

affiliation he is a Swedish Lutheran, and he and his wife are respected members of the Emanuel Swedish Lutheran Church of Jamestown. He has been a trustee of this church for nearly thirty years, and was one of the organizers of that church in Jamestown.

Mr. Lindblad has built a residence on Price street, where he and his devoted wife are now residing. Mr. Lindblad is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. His life has always been a busy one, his everyday affairs making heavy demands upon his time, yet he never shrank from his duties or from his obligations to his City, State or Nation. Although the influence of Mr. Lindblad upon the community, due to the part he played in the business world, is a great one, it is by no means the sum-total of that which he has exercised, or even the major portion of it. This is rather the result of his character as a man, a character which coupled with a strong personality such as Mr. Lindblad possesses, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he comes in contact. At the base of his character, as it must be at the base of all worthy characters, are the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he adds not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and manner which make him at once a charming companion and a most faithful friend.

AUGUST FRELING, a worthy American citizen, and for fifty-one years an extensive farmer of Chautauqua county land, has a worthy record of industry, and during the recent war proved that he was wholeheartedly an American, and that the sixty-eight years of residence in this country, with the intimate association it would give him with the principles of democratic government, were of far greater influence upon his mind and heart than were the fifteen years he spent, in his youth, in Germany, the land of his birth. He felt the issues of the war very keenly, and probably was more actively loyal to the interests of his adopted country than were many native-born Americans. That has been perhaps his main characteristic—wholeheartedness; he has been thorough in almost everything he has done; for more than half a century he was responsible for the maintenance in good condition of 200 acres of Chautauqua county land, the farm he owns in Westfield township being of that acreage; and he has always proved himself to be capable of that responsibility. His farming was skilful, enterprising, and thorough; and he has done well by his fifty-one years of agricultural effort. And in one other respect he has done well for his adopted country; he has raised a worthy family of six children, all of whom have grown to useful manhood or womanhood, and are worthy citizens.

August Freling was born upon an agricultural estate southeast of Berlin, Germany, Sept. 3, 1836, the son of Carl and Minnie Freling. He lost the loving care of his mother when he was only three years old, his mother being buried in Germany. And he remained in that country until he was fifteen years old, and had passed through the German public school. Then, in 1851, his father brought the family to the United States. What was the direct reason for his coming is not definitely known; it may have been one of the results of the Revolution of 1848, although there is no real

data to substantiate the supposition; but it is known that most of the men of German birth who came to this country during the years immediately following that of the unsuccessful Revolution of 1848 did so because they were in some way implicated in, or sympathetic with, that revolution. At all events, the Germans who in those early days came to the United States to make their home in this country were of markedly democratic mind, and made worthy American citizens.

August Freling, son of Carl and Minnie Freling, when thirty-one years old, came definitely into Chautauqua county agricultural records, for it was then, in 1867, that he moved to the farm upon which he has since lived, and reared his large family. In 1867, he rented a tract of 200 acres, probably not having the financial means to purchase it at that time, but three years later, in 1870, the property became his, and since that time he has been one of the leading farmers of that section of the county. Practically all the improvements upon the farm, with the exception of the conspicuous brick mansion built in 1835, and still in splendid state of repair, were erected by him, and those improvements include many substantial buildings, as of course is would be necessary to have upon a farm of that extent. He has during the more than fifty years of his operation of the acreage been a large employer of labor, and often in the busy seasons has not been able to get as many hired hands as he could use. But, generally, in his farming operations, the hardest worked man has been himself. He has always entered with vigor into everything he has undertaken, and that probably has been the secret of his success. He is of course now beyond the age when he would be capable of such work as he did in his younger and more vigorous days, and so he has sold some of his land to one of his sons, but he still has more than 140 acres, part of which is in vineyard, the district being a good one for the cultivation of grapes.

Mr. Freling is a devout Christian, and for very many years has been an earnest member of the Westfield Lutheran Church, and one of its substantial supporters. He belongs to the Westfield Grange, and in politics is a Republican. Had he been so minded, he might have been elected to many offices in the local administration, for he is a man who has always been well regarded by his neighbors, and in his district generally, but he has always felt that his time could be more usefully employed in matters of production upon his own farm than in public affairs, which could be administered by men of less consequential business ties. He has, however, always been interested in local affairs, and has been generous in his support of many a local project, especially in matters connected with the church and the social life of the community.

August Freling was married on Jan. 7, 1874, to Wilhelmina Rieck, and their long period—forty-three years—of wedded life has been blessed by the birth to them of six children, all of whom they have reared to manhood and womanhood. The children in order of birth are: Otto, Herman, Elwin, Emeline, August, Jr., and Albert. All were born in Chautauqua county, and all were educated in Westfield schools, graded and high. One child, Carl, was killed, aged six years.



Harry C. Pickrow.

August Freling, now eighty-three years of age, has almost a lifetime of busy effort behind him, and the main part of his life has been spent within the borders of Chautauqua county. He is widely known and much respected among agriculturists in many parts of the county, and his private record has been as commendable as has been his industry in business. He has a definite place in this historical record of worthy men of the county.

HARRY CARL ERICKSON, an enterprising, successful, and popular merchant of Falconer, N. Y., where he has been in business since 1909, since which year the business he then purchased has increased almost 400 per cent. is a native-born American, born in Wilcox, Pa., Feb. 10, 1887, the son of Swan and Selma Erickson. His mother is now deceased, but his father, who was of Swedish birth, settled at Wilcox, Pa.

Harry Carl Erickson was able to secure a very good academic education. For the elementary grades, he went to the grammar school of Johnsonburg, Pa., and later studied at the high school of that place, eventually graduating and proceeding to Bucknell University. He was an earnest, resolute scholar, who worked his way through college, gaining money during the summer vacations, by working as a clerk in grocery stores, and for one summer in a paper making plant, to pay for his university course. When he was nineteen years of age, he closed his student life, and for two years thereafter was a clerk in a Johnsonburg grocery establishment. In 1909 he came to Jamestown and started in independent business, purchasing the retail grocery business belonging to William Watson, was conducted by the latter at No. 358 West Main street, Falconer. Here Mr. Erickson has succeeded beyond even his own expectations; he has had to enlarge the store several times, and under his management the volume of business done has increased 400 per cent. in the ten years.

Mr. Erickson is an alert, enterprising merchant, his business activities manifesting some of the vim he used, in his college days, to put into baseball, in which national pastime he was skilled. By the way, he is still much interested in the game, but is too thorough a business man to permit such attractions to draw him away from his serious purpose in life, which is to succeed by applying himself steadily to the business in hand, which for the past few years has been developing, and which demands almost his entire time. He is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a good churchman, a member of the Swedish Zion Church, of Jamestown.

In October, 1913, at Jamestown, Harry Carl Erickson married Thea Anderson. They have one child, a son, Frederick, who now attends the local school.

MICHAEL L. FERRARA—Though a native of sunny Italy, and loving it and its people, Michael L. Ferrara is nevertheless a good American, helping in every way possible to uplift his countrymen, always urging them to make use of the many opportunities for education which are offered to the immigrant after

reaching the shores of the United States; lending a helping hand to all efforts whose object is to make good American citizens of the Italian people.

Michael L. Ferrara was born in Italy, Dec. 13, 1884. His parents were John and Anna (Angalone) Ferrara; besides Michael L., they had two daughters and one other son. The family immigrated to this country in 1898, going directly to the coal mining district of Pennsylvania. As a boy Michael L. worked in the mines, gaining a great knowledge of mining, and the labor question in connection with it, and was chosen president of the local union, serving from 1900 to 1906. During the following year or two Mr. Ferrara represented the working men (about 1,000 of them) as chief weighman, a very important office in the coal districts. In 1910 he was made organizer of labor in the mining districts, being instrumental in forming the association of United Mine Workers of America, and in organizing many local unions, and during his connection with them the membership increased from 27,000 to 42,000 men. Mr. Ferrara's headquarters were at Clearfield, Pa., during this period of his career.

While in Italy young Ferrara had the benefit of the education provided by the graded schools of his native village, but after coming to this country he worked all day in the mines so had to study at night to conquer the language of his adopted country. Later on he took a course in the International Correspondence School to perfect himself in English. So earnest was his study and so satisfactory the results, that a couple of years afterward, when he had become a resident of Jamestown, he was appointed interpreter for the City Court and the County Supreme Court, also acting as private interpreter for a great many lawyers, some times having matters of considerable importance to assist in. Mr. Ferrara has spent many hours of hard work to educate himself, but feels that he is rewarded many times over because of the advancement in life he has accomplished and also because of the esteem in which he is held by all who know him, his agreeable personality and ever-ready desire to assist in every way, making him much liked by those with whom he has dealings.

After coming to Jamestown, Mr. Ferrara started in the grocery business, and as a side issue carried on quite a successful real estate and insurance enterprise. After a time the latter part of his business became so large that he abandoned the grocery portion of it, confining himself exclusively to real estate and insurance. In the spring of 1919 he opened up a fine office at No. 16 East Second street, and there conducts a prosperous business, specializing in dwelling houses, factory sites and large property tracts. Mr. Ferrara is the local agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Buffalo Fire Insurance Company, and the National Casualty Company of Detroit, Mich.

In Reynoldsville, Pa., July 4, 1907, Michael L. Ferrara married Miss C. Angelone, of that town. There have been two children born of this union; John A. and Anna A. Mr. Ferrara and his wife are members of St. James Italian Church, and are active in the church work. Mr. Ferrara is a member of St. Prospero's Society. He is a Republican in political affiliation.

ADDISON S. HARRINGTON, the progressive farmer of Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of the town of Chautauqua, his birth occurring June 24, 1867. He is a son of James Ailsworth and Sarah Maria (Raynor) Harrington, old and highly respected residents of that place, where the former was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years.

He was given the name of Stephen Addison Harrington, but as there were others of the same name in the family, he adopted that of Addison S. Harrington. He was educated in the local schools of Chautauqua, and even as a lad assisted his father in the work on the latter's farm, during his spare hours in school. The elder Mr. Harrington purchased a number of small farms in Chautauqua county, and these, as his son grew older, were placed under the management of the latter, who conducted them successfully until the year 1888. In that year his father went west and young Mr. Harrington, in 1889, purchased a farm of 80 acres, which he conducted for a time as a general farm and for the growing of grain. He later sold his property and removed to Charlottesville, Va., where he purchased 150 acres. This property had a considerable quantity of valuable timber standing on it, which Mr. Harrington used for commercial purposes, after which he sold it and returned to Chautauqua county. Here he bought the Orange Perry farm, at Hartfield, a property consisting of 162 acres, which is now owned by his brother. In 1905 Mr. Harrington's father, in association with himself, purchased 103 acres of the old Edward Brigham estate, a property which had been greatly run down, and this they improved and cultivated until it became one of the finest farms in Chautauqua county. Mr. Harrington has here remodeled the old house and barns, and now conducts a fine dairy here, in which he uses the product of thirteen fine holstein cows. In 1909, he and his father purchased the Miner Bond farm of 178 acres, which he now also operates as a dairy. Mr. Harrington is a prominent figure in the general life of the community and is a member of the local grange, in which he held the office of master for four years and that of overseer for two years. He is now assistant steward of this organization, and has done much in this capacity to promote the agricultural interests of the community. He is also a committeeman of the farm bureau. In politics Mr. Harrington is an Independent, but although he has not affiliated himself with any party, has held the office of school collector and has served the community well in this capacity. In religious belief, Mr. Harrington was reared as a member of the Church of Christ, but has since joined the Methodist church, and now attends the church of that denomination at Mayville.

Addison S. Harrington was united in marriage, Dec. 18, 1900, with Laura Josephine Baxter, a native of Iowa, a daughter of Henry and Mary Baxter, and they are the parents of the following children: Clarence James, who is associated with his father in the dairy business; Florence Myrtle, and Claude Lorraine.

CHARLES LINDBECK—In presenting to the public the representative men of Jamestown, and the State of New York, who have by their superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of

ripe qualities of ability and excellence, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in public and private life, we have no example more fit to present than Charles Lindbeck. Not only did he rise above the standard in his line of business, but he also possesses those excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellowmen. He is high-minded and liberal, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and one of those rare men who are capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character and influence.

Charles Lindbeck had his name changed from Hanson when he arrived in the United States. Mr. Lindbeck was born in Westergotland, Sweden, June 6, 1866, a son of Carl Hanson, who was born in Sweden, and Christina Hanson, who was born in Sweden also. His early education was received in the grade schools of Sweden, and at the age of twelve years he began his business career, assisting his father at the mill, as carpenter, continuing in this until he came to America in 1892. Shortly after arriving he came to Jamestown, N. Y., where he immediately secured employment in the furniture factories, and in fact any kind of work he could get for one year. During this time he attended Free Night School at the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1893 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Erickson, engaging in contracting and building on a small scale. This continued for three years, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lindbeck went in business for himself, which continued for twenty years. His building operations grew to extensive proportions, including factories, churches, business blocks, schools, residences, etc. In 1910 he built a planing mill. This business continued to grow so rapidly that it was necessary for him, in 1914, to give up the contracting business entirely and enlarge his planing mill plant, which he did. On Jan. 1, 1919, this business was incorporated under the name of the Lindbeck Lumbering Manufacturing Company, and they are engaged in the manufacturing and sale of all exterior and interior building materials. The firm employs twenty-eight men, and are doing a very successful business. Mr. Lindbeck is president of this company, and it is due to his business energy, ability and foresight that the business has grown to the extensive proportions that it has. Mr. Lindbeck is a member of the Builders' Exchange, Jamestown Board of Commerce, the Norden Club, also the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is secretary.

In Jamestown, N. Y., June 21, 1900, Mr. Lindbeck was united in marriage with Ida E. Johnson, and to this union was born three children: Birger, Seigried, and William, all attending school.

Mr. Lindbeck's career has been exceptional, and there are elements in his life which may be useful to others, illustrating as they do the essential principles of a business life of success. Resolute, persevering industry and integrity of purpose have been the factors that have won for him a place among the leading business men of Jamestown, N. Y.

WILLIAM JOSEPH DOTY—Among the prominent and successful men of affairs of Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is William Joseph Doty, who now



Joseph Carlson



Elin Carlson.

holds the responsible office of county treasurer. He is a son of Captain Joseph C. Doty, who was a pioneer captain on the Great Lakes, having begun his sailing career in 1836.

William Joseph Doty was born at Sheridan, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1869, and received his education in the district schools here. He was but seventeen years of age when he left school, and secured employment as a pilot on the ships plying the waters of the Great Lakes. Mr. Doty spent four years at this work, and at the end of that time decided to return to Sheridan, which he did, and on coming here embarked in the grape industry, having bought three farms for this purpose. From the outset he was successful in the new enterprise, and remained here until the spring of 1919, when he moved to Mayville, N. Y. Mr. Doty is very prominent in the political life of this region, and has served for twelve years on the Board of Supervisors. He was elected county treasurer in the fall of 1917, and began his duties in this position the following January. Mr. Doty has served in various State and county offices, and is at the present time president of the village of Mayville. He is also prominent in the club circles of this region, and is past master of the Chautauqua County Pomona Lodge and a director of the Chautauqua County Fair Association, of which he was president for six consecutive terms. Mr. Doty is also affiliated with the Masonic order and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and has served as district deputy in the Second Chautauqua County District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, Mr. Doty is a Republican and has served as the Republican county committeeman for some time. Prior to his having accepted the office of county treasurer, Mr. Doty was the contractor for the South Shore Natural Gas & Coal Company for a period of thirteen years. He is a liberal in his religious belief, and an ardent supporter of all charitable movements.

William Joseph Doty was united in marriage, March 16, 1893, with Martha Graves, a daughter of Orville W. and Florence (Lyon) Graves, old and highly respected residents of Panama, N. Y., where Martha Graves was born, Sept. 30, 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Doty one child has been born, Marjorie, Aug. 21, 1905.

JOSEPH CARLSON, who has had appreciable business success since he came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1903, has since that year been connected with local manufacturers and has had responsible position with the Alliance Furniture Company since its inception in 1905, was later superintendent of another local plant, and in 1916 was one of the organizers of the Advance Furniture Company, of Jamestown, since which time he has been one of the active heads of that company.

Joseph Carlson was born in Smoland, Sweden, March 19, 1880, and after receiving a good education in the schools of his native place, he decided to learn the trade of cabinet making. He was then sixteen years of age, and he worked at his trade in his own country for about seven years. In April, 1903, he came to America, and came to Jamestown, N. Y., where so many of his countrymen were. Soon after his arrival,

he found employment at his trade in the plant of A. C. Norquist Company, of Jamestown. Four months later he became an employee of the Union Furniture Company, in whose plant he remained for two years. He was a skilled workman, and when the Alliance Furniture Company was organized in 1905, Mr. Carlson was appointed foreman of the cabinet department in the new plant, having charge of the second floor. He also was elected to the directorate of the corporation, and became a substantial stockholder. In order to become conversant with the methods of manufacture in the large furniture factories of the Middle West, Mr. Carlson journeyed to Rockford, Ill., and there acquired much knowledge that later was of much value to him. He returned to Jamestown four months later, and was appointed superintendent of the Jamestown Cabinet Company, with which company he remained for two years. In 1916, he joined several other Jamestown men, well known in the furniture industry, in organizing the Advance Furniture Company, and since then has devoted almost the whole of his time to the affairs of the partnership, which is expanding satisfactorily.

Mr. Carlson is still a director of the Alliance Furniture Company, but he has not time to give to much else, for the development of the Company is keeping him busily employed. What little time he has to spare he gives to walking in the surrounding country, for purposes of health. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, and by application to production in his own plant is doing something to increase the prosperity of the city.

Joseph Carlson, on Sept. 22, 1909, was married in Jamestown to Elim Rosenquist, of the Jamestown family of that name. She also is of Swedish antecedents. They have two children, Ingrid and Harry.

JOSEPH LOUIS CHILLI, M. D.—This is the name, as very many of the residents of Chautauqua county are fully aware, of one of her most successful physicians of the younger generation. Dr. Chilli's home is in Fredonia, but the field of his large and constantly increasing practice extends over an ever widening territory which embraces other portions of the county.

Joseph Louis Chilli was born Nov. 6, 1885, in Valledolmo, province of Palermo, island of Sicily, Italy, and is a son of Louis and Louisa (Moscata) Chilli, the former a farmer in Sicily and also in the United States, being a prominent man in the Italian circles of Chautauqua county. The earliest education of Joseph Louis Chilli was received in public schools of his native land, and when about eight years of age he was brought by his parents to the United States. He attended the public schools of Fredonia, afterward taking a college course at the State Normal School at Fredonia. Entering the medical department of the University of Buffalo, he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Before graduating Dr. Chilli served as interne in Columbus Hospital, and in Erie County Hospital after graduation, both institutions being in Buffalo. In 1914 he began practice in Fredonia, and later spent six months in New York City, taking a post-graduate course in surgery. In this branch of his profession he is particularly interested and expects, event-

ually, to become a surgical specialist. He has an office in Dunkirk in addition to the one in Fredonia, and his large practice is not confined to his own nationality.

In politics Dr. Chilli is a Republican, and during the recent war was associated with various forms of activity, serving on the finance committee. He is a member of the Home Defence Corps. Among the professional organizations in which he is enrolled are the American Medical Society, the New York State Medical Association, the Chautauqua County Medical Association, and the Dunkirk-Fredonia Medical Association. He belongs to all the local Italian societies, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church of Fredonia. Dr. Chilli's career has certainly opened under the most favorable auspices, and it is to be confidently expected that, as the years go on, he will become one of the "men of mark" in his chosen profession.

FRANK F. PETERSON—Among the men who have made a success of their business life in spite of many handicaps, must be mentioned Frank F. Peterson. While he was still very young his mother was left a widow with a family of six children, three boys and three girls. All who were able to do so had to lend a hand to help raise the family finances, so he had a very small opportunity in which to obtain an education. He has keenly felt this lack all through his life, but his quickness of intellect and natural aptitude have helped him over many hard places, where perhaps many others might have failed, even though given greater opportunities in youth.

Born near Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1873, Frank F. Peterson was from his infancy trained to love the life of the country, his father, Charles Peterson, being a farmer, who died while the children were quite young. The mother, Mary Peterson, was a smart, resourceful woman and brought up her children to be helpful and ambitious. Of her family of six sons and daughters she lost one child. She is also now deceased, but lived to see her children grow up to maturity.

At the age of seventeen, young Peterson went to the great stone works in Vermont to learn stone cutting, applying himself diligently, until at the end of three years he was a first class workman, understanding everything connected with the trade, lettering, carving, etc. For several years following this he travelled as salesman for the Kinsman Monumental Company, going through all the New England States, afterward travelling for a wholesale marble company all through the West, continuing in this line for six years. Then he came back to Jamestown and started in business for himself in a small way, the work prospered, and in 1917 the Peterson Monument Company moved into larger quarters, having built a fine brick building to meet the requirements of the large trade. The building, No. 206 Lafayette street is a two-story structure, equipped with all kinds of modern machinery, having all the up-to-date pneumatic tools for the use of the workmen he keeps employed, the large business overtaxing the capacity of the concern. They do all kinds of work from the stone in the rough to the beautifully finished monument with its fine lettering and carving. Mr. Peterson is very active in the Knights of Pythias,

having occupied every office. During his residence in Vermont he passed through all the chairs of his lodge. He is also a Free Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican, though not active in the party. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

At Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1912, Frank F. Peterson married Mable Carrie Burt, of that place. They have one child, Harry Burt.

DAVID JOHNSON COCHRANE, well known agriculturist of Chautauqua county, N. Y., having an extensive farm in the Westfield and Ripley townships of that county, has had a successful career in agriculture. He has always been identified with consequential affairs, and has also found time to undertake some offices in the public administration, having been school trustee and collector of taxes in his township. He is a native of Chautauqua county, and comes of a family listed among the pioneers of the section. He was born in the old Cochrane homestead, near Westfield village, on March 21, 1866, the son of William Nesbitt and Nancy (Johnson) Cochrane. Both his parents are now deceased, but in his day his father was one of the leading agriculturists of that part of Chautauqua county.

David J. Cochrane was educated in district schools, Nos. 4 and 5, and later at Westfield Academy. Since he left school he has farmed, and for twenty-four years he has farmed the property on which he now lives. It consists of ninety-eight and a half acres, and is situated in Ripley township, but just across the line in Westfield township, and adjoining the Ripley farm is another farm of which he is now the owner. That farm is eighty-eight acres in extent. The entire property is well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. There is an extensive vineyard, and commodious out-buildings for dairy and general farming. Mr. Cochrane is a skilful farmer, and endeavors to keep well versed in the developments of scientific farming; many of his improvements are most modern in type, and he shows in his management of the farms that he is an agricultural student, as well as an operator.

Politically, Mr. Cochrane is a Republican; in the past he has taken much part in local affairs, and he has given loyal allegiance to the Republican party since his early manhood. He is popular and respected in his district, and has undertaken the responsibilities of some of the local offices, including that of collector of taxes. And in educational affairs, he has taken part, being a trustee of the schools.

On Aug. 6, 1899, Mr. Cochrane was married, at Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., to Isabella Rogers, of Westfield. They have three children: 1. Frederick M., who was educated in the district school, and Westfield High School. 2. Elizabeth, who was afforded similar educational advantages. 3. William, who is still at school. All the children live at home with their parents, and have formed many friends in the neighborhood.

The Cochrane family is an old one in Chautauqua county, and it is gratifying that it can, as it should, be properly represented in the historical record of this



Carl V. Franzen

generation of the county. The life of David Johnson Cochrane has been commendable in every respect, and has been worthy of the family record, and of the high standard successful agriculturists of the county have set.

ADAM HERSPERGER—The combination of agriculturist and business man is, perhaps, a rare one, but when encountered is frequently found to exist in men of more than ordinary ability and force of character. That this is the case with the present postmaster of Mayville, whose name we have just written, those familiar with his record will unhesitatingly affirm. Mr. Hersperger has been a resident of Mayville during the greater part of his life, and is influentially identified with her most essential interests.

Adam Hersperger, father of Adam Hersperger, now of Mayville, was born in 1820, and came in 1870 to Mayville, where he established the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, being the first man to put up ice on Chautauqua Lake. He conducted the business until about 1888, when the concern consolidated with four other companies, forming the Consolidated Ice Company, Incorporated. Mr. Hersperger was a Democrat, but had no desire for public office. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Sarah Sidney Stratton, a native of Pittsburgh, and his death occurred April 5, 1895, his widow surviving until October, 1902.

Adam (2) Hersperger was born Dec. 29, 1864, at Bellevue, Pa., and was in his sixth year when the family moved to Mayville, N. Y. There he attended a preparatory school, passing thence to the Mayville Academy, and later taking a course in Coleman's Business College, Newark, N. J. He then went to Pittsburgh and assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm and in the latter's business. He afterward spent five years on his father's farm in Ohio. At the end of that time he returned to Mayville and purchased the Chautauqua Lake Mills, of which he is still the owner. Always a Democrat, Mr. Hersperger has for years been active in the political arena, having served six years on the village board and one term on the school board. In March, 1917, he was appointed postmaster of Mayville, and is still the incumbent of that responsible position, fulfilling its duties with an efficiency and fidelity which have long since won the hearty approval of all good citizens. He affiliates with the Masonic order, and the Knights Templar, and as a former agriculturist belongs to the Grange. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Hersperger married, Aug. 3, 1899, Mabel Jane Wright, born near Pittsburgh, daughter of Oscar J. and Mary E. (Cumming) Wright, both of whom were natives of the same region and were there married. Mr. Wright was a merchant, being also engaged in the grocery business. He was a Republican, a veteran of the Civil War, and belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hersperger are the parents of the following children: Delma Holmes, Sarah Sidney, Adriene, Mary C., and Adam (3).

In reviewing his career, Mr. Hersperger can look back upon many years of varied usefulness as a private

citizen with the added satisfaction of feeling that now, as a government official, he is well and faithfully serving the best interests of his entire community.

CARL V. FRANZEN, respected resident in Jamestown, N. Y., for the last fifteen years, and for almost ten years one of the responsible merchants of that city, is succeeding well, and giving honest service to an ever increasing circle.

He was born in Sweden, Feb. 24, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. He then learned the meat cutting trade, and worked in his own country for five years. In 1904, he decided to come to America, and arrived in New York City in the month of August. He came immediately to Jamestown, N. Y., where so many of his fellow-countrymen were, arriving in the city on Aug. 15. He found work in the furniture shops of Jamestown manufacturers, and later at the W. C. A. Hospital. In 1905, however, he found employment at his own trade of meat cutting with John Bowman, of Jamestown. With him he remained for eight months, and then went into the employ of Fabian Selstrom, remaining with him at meat cutting for five years. During that period he went to school again. His earlier education had been scanty, and of course the strange language handicapped him when he first came to America. As a matter of fact, he knew absolutely no English when he came. And he soon recognized the need of close application to study, not only of the language but of other subjects as well, if he would succeed in the new country. So he applied himself earnestly to study at home, and in local night schools. He was also of thrifty habits, and of commendable steadiness in general, and he saved money during the years he passed as an employee. In December, 1910, he had sufficient confidence in himself to take the responsibility of independent business, and in partnership with Ernest A. Lawson he opened a meat shop at No. 3, Dexter street, Jamestown. Two years later, he purchased the share of Mr. Lawson, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Franzen is clean in his habits, has a neat, inviting, modern store, and by progressive and enterprising methods has developed a very satisfactory business. He is pleasant in manner, and devotes his entire time to his business. He is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce; belongs to the Norden Club; and is associated with local branches of the fraternal orders, Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, he is a member of the First Lutheran Church, of Jamestown.

On May 19, 1909, Mr. Franzen was married, in Jamestown, to Selma A. Nelson, of Jamestown. They have three children, namely: Marvin, Carol, and Gaylord.

HERMAN MATHIAS HANSEN, who has been in business in Jamestown, N. Y., for many years, and owns probably the most palatially fitted barber shop (Samuel's Hotel Shop), in Chautauqua county, is also a dealer in local securities. He has a very wide circle of acquaintances and friends, and his general popularity gained him election to the Board of Alderman of

Jamestown. He also has been a member of the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors, and by his zeal in public office, and his advocacy and furtherance of many city projects, has proved himself to be possessed of a sincere interest in the development of the neighborhood.

Herman M. Hansen was born in Bornholm, Denmark, Nov. 3, 1877. His schooling was commenced while the family was still in Denmark, but he was only seven years of age when his parents, Powell and Christinia Hansen, decided to come to America. The arrival in America of the Hansen family was in 1885, in which year they also settled in Jamestown, N. Y. Herman M. was sent to the local schools, and continued therein until he was fifteen years old. Then he became apprenticed to James Quinlan, a local barber, and became proficient at the trade within a year, after which he worked as a barber in many local establishments. In 1901, he formed a business partnership with Joseph Innes, of Jamestown, and they opened a well fitted shop in the new Fenton building, on the corner of Main and Second streets, Jamestown. In 1904, Mr. Hansen became sole owner, developing a substantial connection. He removed to No. 3 West Third street, where he remained for eleven years, and in 1913 acquired the barber shop at Samuel's Hotel, Jamestown, which establishment he has since operated, with increasing success.

In his years of good service to the community, he has acquired substantial means, and is financially interested in more than one local industrial company. His knowledge of local securities influenced him to become a stock and share broker. As such, he began to operate on Jan. 1, 1919, his dealings being mainly in the securities of local corporations. Mr. Hansen has been a Republican, of staunch and active interest, since his early manhood, and he has taken some part in the local phases of national politics. But especially has he been interested in local affairs. For two years he represented the First Ward of Jamestown on the Board of Aldermen, and for one year he has served on the Board of Supervisors, representing the First and Second Wards.

Mr. Hansen married (first) in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1904, Ella May Johnson, of Jamestown; the demise of Mrs. Hansen occurred at Jamestown in 1910. She bore to her husband one child, Neil Fenton, born in 1909, and now attends school in Jamestown. Mr. Hansen married (second) in Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1915, Alice McGinnity, of Los Angeles, Cal.

JEREMIAH MAHLE—One of Chautauqua county's veteran agriculturists, Mr. Mahle has been for some years in the enjoyment of a well-earned period of repose among his friends and neighbors of Ripley. He is also a veteran soldier, having been one of that band of gallant young men who, in the dark days of the Civil War, rallied to the defense of the Union.

Jeremiah Mahle was born March 17, 1844, on a farm in Clarion county, Pa., and is a son of Helvin and Frances (Rickenbrode) Mahle. He attended the district schools, and was employed on neighboring farms, in ore mills and in various other ways until he reached the age of eighteen when he responded to the call to arms, enlisting in Company G, 155th Regiment, Penn-

sylvania Volunteers. He was attached to the Fifth Army Corps and served until the close of the war, being the only one of six cousins, all soldiers in the Union army, who lived to return home, sound, the others laying down their lives on the battlefield or dying of disease contracted while in service, excepting Paul Mahle, who was wounded in the hip at the battle of the Wilderness, a cripple for life; he is still living. Throughout the war Mr. Mahle served as a private, participating in twenty-seven regular engagements and many skirmishes, including Chancellorsville, Petersburg (where he witnessed the famous Croker fight), Fredericksburg, Gettysburg (where he was exposed to the celebrated Picket charge), these were some of the battles, not forgetting the Wilderness. The only injury he ever received was loss of hearing in the left ear caused by the bursting of a shell over his head. At the time of General Lee's surrender he was ill in the hospital, and on May 31, 1865, he was mustered out.

On returning to his home in Pennsylvania, Mr. Mahle at once resumed work on the farm. In 1875 he came to Ripley, where he purchased a farm and made it his home for thirteen years, moving then to Ripley village and engaging in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1910, after thirty-two years' experience, he disposed of the business and retired. His time as since been devoted to looking after his private interests. In politics Mr. Mahle is a staunch Republican, but has never cared to become a candidate for office. He belongs to the Grange and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Mahle married, May 16, 1872, Ella Henlon, of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child, Grace Elizabeth, born March 17, 1880, a member of the first class graduating from Ripley High School in 1898; then entered the Boston (Mass.) Conservatory of Music, graduating in 1904; is now a piano teacher, and more recently became interested in photography, first as an amusement, but now as a paying business. Miss Mahle is also her father's able assistant in the management of his affairs.

The memories of Mr. Mahle's long life cover a period of the utmost importance in our national history, the decade immediately preceding the Civil War and the more than half a century which has followed it. He has witnessed two great wars, the first, in which he participated, rendering possible the part played by our country in the second, the ever memorable world conflict.

HARRY F. SALHOFF—It would be hard, indeed, to find a man more successfully enterprising than the citizen of Fredonia whose name heads this article. Mr. Salhoff, as the active member of the well known firm of Ahrens & Salhoff, carries on a large contracting business, taking at the same time an earnest interest in the progress and welfare of his home town.

Harry F. Salhoff was born Aug. 15, 1892, on a farm in the town of Pomfret, about two miles from Fredonia, and is a son of Lewis and Minnie (Spietz) Salhoff, both of whom are now living in Fredonia, Mr. Salhoff having retired from the activities of a farmer's



Eric E. Carlson.

life. Harry F. Salhoff attended local district schools and Dunkirk Academy, but left at the age of thirteen and began to work on the farm, continuing to do this until he was seventeen. He then went to Fredonia, where he was employed by his brother Louis, who was a contractor, and with whom he remained until attaining his majority. At this period in his life Mr. Salhoff found himself in circumstances which justified him engaging in business for himself. There could be no stronger nor more conclusive proof of the reputation which the firm, young as it is, has already established than the fact that a bank loaned them a substantial amount on their word alone, and over and above this gave them time in which to pay for their plant, including a planing mill and other buildings.

The firm, organized by Mr. Salhoff, was styled Ahrens & Salhoff, contractors and builders and dealers in masons' supplies. Frederick C. Ahrens, a carpenter, is the outside foreman, and the management of the business rests with Mr. Salhoff. He introduced electricity into the plant and otherwise modernized it, and from the very beginning the firm has advanced literally "by leaps and bounds," employing forty men in the summer and twenty in the winter. The plant covers 25,000 feet of floor space. The firm has built many of the most modern residences in the neighboring country, and conducts a flourishing and constantly growing business. In national affairs Mr. Salhoff is a Republican, but in local matters he votes independently. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fredonia and belongs to the Board of Commerce.

Mr. Salhoff married, Nov. 26, 1913, in Westfield, N. Y., Bessie, daughter of Adison Jones, of Randolph. Harry F. Salhoff has been the architect of his own fortune, and has reared a noble structure resting on the sure foundation of trained ability and strict integrity.

JOSEPH R. LaPAGLIA, M. D.—Among the prominent physicians of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Dr. Joseph R. LaPaglia stands high, his wide knowledge of the technique of his profession and sterling qualities as a man having recommended him to the community so that he has built up a large and high class clientele. Dr. LaPaglia is a native of Italy, having been born in the Province of Caltanissetta, March 4, 1894, a son of James and Mary (Amenta) LaPaglia, highly respected residents of that region before their emigration to the United States. This occurred when their son Joseph R. was a small child, and the family settled in the town of Fredonia, where Mr. and Mrs. LaPaglia still reside. They were the parents of five children, of whom Dr. LaPaglia is the eldest, the others being: Lawrence, George, Frank, and James.

The elementary education of Dr. LaPaglia was obtained at Fredonia, where he attended for some years the local public schools and later the famous State Normal School from which he graduated with the class of 1914. The young man, being of a very ambitious nature, had determined upon a professional career, but owing to the circumstances of the family found it necessary to finance his own education to a large extent. Accordingly he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and during

the summer vacations worked in the plant of the Fredonia Preserve Company, thus earning a sufficient sum to pay for his tuition. After completing the usual medical course, he was graduated from the University, June 20, 1919, and immediately afterward passed the examination of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. LaPaglia had served as an interne in the Columbus Hospital of Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there for some eighteen months, when he secured the appointment as house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, N. Y. He served in the latter capacity for six months, and then came to Dunkirk and opened an office in this city. Since that time Dr. LaPaglia has been engaged in the general practice of his profession, although he specializes in surgical work to some extent. He is a member of the Italian American Medical Society of Buffalo. Dr. LaPaglia felt strongly his obligation to the country of his adoption and to the great cause espoused by it upon its entrance into the World War and, although yet a student, enlisted, Dec. 13, 1917, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was transferred from there to the Student Officers' Training Corps, Company A, and was yet connected with that body at the time of the signing of the armistice. He was honorably discharged from the service, Dec. 16, 1918, and at once returned to his studies at the University; Dr. LaPaglia is a Roman Catholic in his religious belief and attends St. Anthony's Church of that denomination at Fredonia. He is possessed of an unusually fine tenor voice and much musical talent, and is one of the tenors in the choir of that church. He is a member of the local chapter of the Knights of Columbus, and is well known in Catholic social circles here. He is a Republican in politics.

Dr. LaPaglia was united in marriage, Sept. 7, 1917, with Caroline Elardo, a daughter of Peter and Lucy (LoGrasso) Elardo, of Fredonia.

ERIC ELWOOD CARLSON, a young business man of Jamestown, N. Y., who during the last ten years has made rapid advancement in executive responsibility, and in the conduct of affairs of an important industrial corporation of Jamestown, although only thirty years of age, was recently, 1919, appointed office manager, treasurer, and member of the executive committee of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, having advanced from a clerkship to that responsible office in ten years from 1909. An office of that responsibility in the manufacturing company of the magnitude of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company's operation could only profitably be given to a man of proved and definite executive ability, and it must therefore be inferred that the business qualities of Mr. Carlson are good and sound, for there must have been many opportunities of testing him, as to ability, during the ten years he has been in the employ of the Dahlstrom Company.

Mr. Carlson was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 24, 1889, and is a son of P. A. E. and Marie Carlson, both respected Jamestown residents, of strong church affiliation, and steady life, P. A. E. Carlson being still able to steadily follow daily employment in the Dahlstrom plant, with which he has been connected for many years.

The Carlson family came to America in 1892, when Eric E. was only three years old, and settled in Jamestown, N. Y., in the public schools of which Eric E. received his academic education. He attended the grammar and high schools, but was forced to go to work early, and was denied the opportunity he sought of qualifying for a commercial career. However, difficulties, in the way in which they are met, give the truest indication of character. Eric E. Carlson set his mind on becoming a graduate of the Jamestown Business College, and after working steadily for thirty months he had earned and saved sufficient to pay for the business course, which he thereupon took, graduating in 1909. His subsequent advancement in business life was rapid. In August, 1909, he entered the employ of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, as a clerk. He steadily advanced from responsibility to greater responsibility, until the year 1918, when he was elected assistant treasurer of the company, and office manager. In 1919, he was elected treasurer and office manager, and given a seat on the board of directors of the company. Mr. Carlson's success came, mainly, by a determination to become an expert in his line. He was not content in knowing that he had become conversant with and capable of accomplishing such affairs as were, from time to time, entrusted to him for accomplishment; he wanted to know the methods of other offices. He closely studied business methods at his plant and at others, and took a correspondence course in modern business. Hence, he made it clear by his execution of the work of his office in the Dahlstrom plant that he was fitted for even greater responsibility. In addition to being on the directorate of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, he was formerly a director of the Norden Realty Company, of Jamestown, and is now a member of the Norden Club. He is a member of the Swedish Mission Church, Jamestown.

Mr. Carlson was married, in the Swedish Mission Church, Jamestown, in June, 1912, to Thelma E. Swanson, daughter of Malcolm Swanson, a retired manufacturer of Jamestown. They have one child, a son, Eric Elwood, Jr., born Jan. 7, 1919.

CARL OTTO PETERSON, the popular owner of Otto's Restaurant, No. 15 East Second street, Jamestown, N. Y., has been in many occupations since he first came to Jamestown, in 1896. He has successively been a wood worker in a local furniture factory, an operator of Chautauqua Lake boats, a hospital orderly nurse, a business college student until graduation, a railroad clerk, a restaurant worker, a restaurant part owner, and finally the able manager owner of a well patronized restaurant.

Mr. Peterson was born in Sweden, Feb. 16, 1877, the son of Swen Gustaf Peterson, now deceased. He was given such public school education as was customary for boys of his station, and after leaving school assisted his father in the work upon the farm until he had reached the age of nineteen years. Then, in 1896, having heard that so many of his countrymen had prospered in America, and especially in the furniture factories of Jamestown, he came to America, and to Jamestown, where he found steady employment in the furniture factory of the Norquist Brothers of James-

town. He remained with the Norquists for three years, and then spent one summer upon the Lake Chautauqua boats. In the winter, and for four years thereafter, he was an orderly nurse for the Women's Christian Association Hospital. For nine months thereafter he was an employee of the Buffalo General Hospital, returning eventually to Jamestown, and subsequently going to Chicago. There, for two years, he was a railroad clerk. He was naturally much handicapped, during his earlier years of American residence, by a scanty knowledge of the English language, and he gave much time to private study, and eventually had saved sufficient money to take an educational course. He enrolled as a student at the Jamestown Business College, and applied himself assiduously to the business course, eventually graduating. He returned to Sweden to see his parents, whom he could not induce to come to America. Upon his return, he came to Jamestown, which he looked upon as his home town, at least, his American home town, and then formed business connection with Mr. Swanson, the restaurant owner. Mr. Peterson was naturally a good man of business, and well able to readily adapt himself to changed conditions of occupation. He later formed a partnership with Ben Howard, in acquiring the Puritan Lunch House, on Third street. Four months later he sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Howard, and soon afterwards purchased an interest in the business conducted by Mr. Swanson, the partners trading under the firm name of Swanson & Peterson. Eventually, Mr. Peterson opened up, independently, in 1914, the restaurant at No. 15 East Second street, since known as Otto's Restaurant, and he has never regretted that enterprise. He is a man of cheerful disposition, and has very many friends in Jamestown. He is active in the functions of local branches of many fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, Maccabees, and Eagles. Politically, he is a Republican, and by religious conviction is a Methodist, member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown. He is unmarried.

CHARLES AUGUST ERICKSON—Among the numerous nationalities that have gone to make up the population of Chautauqua county, N. Y., there is none that has played a more conspicuous part in the general life of the community or contributed a higher type of citizenship to the body politic than the men of Swedish birth and parentage, who have settled here in such great numbers. An excellent example of this fine class of men is to be found in the person of Charles August Erickson, who for some years has resided in this region, and during that time has followed agriculture as an occupation with a high degree of success. Mr. Erickson is a native of Sweden, born Jan. 1, 1869, a son of Carrell M. and Christianna (Peterson) Erickson, lifelong residents of Sweden, where the former was a prosperous farmer.

Charles A. Erickson attended the schools of his native land, and in 1888, when nineteen years of age, came to the United States and settled in the town of Poland, N. Y. After two years spent at that place he removed to the town of Carroll, N. Y., where he resided for eighteen years. After first coming to this country, Mr. Erickson attended school at Levant, N. Y., where

he completed his general education and perfected his study of the English language. In the meantime he had become the owner of a farm and there put into use the knowledge of farming he had gained in Sweden by aiding his father in the operation of the old family homestead farm. About twelve years ago he removed to Jamestown, where he purchased his present property and has ever since cultivated this with a marked success that has made him one of the recognized agriculturists of the place. His property is situated well within the city limits, and his home address is No. 316 Fluvanna avenue, Jamestown. Mr. Erickson has always taken an intelligent interest in the general welfare of the agricultural affairs of the region, and is a member of the local Grange. He attends the Swedish Mission Church at Jamestown, and is one of the active members of the congregation.

Charles August Erickson was united in marriage, Feb. 26, 1898, at Jamestown, with Hulda F. Johnson, like himself a native of Sweden, born March 24, 1873, a daughter of John A. and Johanna (Nelson) Johnson, of that country. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, as follows: Paul M., Dec. 10, 1898; Harold G., July 7, 1903; Dorothy Evelyn, Nov. 17, 1905; and Charles Levern, Jan. 11, 1911.

JOHN A. MACKOWIAK—That Dunkirk's business men of the younger generation are enterprising and energetic, the entire community is fully aware, and it is also aware that not one among them excels, in the possession of the qualities we have mentioned, the citizen whose name heads this biography. Mr. Mackowiak is not only a good business man, but is quietly and helpfully ready to do his part in all that makes for progress and improvement.

Michael Mackowiak, father of John A. Mackowiak, was a native of German Poland, and at the age of twenty emigrated to the United States, settling in Dunkirk, N. Y. In 1902 he established, in association with a partner, a general furniture business, and in 1904, having purchased his partner's interest, he began to enlarge the scope of the concern. He married Stanislaws Zagorska, and their children were: John A., mentioned below; Frank, James, Cecilia, Paul, Helen, Louis Felix, and Peter, deceased. All the living sons are now active in business. Mr. Mackowiak died in October, 1918, and his widow is still living.

John A. Mackowiak, son of Michael and Stanislaws (Zagorska) Mackowiak, was born Jan. 4, 1883, in Dunkirk, N. Y., and received his education in the local public and parochial schools. He early became a wage earner, working until 1913 at the trade of a machinist. Then, seeing the advantage of adding another department to his father's business, he studied embalming, passing the examinations in the same year and also establishing the department. It has been very successful, still constituting a prominent feature of the business. After the death of his father, Mr. Mackowiak became the owner of the entire concern which is now in a very flourishing condition, the son having maintained and extended what the father had founded and built up. The store and stock have both attained large proportions, the latter including everything necessary for housekeeping, and sales being made either for cash or

time payments. The political principles of Mr. Mackowiak are those of the Republican party, and he is actively interested not only in the general welfare, but also in all that concerns the well being of his Polish fellow-citizens. He belongs to the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Falcon Society, and all the Polish charitable and service organizations. He is a member of St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Church, and the Young Men's Society connected with it, in which he holds the office of treasurer. He is also enrolled in the Roman Catholic Union.

Mr. Mackowiak married, in Dunkirk, Agnes, daughter of Frank and Mary Welka, of Dunkirk, and they are the parents of three children: Leonard, Edwin, and Richard.

VACIL D. BOZOVSKY, M. D.—Twenty-one years of continuously active practice has firmly intrenched Dr. Bozovsky in the respect, confidence and affection of the people of his home community and has given him a high reputation not only throughout the county, but from end to end of the western and northwestern portion of the Empire State.

Vacil D. Bozovsky was born June 19, 1866, in Bulgaria, the son of Demetrius and Ansatasia (Bochukoff) Bozovsky, both deceased, the former named having followed the trade of tailor. Vacil D. Bozovsky attended local public schools, afterward studying at the Gymnasium in Phillipopolis, Bulgaria, a complete course in that institution being equal to about two years in college in the United States. Upon the completion of his term there, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Fredonia, N. Y., where he entered the State Normal School, for the purpose of learning the English language, and to prepare for the study of medicine. In 1890 he matriculated at the University of Michigan, and four years later received therefrom the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While a student he served in the University Hospital, and immediately after graduation began practice in Monroeville, Ohio, remaining until 1897, in which year he went abroad, visiting the principal hospitals in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Berne. Upon his return to the United States, he spent several months visiting the various hospitals of New York City. On Feb. 10, 1899, Dr. Bozovsky began the active practice of his profession in Dunkirk, N. Y., and in addition to his large private practice he serves as a member of the surgical staff of the Brooks Memorial Hospital, for five years held the office of president of the Tuberculosis Committee of Dunkirk, and is now (1920) a director (appointed by the State) of the Newton Memorial Hospital at Lillydale, N. Y. Among the professional organizations in which Dr. Bozovsky is enrolled are the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Chautauqua County Medical Society, which he served in the capacity of president, and the Dunkirk-Fredonia Medical Society, which he also served in the capacity of president. He affiliates with the Masonic lodge of Dunkirk. The career of Dr. Bozovsky, which is now in its zenith, is a record of devotion to the cause of medical science and to the relief and healing of suffering humanity.

Dr. Bozovsky married (first) Louise M. Wilcox,

daughter of Walter and Julia (Parker) Wilcox, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Carol M., born in Monroeville, Ohio, graduated from Dunkirk High School, and is now in her junior year (1919-20) at Syracuse University. 2. Clara Louise, born in Fredonia, N. Y., attended Dunkirk High School, passing thence to Oberlin College, and is now (1920) pursuing special studies in music in New York City. 3. Elizabeth K., born in Dunkirk, N. Y. 4. Vacil W., born in Dunkirk, N. Y. The mother of these children died in August, 1917. Dr. Bozovsky married (second) Sept. 1, 1919, Mary E. Wright, daughter of David and Mary E. (Canoune) Wright, the former named a prominent lumber merchant and an old resident of Dunkirk, N. Y. Both parents of second wife have been dead for a number of years.

ALBERT PETERSON, who has been a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., for more than fifty years, and is one of its most substantial merchants, is one of the oldest directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city. And in so many ways, during his long residence within the city, he has shown characteristics, the sterling quality of which has gained him the sincere respect of the residents of a large section of the community.

He was born in Busti, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1857, and is of Swedish ancestry. His parents were John and Anna S. Peterson, who were both born in Sweden. John Peterson (father) had an agricultural property in Busti, and he industriously farmed it. But he also interested himself much in public affairs, and was prominent in local politics.

Albert Peterson received a good education, attending Jamestown schools, and graduating from the grammar and high schools of the city. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he took work in a bed-spring factory on Brooklyn square, Jamestown. He remained so employed for several months; eventually he entered as a clerk for another local man, Mr. F. C. Conant, owner of a general grocery store on Hemlock road. This business was sold, ultimately, to the Metcalf Brothers, but Mr. Peterson held connection with the store for a further eighteen years, in the capacity of clerk. In 1898, he formed a business partnership with A. William Carlson and opened a retail grocery and green goods store in the new Gifford building, Brooklyn square, Jamestown, the partners trading under the firm name of Peterson & Carlson, Mr. Peterson being the directing head. Three years later, in 1901, Mr. Carlson sold his interest to Mr. Peterson, who has since conducted the business to considerable advantage. The business, which is now known under his name, Albert Peterson, is one of the best in its line in the vicinity, and has appreciably added to the personal possessions of Mr. Peterson since its establishment. Success has come to Mr. Peterson by giving good honest service, and by refusing to handle low grade lines, even though the financial advantage might be enticing. Reliability of merchandise has been the main bulwark in his success. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics'

Bank of Jamestown. Of that well established financial institution he is one of the oldest directors. Fraternally Mr. Peterson belongs to the order of Maccabees and he attends the First Baptist Church of Jamestown.

Mr. Peterson was married, in Jamestown, in 1879, to Ida C. Carlson, daughter of P. M. Carlson, of Jamestown. They have one daughter, Ella M., who married Captain (now Major) Charles A. Sandburg, who served with great distinction during the European War, returning to Jamestown laden with honors, amongst other decorations awarded him being the American Distinguished Service Cross, and the French Croix de Guerre.

NELS E. BERGSTROM, who has a good farming property in the Kiantone township of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and has been successful in operating it, is a native of Sweden, born Sept. 15, 1852. His parents were John F. and Catherine Bergstrom. His father was a farmer in Sweden, and while attending the public school in his native place during his boyhood, Nels E. Bergstrom also, between times, before and after school hours, and on holidays, learned many of the fundamentals on farming, while helping his father in the operation of the home farm.

When he reached manhood, he was for two years in the military forces of Sweden, but eventually he was influenced to emigrate to America, to which country so many of his own friends and countrymen had already gone, and were succeeding in business or professional life. He left his homeland in 1882, and upon his arrival in the United States proceeded to Jamestown, and there found no difficulty in securing employment. In his early years of American residence he was somewhat handicapped by having only a scant knowledge of the English language, and for a time he found it necessary to give much time to study. However, he always managed to keep in good employment, which as a rule is generally readily obtainable in this country by men of industrious habits, and by those who are not afraid of honest toil. Mr. Bergstrom has always been energetic, and has always been willing to give value for value. He consequently prospered by his labor, and eventually acquired a good agricultural property in Kiantone township, Chautauqua county, N. Y. He has worked the farm for seven years, and has shown himself to be a skillful farmer, and by his mode of living, and his general dealings with the people of the vicinity, has indicated that he is a man of conscientious Christian character. Politically, he is a Republican; he does not, however, interest himself actively in political matters. But in local matters he has shown a good spirit, readily supporting any worthy local project. And during the war, he proved himself to be a loyal American, in many ways striving to help on the cause, and contributing to the various war funds to the limit of his means. Nels E. Bergstrom is a member of the Lutheran church, and throughout his life in America has been a consistent supporter of churches of that denomination. He has exhibited commendable traits in his dealings with people of the county, and has proved himself to be a worthy citizen.

Mr. Bergstrom was married in Sweden, Nov. 8,



Albert Peterson

1881, to Charlotte Peterson. They are the parents of three children: 1. Carl Edwin, born Sept. 3, 1882; married Edna Clyne, who has borne him one child, Edwin Leonard. 2. Eric, born Dec. 4, 1885; married Alice Kelly. 3. Edith Elizabeth, born Nov. 13, 1896; her husband, Elliot Hallberg, was a veteran of the Great War, having joined the United States army, Sept. 27, 1917, and been assigned to Company I, 1st Battalion, 153rd Depot Brigade, as a member of which unit he served throughout the war, being honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1919; they have one child, Dorothy Charlotte, who has lived all her life in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

FRANK T. SAMUELSON, well known merchant of Gerry, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and popular and respected in that district, in the public affairs of which he has had prominent part, is a native of Chautauqua county, and although young in years has reached commendable success in business, and a good place in public life of his own community.

He was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 24, 1891, the son of F. A. and Hannah (Olsen) Samuelson. In both paternal and maternal lines, Mr. Samuelson is of Swedish antecedents, both of his parents having been born in Sweden, although his father has lived the greater part of his life in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and for many years was interested in agricultural interests in the city of Jamestown.

Frank T. Samuelson, in his youth, attended the public schools in or near Jamestown, and eventually entered the Falconer High School, graduating in due course. He entered commercial life, and became established in independent business as a retail merchant in Gerry, and in that enterprise has prospered. He is an aggressive business man, optimistic and ever alert to gain for his customers the latest advantages of market and commodity. His trading has been upon the strict principles of an honest man; he has sought to give value for value; and no labor has been too great if he thought that by it he could bring advantage of material consequence to his customers. He is popular in the community, and has taken appreciable part in its affairs; he has held the offices of town clerk and register, and has shown that he is sincerely interested in the well being of the community. By religious conviction, Mr. Samuelson is a Lutheran, member and good supporter of the local church of that faith.

He was married, Aug. 1, 1911, in Falconer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., to Maud Oste, daughter of H. G. and Teckle (Lindenleaf) Oste, both of whom were born in Sweden, but later became naturalized citizens of this country.

Mr. Samuelson is young yet, and will probably have many decades of productive work, in commercial and public affairs, still before him, but his record up to now is a good one, and he has given distinct indication that he is a man of strong, steady character, that his temperament is a stable one, that he is possessed of abundant energy, and that in the direction of that energy, he has followed a logical course of good business and moral integrity. He should become a factor of increasing consequence in the district in which he moves.

JAMES WILLIAM ALVERSON, who for many years has held a prominent position among the agriculturalists of Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of Leon, N. Y., his birth having occurred at that place, March 17, 1853, a son of James and Sarah (Blasdel) Alverson, old and highly respected residents of Leon, where the latter was engaged as a farmer for many years. The Alverson family is of New England origin, and James Alverson came to Chautauqua county at a very early date.

James William Alverson attended the public schools of his native region as a lad. From early youth he had a strong taste for rural life, and has taken a keen interest in agricultural matters, so that, as a young man he purchased a farm property in this region, which he has improved greatly and brought to a high degree of cultivation. He has always remained actively interested in the business affairs of Ellington, however, and is at the present time affiliated with the Conewango Valley National Bank. He is also a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of the community and is a member of Lodge No. 915, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ellington, and of the Grange of this place. He is at the present time affiliated with the Conewango Swamp Drainage Company, a concern which is engaged in the improvement of the poor land of this region. In his religious belief Mr. Alverson is a Methodist, and attends the church of that denomination at Ellington.

James William Alverson was united in marriage, Oct. 1, 1879, with Mary A. Davis, a native of Ellington, where her birth occurred Aug. 16, 1859, a daughter of Henry Davis and Evelyn (Churchill) Davis, his wife, the former a soldier in the Civil War. Mrs. Alverson died Feb. 14, 1918, and she and her husband were the parents of the following children: Harry J., born July 5, 1880; Rosa E., born Sept. 3, 1881; Herman D., born Dec. 7, 1890; Frances Evelyn, born Oct. 26, 1892; and Raymond W., born Dec. 4, 1898. Raymond W. Alverson enlisted in the National Army, July 18, 1918, and returned Dec. 24, 1919; he was mostly in camp and did not go beyond seas.

JOHN AUGUST GUSTAFSON—It is a widely acknowledged truth that nowhere does there exist a greater opportunity for quick advancement for a man of enterprise than is to be found in the United States, where class distinctions are so little felt and individual ability so quickly recognized. It is this fact, of course, that forms so great an attraction for the bolder spirits of the Old World, and has brought to these shores so great a mass of immigration. A splendid example of how well founded is the belief for those who possess the requisite force of character and intelligence to take advantage of their opportunities is to be found in the career of John August Gustafson, of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., whose success in his business ventures has been exceedingly rapid although built firmly upon a foundation of sound and conservative business methods. Mr. Gustafson is a native of Sweden, born March 25, 1860, and there his entire life up to a few years ago was spent. As a lad he attended the schools of his native land, both public and private institutions, and there gained a very complete general

education. As a young man he continued to reside in Sweden and there became a member of the army where, on account of his skill and marksmanship, he was made a sharp shooter. It was on April 26, 1906, that he landed in the United States, and here he soon found employment in the granite business in Quincy, Mass., then came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1909, and worked for Mr. Sturdivant, of Jamestown, learning the methods of this trade in America. One year was passed by Mr. Gustafson in this employ and then, in 1910, he terminated the association and entered the same line of business on his own account. During the ten years that have elapsed since he made this move, Mr. Gustafson has met with a notable and well merited success, his enterprise, with offices at No. 1171 North Main street, Jamestown, having grown to large proportions, and at the present time (1920) it is one of the most important of its kind in the vicinity. His strict and scrupulous integrity in all his dealings, and his eminent generosity in his interpretation of all his obligations, have made him greatly admired and esteemed by his business associates and given him a high place in the esteem of his adopted community. Mr. Gustafson is a Republican in politics, but the large demands made upon his time and energy by his ever growing business have prevented him from taking so great a part in public affairs as his practical grasp of the questions and issues of the day qualify him to do. He is well known in social and fraternal circles, however, and is a member of the Order of Good Templars, of Jamestown. He is a Swedish Lutheran in religion and attends the church of that denomination at Jamestown.

John August Gustafson was united in marriage, Dec. 3, 1886, in Sweden, with Anna M. Maria Liljegren, like himself a native of that country, her birth occurring Sept. 23, 1863, a daughter of P. J. and Catherine Liljegren. Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson are the parents of two children, as follows: Ada E., born 1889, and John Arthur, born Aug. 25, 1891.

JOHN WILLIAM STOLKRANTZ, who retired from business a number of years ago and then purchased a farming property in Kiantone township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and has since farmed that land industriously and successfully has had an adventurous and interesting life.

He was born in Sweden, June 21, 1850, and was educated in the public school of his native place. After leaving school he assisted his father for a time, but eventually took to maritime occupations, and for twenty-four years sailed the seas, being often in America. Later he entered the steel business, but nine years ago he retired to a farm he had purchased in Kiantone township, since which time he has given his time closely to farming, which is really his hobby. He has taken an interest in community affairs also, and for three years was assessor of his district. In political allegiance he is a Republican, and has gained many sincere friends since he went to live in Kiantone.

Fraternally, Mr. Stolkrantz is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Mason, and has been closely identified with the functioning of local lodges of these ancient orders. He has been a member of the Grange for some years, and by religious

conviction is a Lutheran. During the World War, he loyally subscribed to the limit of his means to the various funds raised for the purposes of the government, or of some governmental agency, for some phase of war work. He has also been liberal in his support of all community projects he has deemed to be worthy, and to have given promise of being to the interest and well being of the community in general. That he may be regarded as a public benefactor is evidenced in his laying out the beautiful "Hillside," located on the brick road to Frewsburg, an ideal site for a home. This comprises eighty-seven and a half acres which he has laid out in lots and streets, and where several houses have already been erected. The electric line runs through the property, with good roadway on either side. Hillside Park, a beautiful recreation tract, is also a feature of this fine piece of property.

On May 12, 1894, in Chicago, Ill., Mr. Stolkrantz was married to Bertha Otalie, daughter of Victor and Oleva Lindstrom. Mrs. Bertha O. (Lindstrom) Stolkrantz was born in Sweden, in May, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. John William Stolkrantz has been born one child, John William, Jr., born Nov. 16, 1903, in Canada, whither they had gone from Chicago, Mr. Stolkrantz having in charge the installation of a new steel mill there.

Mr. Stolkrantz is a man of sterling qualities; generous, hospitable, and entertaining. He has shown an unselfish interest in the community into which he has come to live for his remaining years, and also that he is possessed of good Christian principles.

TRYPHENA ARNOLD—In this modern age we have grown accustomed to women taking part in practically all the activities open to men, and there is at least one occupation for which they have historical precedent since the days when Roman women owned their own farms and superintended the cultivation of them. In our own country, too, we have many examples of the ability and success with which they have followed this calling, and no where more so than in the great agricultural region of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where many of them have competed successfully with men in this line. Among the names of the women who have been successful farmers in this region should be mentioned that of Tryphena Arnold, who is now living retired at her home at Bemus Point on the proceeds of her agricultural operations. Miss Arnold is a member of a family that has been identified with the farming life of Chautauqua county for many years, and which has given its sons to take part in every war in which the nation has engaged from the Revolution down to the present. She is a descendant of John Arnold, who resided in Columbia county, in the early days, and came with his wife to Chautauqua county in 1811. Here he purchased a farm near Bemus Point and conducted the same until the time of his retirement from active life. Her father was also John Arnold, who was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1802, and came with his parents to Bemus Point in 1811. He was also a farmer during the major part of his life. His wife, mother of Miss Arnold, was Mary Bemus (Griffith) Arnold.

The Arnold family were among the pioneers of the



MR. AND MRS. J. W. STOLKRANTZ AND SON

region about Bemus Point, and the original log house built by the founder of the family was the place of birth of Miss Tryphena Arnold, and the old homestead is still in her possession. There she was born April 8, 1829, and her entire life has been associated with the neighborhood. As a girl she attended the public schools of the district, and after she had completed her studies there, became herself a teacher, following that profession for a number of years. She afterwards inherited the Arnold farm and, giving up teaching, devoted herself to agriculture. She was highly successful in her farming operations, her place being always in the highest state of cultivation, and there she raised large quantities of various products for the local markets. She is now enjoying a well earned leisure and lives in retirement in her attractive home. Miss Arnold is a Universalist in her religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at Bemus Point. She has always taken a keen interest in church work, and is one of the most valued and respected members of the congregation.

ARTHUR B. SUPKOSKA—In Dunkirk's Polish citizenship the name of Supkoska has long been an honored one, the father, Joseph Supkoska, coming with others of his countrymen from the homeland and settling in Dunkirk, where he performed the burial service for the dead, being an undertaker. He prospered as the colony grew in size and importance, and when in 1912 Joseph Supkoska was taken, the business passed to his son, Arthur B. Supkoska, and is now Dunkirk's largest undertaking establishment. Joseph Supkoska married Mary Pavlak, who survives her husband and resides in Dunkirk. They had sons: Arthur B., Joseph, John, and Frank; daughters: Victoria, Anna, Mary, and Helen.

Arthur B. Supkoska was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1894. He was educated in the Polish parochial and public schools, and after his father's death he prepared to succeed him in the undertaking business, having become quite well versed in certain parts of the business prior to becoming its head. In 1913 he was graduated from the Renouard School of Embalming, New York City, and soon afterward became the actual managing head of the business.

Mr. Supkoska is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and generously supports the parishes of St. Hedwig and St. Hyacinth. He is a member of Branch No. 132 of the Polish Union; Branch No. 608 of the National Alliance; Branch No. 278 of the Polish Falcons; Lake City Hose Company, No. 3; Monivszko Singing Circle; Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce; and in politics is a Republican, and a candidate for county coroner the present year (1920).

WALTER FRANKLIN PRICE, who is one of the most successful of the rising young farmers of Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., born May 22, 1887, and a son of George Franklin and Mary (Neigel) Price, old and highly respected residents of that place, where the former was engaged in farming operations with a high degree of success for many years.

Walter Franklin Price obtained his education at the local public schools of Indiana, where he established an excellent reputation as an industrious and intelligent student, and which he attended until he had reached the age of fifteen years. In the meantime he had assisted, during the summer months, his father on the latter's farm, and there gained a wide experience in agricultural work. Later he purchased a farm of his own at Ellington, and is now the owner of 59 acres of farm land, which he has brought to a high point of cultivation, and where he also conducts a dairy farm. Mr. Price has not confined his activities to farming, however, but is also interested in the banking circles of the community, and is affiliated with the Conewango Valley National Bank. In politics, Mr. Price is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and although not ambitious to hold public office of any kind, always discharges the duties of citizenship to the fullest degree. He is a member of the local Grange at Ellington, and has taken an active part in promoting agricultural activities in the neighborhood.

Walter Franklin Price was united in marriage, Dec. 25, 1912, at Ellington, with Frances Applegren, a native of this place, where her birth occurred Sept. 14, 1894, a daughter of Clarence Frank and Hattie (Ross) Applegren, old and highly respected residents here. Mr. and Mrs. Price are the parents of two children, as follows: Bonnylin Mary, born July 8, 1913, and Harriett Lucille, born June 25, 1916.

THE ALLIANCE FURNITURE COMPANY of Jamestown, N. Y., a corporation firmly established and developing steadily, owes its inception and development to a number of representative citizens of Jamestown, men of practical mind and financial integrity. It was organized on Jan. 5, 1905, and incorporated on that date under the laws of the State of New York, to manufacture dining room furniture. Its original establishment soon became inadequate to cope with the volume of business developed, and a building three stories in height, 48 feet by 56 feet, was erected at No 615 Allen street, Jamestown, but this in turn had to give place to the present four-story structure, 64 feet by 152 feet, on same site. The present plant is equipped with the latest mechanical wood working devices for the production of the grade of dining room furniture the company has aimed to supply, and its product is becoming more extensively known each year. About fifty people are at present employed in the plant, which is directed by men who are experts in their line, and of high principle, such as will not countenance poor workmanship. The first president of the company was Charles Berglund, and the original superintendent was Edward Bergquist. Both are dead, but their places have been taken by others who were of its founders, as were most of its present officers. The directorate, as at present constituted, is: Gustaf A. Lund, president and superintendent; Oscar Carlson, vice-president; Joseph Sandberg, assistant superintendent and director; August Sandberg, director; Axel Eckberg, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Carlson and Hjalmar Sandberg, directors.

WILLIAM JOHN OLSON—A member of the Swedish colony in Jamestown who is enjoying considerable success in business is William John Olson, a man who is very young to be the proprietor of a successful jewelry store. He did not come to the United States until he was seventeen years old and at that time was unable to speak the English language, though after reaching this country he never missed an opportunity to add to his steadily growing stock of English words and phrases, studying whenever possible.

William John Olson was born in Sundsvall, Sweden, Aug. 18, 1886. His parents probably died when he was a very young child, for he was brought up in care of a guardian, who, after young William had finished the course in the local school of his home town, apprenticed the boy, then thirteen years old, to a jeweler for four years. At the conclusion of the time for which he had contracted, the young man went to Stockholm, Sweden, and, finishing up his trade by working in a jewelry store for a short time, he turned his face toward America, arriving here in 1903. The first employment Mr. Olson had was with a lumberman in the woods of Mount Jewett, Pa., staying at the camp for a short time, and striving to master English. A little later he went to Smethport and found employment in the jewelry store of W. J. Kerr as a watch maker. In 1907 Mr. Olson went to Chicago to enter the service of the C. D. Peacock Company, under the direction of M. J. Bergling, the head engraver of that firm. After a year spent there he journeyed to Butte, Mont., going into the jewelry business there. In 1910 Mr. Olson returned to Smethport, bought out his former employer, Mr. Kerr, and ran the business in his own name. After three years at this place he went to Jamestown, buying out S. P. Carlson and carrying on the store at No. 10 Main street, under the name of W. J. Olson. Here he still is, his business prospering each year; he is well and favorably known and is popular with the other tradesmen of the city.

Mr. Olson is a worker for every good cause in the home of his adoption. In every one of the Liberty Loan drives, Mr. Olson was always one of the active men, also serving on the Red Cross drives, and whatever the cause might be, he always lent his hand to assist in every way. He is greatly interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, being a director of the Jamestown branch. He is particularly interested in the boys' department. Mr. Olson is also a member of the Norden Club, and he and the members of his family are regular attendants of the Swedish Mission.

In Minneapolis, Minn., in 1910, Mr. Olson married Frida M. Pearson, and they are the parents of two children, Paul and Helen.

JOHN THORPE WILSON—The late John Thorpe Wilson, of Jamestown, N. Y., was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of the prosperity of the American nation. The careers of such men as he show the possibilities open to a commonwealth like New York State to those who possess good business

ability and the high integrity that forms alike the good citizen and the good business man. His ambition along the worthiest lines, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose and tireless industry all furnish lessons to the young business man of the coming generations, and the well earned success and esteem he gained prove the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. His entire life was devoted to the highest and best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals he made the rule of his daily life. The success he won as a business man never elated him unduly nor caused him to vary from the even tenor of his ways. His was a nature of singular sweetness, openness, and sincerity. Any estimate of his character would be unjust that did not point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily and hourly use. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and his judgment was sound and unerring. He had a strong and dominating personality, and his power over men was not the result of aggressiveness, but of the momentum of character and strength.

The Wilsons of Jamestown, N. Y., herein recorded, descend from English ancestors, who settled on part of the present site of the city of Jamestown while it was yet farm land and known as "English Hill." Four families came from England, and the American ancestor of one of these was John Wilson, an early settler in Chautauqua county. The name was originally spelled Willson and was so written by the first settler. Later generations have adopted Wilson as the proper form.

John Wilson was born in Ely, England, about 1770. He married there Elizabeth Atkinson, born in the same parish, March 25, 1772. They removed to St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, England. He had a son John.

John (2) Wilson son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Wilson, was born in St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, England, Dec. 26, 1802, died in Jamestown, N. Y., July 4, 1873. He was a boat builder by trade and followed that occupation in his native town. In 1834 he came to the United States with his wife and three children, accompanied by four other families from England. One of these was also named Wilson, although it is not known that they were related. This colony remained together and finally settled in Chautauqua county, near what was then the village of Jamestown, and now within the city limits. They secured land adjoining and gave the place the name "English Hill," which it bore for many years. John Wilson did not long remain on his original location, but moved into the village of Jamestown, where he could find work at his trade. He later built flat boats for himself, loaded them with lumber and other salable products, and floated them down the rivers to Cincinnati, Ohio, where a profitable market was found for them. He was very successful in his river trading, and as the years came upon him abandoned the river and purchased a farm in Kiantone, Chautauqua county, from Governor Reuben E. Fenton. He cultivated and lived on his farm the remainder of his days, although his death occurred at the home of his son Robert, in Jamestown. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in political affiliation was a Democrat.

He married in Ely, England, June 17, 1825, Rebeckah Thorpe, born June 26, 1802, died Jan. 14, 1873, daughter



Wm. J. Olney



Geo. T. Wilson

of John and Elizabeth Thorpe. To them were born eight children, as follows: 1. Robert, born Aug. 17, 1826, died Dec. 26, 1902. 2. William, born July 27, 1828, died June 2, 1903. 3. George, born Jan. 28, 1831, died April 27, 1832. 4. Elizabeth, born April 11, 1833, died Jan. 5, 1920; married H. V. Kellogg, a native of Vermont, and had one child, Jennie R. Kellogg, born March 2, 1863. 5. John Thorpe, of whom further. 6. Horace, born March 10, 1840, died May 10, 1905. 7. Sarah, born Aug. 6, 1843, died May 14, 1916; married John Reed, and resided at Frewsburg, N. Y. 8. Mary, born Feb. 2, 1846, died Jan. 30, 1913; married (first) Jefferson Frew; (second) Captain Whitney.

John Thorpe Wilson, fourth son of John (2) and Rebeckah (Thorpe) Wilson, was born Sept. 18, 1835, at English Hill. To the district schools of Jamestown, N. Y., was Mr. Wilson indebted for his education, and after laying aside his text books he engaged in the drug and book business with W. C. J. Hall. Their place of business was situated on the east side of Main street, between Second and Third streets, in Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Wilson continued in this business for nearly three years, at the end of which time he engaged in the lumber business, and then operated a foundry on Taylor street, following in the lumber business with Corrydom Hitchcock as a partner, trading under the firm name of Hitchcock & Wilson. This firm continued for four years; in 1877 Mr. Wilson purchased his partner's interest, and the partnership was dissolved. Under Mr. Wilson's judicious management the plant soon prospered, and it was but a short while before it was one of the largest manufacturing plants in Jamestown. He purchased large tracts of timber lands, erected mills for sawing and dressing, and had extensive lumber yards, his entire plant equipped with the best and most modern machinery. He manufactured everything in wood required for the erection of a building. In 1890 Mr. Wilson's son, Charles C., became associated with him in business, and continued with him until his demise. After that Charles C. Wilson managed the estate until the latter part of 1919. In political affiliation Mr. Wilson was a staunch Democrat, and he had the distinction of being the only Democrat ever elected supervisor of the town of Ellicott, being first elected in 1878 and reelected in 1879. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, and other secret societies. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Jamestown, and attended the Unitarian church.

Mr. Wilson married (first) Nov. 8, 1860, Mariette Julia Cook, born Nov. 25, 1839, in Jamestown, N. Y., died April 18, 1903, a daughter of Judge Orsell and Ann M. (Tew) Cook. Mrs. Wilson was a woman of true refinement, full of dignity and sweetness and gracious womanhood, yet she was remarkably up-to-date and alive to all the latest interests. She was a woman of large benefactions; not only did she help substantially in all good works of the church, so that she had been often called the "good angel of the poor," but her private charities were large. Hundreds will rise up and call her blessed, and her memory will be an inspiration and benediction to all who knew her. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born three children, as

follows: 1. Anna M., born May 30, 1863; married Alfred S. Dunham. 2. Charles C., born Oct. 3, 1864, whose biographical records appears elsewhere in these volumes. 3. Jennie M., born June 3, 1868; married Frank W. Cadwell.

Mr. Wilson married (second) Nov. 12, 1905, Elizabeth Detwiler, who survives him. Mr. Wilson died in Jamestown, N. Y., May 14, 1910.

In concluding this review of Mr. Wilson, it should be said that like a rock he stood forth in the business world, an example of what a man's determined maintenance of his honest convictions will accomplish. Regular as clockwork in his business habits, watchful as a lynx of his tremendous interests, broad-minded, liberal in his thoughts on all public topics, the only exaction he enforced in his dealings with his fellowmen was that he should be allowed to conduct his own business according to his own ideas; according others the same privilege of a like independence. That he knew what he was about, that his views were safe, that his position in the world of trade was solid, are not necessary to prove. The name Wilson is still a serious, successful reality, and the man who first directed its policy was clear-headed, self-reliant, and an example of what a man can become through his own efforts. He left to his children and their children the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

ARTHUR W. KETTLE—A lawyer of Jamestown for nearly a quarter of a century, 1897-1920, Mr. Kettle has won honorable position at the Chautauqua bar and equally high position in the business life of his city. To profession and business he adds the occupation of farming, and the Kettle Dairy Farm of 170 acres at Gerry is more to him than a recreation, and he derives deep satisfaction in conducting it as a business proposition, he expecting it to pay its own way and return him a profit. This combination of interests has produced a physically fit and mentally alert man of courtesy, tact and ability, keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and to his obligations to his fellowmen.

Arthur W. Kettle, of English ancestry, son of the Rev. Joseph and Laura L. Kettle, the former a clergyman of the Baptist church, was born at East Gains, Orleans county, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1879. He there attended the public schools, and in Jamestown advanced to the high school. In Colorado Springs he attended and was graduated from Cutler Academy, and was a student at Colorado College. After leaving college he returned to Jamestown, N. Y., and began the study of law under Herbert L. Hunt, and in August, 1897, was admitted to the New York bar. He at once began practice in Jamestown and so continues at this date (1920). He has gained the confidence of a large clientele and conducts a general practice. He is a member of the Jamestown Bar Association, and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the association.

Outside of his profession, Mr. Kettle is known as: The promoter, organizer and financier of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company of Jamestown, a very successful manufacturing corporation, of which he is director and secretary; as president of the Chautauqua Fund-

ing Corporation, an investment and realty operating company; and is now financing the Auto Ride-Easy Company, manufacturers of automobile accessories, of which he is president. In politics Mr. Kettle is a Democrat with independent tendencies. He has served the city of Jamestown as secretary of the Civil Service Commission, as corporation counsel, and as president of the Board of Education. He is president of the Unitarian Church Society, and a member of the University Club of Jamestown, and of the Moon Brook Country Club.

Mr. Kettle married, at Geneva, N. Y., Ida E. Ellsworth, and they are the parents of four children: Barbara Jane, Arthur Ellsworth, Catherine Grace, and Margaret Joyce. The family home is at No. 518 Winsor street, Jamestown.

EZRA WALES AMES—The boys of today have no conception of the hardships endured by the boys of the early or even middle years of the last century in the rural districts of New England. Their schools were frequently several miles from their homes, and there were no electric cars to carry them back and forth; it was necessary to trudge along, day after day, sometimes through ice and snow, or if not that, then through drenching rains. The education thus gained was dearly bought in those days long ago, but the hardships made fine men of them, with determination of character and great perseverance.

Ezra Wales Ames is an example of the kind of man that can be developed from such a strenuous boyhood. He came from a long line of farming people accustomed to the rigorous life of the Green Mountain State. His father was Luther Ames, born in Vermont, and his mother was Lydia Thurber, born in Providence, R. I. They were married, lived and died upon the farm they had regarded as their little world. Their son, Ezra Wales Ames, was born there, in Marlboro, Windham county, Vt., June 12, 1841. His education was a thing of chance; when the winters were not too severe he attended the district school, working on the farm during the late spring, summer and early fall. As a boy part of his share of the work was to break in oxen for his father. When he was fifteen years of age he left home and went to Chautauqua county to work for his uncle, Wilbur Ames, on his farm. Here he worked all day and part of the night for fourteen dollars a month and his board, part of his daily task being to milk eighteen cows and drive a team of oxen, which is not a very entertaining occupation. The lad was not tempted to spend his earnings, for there were no railroads in Chautauqua county in those days, so he saved his money. After two years he bought a yoke of oxen of his own and a stump puller, and pulled stumps for three years. About this time he had an opportunity to buy lumber, and entering into partnership with a man named Samuel Holiday, they bought and sold lumber. Mr. Ames then bought a farm of 160 acres, formerly owned by William Lydle, clearing it and developing it. He remained upon this farm for twenty years, during which time he built two mills, realizing a fortune from them. Then came the panic of 1873, those awful times when every day business men went to the wall, often to their graves, because

of the loss of a lifetime's hard earned money. Among those was Ezra Wales Ames. He has sold thousands of dollars worth of lumber on notes, which, proving to be worthless, and his own liabilities staring him in the face, took every cent of his fortune to make good. He paid all his creditors every dollar he owned them and started life again, buying the Brown farm and improving it until it was one of the finest in the county. He remained upon it for twenty-five years, when, his wife dying, he retired and now lives in Falconer, N. Y. Mr. Ames votes the Republican ticket but is not a seeker for any office, though at one time he was assessor of the town of Carroll.

Ezra Wales Ames married, Aug. 7, 1861, Loretta M. Woodward, born in Poland, N. Y. Her mother was Sallie Harrington, and her father was Pierce Woodward, born in Vermont, but he has lived in Chautauqua county since 1814. Mr. Woodward bought a farm there at that time and lived upon it all his life, the homestead being still in the possession of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Ames had two children: Blanche W., wife of Menzo W. Neate, (q. v.); and Hermes Luther, (q. v.).

HERMES LUTHER AMES—Touching the life of his community in the intimate manner only possible in rural districts, serving his fellows in many offices of public trust, gathering about him a host of loyal friends of all ages and conditions, devoting himself with loving consideration to his family, this was the Hermes Luther Ames long known in Chautauqua county, whose untimely death resulting from accident had the effect of a general loss, bringing heavy sorrow in the many circles in which he moved. At the time of his death he was in his third term as representative of his district in the State Assembly, and his business interests were principally in agriculture, dairying, and real estate.

Mr. Ames was a descendant of a New England family, his father, Ezra Wales Ames (q. v.), and his grandfather, Luther Ames, both natives of Vermont. Hermes Luther Ames was born in Carroll, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1865, and after attending district schools became a student in the Jamestown High School. During vacations he took courses in the summer school at Chautauqua, and as a young man of eighteen years was well qualified for teaching, a calling he followed for about fifteen years, much of that time in the Falconer High School. Leaving pedagogical work at the end of this time, he became associated with the Falconer Milling Company, with which he was identified until about 1910, during this time conducting real estate operations on a small scale and acquiring several farms and an interest in a business block in Falconer. Prior to his death he had dealt extensively in hay.

Mr. Ames was placed in public office by the votes of his fellows on many occasions, and his record bears the closest scrutiny without revealing the slightest deviation from faithful and able service. On March 18, 1910, he was appointed supervisor of Ellicott to succeed Conrad Anderson, deceased, and has been successively reelected to that position, serving as chairman of the board in 1914 and 1915, and at various times on nearly all of its important committees. His interest



H. L. Ames

in the cause of education led naturally to his long service on the Falconer Board of Education. He was later a member of the board of trustees, and in 1916 was elected president of the village.

Mr. Ames was a firm believer in Republican principles, and as the candidate of this party was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature in 1917. In 1918 and 1919 the First Assembly District gave him the combined Republican, Democratic and Socialist support, and his success as a candidate for a fourth term is almost assured. In the Assembly he was placed on several leading committees, including excise and internal affairs. The severest critic could find no fault with his capable manner of furthering local interests, while his stand on matters of state and national significance was that of a thoughtful, progressive, far-visioned legislator, alive to the trend and needs of the times, dedicated to conscientious fulfillment of the trust reposed in him. There are no brighter spots in his long career in public office than his outspoken championship of prohibition and woman suffrage, and his vote is recorded in favor of both of these history-making amendments to the Federal Constitution.

He enjoyed the associations of fraternal organizations and was a member of Chadakoin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Falconer, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was also a member of the Union Grange, the Dairymen's League, the Hay Growers' Association, and the United Commercial Travelers' Association. Wherever his influence extended, and there were few things effecting the welfare of his fellowmen that did not interest him, he was respected and loved for virtues of mind and heart. There is no human relation that better tests the true fibre of character than the verdict passed by children and young people upon intimate acquaintance, and throughout his entire life he was honored by the confidence and friendship of hosts of these. Naturalness dominated everything that he said or did, a quality inspired by his close communion with nature in a life spent in the open.

Hermes L. Ames married, June 20, 1894, Minta E. Brunson, born in Ellery, N. Y., daughter of Oliver A. and Maritta (Lenox) Brunson, her father a native of Stockton, N. Y., her mother of Gerry, N. Y. Oliver A. Brunson was a son of Abel Brunson, born in Connecticut, a farmer by occupation. Children of Hermes Luther and Minta E. (Brunson) Ames: Mertie Blanche, married James O. Moyer, and resides in Falconer; and Charles, employed by the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Ames' death, Aug. 23, 1920, resulted from an accidental fall while working on his farm, which necessitated the amputation of his right foot. His death occurred in the Women's Christian Association Hospital, after a three weeks' fight for recovery. The outpouring of spoken and written expressions of sorrow, formal and informal, that followed the announcement of his passing was a faithful index to the hold he had upon the affections of his fellows. The organizations of which he was a member and which he served passed resolutions of appreciation and condolence, the village president issued a proclamation requesting the closing of the places of business during

the hour of his funeral, the Speaker of the New York State Assembly appointed a committee to represent the Assembly at his funeral, and the press of the region paid extended editorial tribute to his excellence as a man, his faithfulness as a public official, and his worth to the community and the State. The closing paragraph of this record comes from that source:

Hermes L. Ames made no pretenses of goodness or greatness above that of his fellow-citizens; he went in and out among them and they knew him as an honest man, one who desired to represent their wishes and to serve their interests as best he could, and they gave him freely of their support whenever he asked it. His ambition was not for high honors, but to faithfully and fairly represent those who chose him to office, whether in village, town, county or state, and he succeeded admirably.

MENZO W. NEATE—Among the prominent farmers of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits for a long time, is Menzo W. Neate, a native of Levant, Chautauqua county, N. Y., his birth having occurred there Feb. 16, 1863. Mr. Neate is a son of Reuben and Lucy (Hall) Neate, old and highly respected residents of Levant, where the former was engaged in business as a brickmaker and farmer for many years. Mr. Neate attended the public schools of his native region for a number of years and later became a pupil at the Jamestown High School until the age of sixteen. During his childhood, Mr. Neate enjoyed the healthful influences of the rural environment in which he was reared, and which has proved the cradle of so many of our most illustrious citizens, assisting his father in the latter's work about the farm and brick-kilns. Mr. Neate eventually became the owner of a valuable farm property in the neighborhood of Jamestown, where he has carried on agricultural pursuits with a notable degree of success and has through constant and unwearied efforts brought his place to such a high state of cultivation that it is now regarded as one of the model farms of the neighborhood. Mr. Neate, in addition to his farming operations, has also been prominently interested in the business affairs of Jamestown and Falconer, and at the present time occupies the office of president of the First National Bank of the latter place. He is also an assessor, and maintains an office at Falconer where he carries on a large and remunerative business. In politics Mr. Neate is a Republican and has been for many years a staunch supporter of his party in this region, but has consistently avoided all political preferment or public office of any kind. He is a prominent figure in fraternal circles hereabouts, and is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Maccabees, and the Grange.

Menzo W. Neate was united in marriage, Feb. 16, 1885, at the town of Poland, N. Y., with Blanche W. Ames, a native of that place, and a daughter of Ezra W. and Loretta M. (Woodward) Ames (q. v.), lifelong residents of the region. Mr. and Mrs. Neate became the parents of the following children: Reuben Ezra, born Jan. 16, 1886, died Oct. 21, 1888; Sarah A., born July 7, 1888, and became the wife of Fletcher Holiday, whom she married June 26, 1912, and to whom she has borne two children: Jane, and Marion L.:

Carrie P., born Oct. 4, 1891; Nathan M., born June 9, 1895, married Nellie Hine, Feb. 16, 1918, by whom he has had one child, Jean L.; he enlisted July 16, 1917, in the National army, and was sent with the American Expeditionary Force to France, where he served eleven months and was honorably discharged, Aug. 30, 1919; and Lucy L., born Sept. 12, 1902.

HENRY HAMILTON DROEGE, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of this place, was born here Aug. 7, 1869. Mr. Droege is a son of Carl and Wilhelmina (Kohlman) Droege, both natives of Germany, in which country they were married, coming later to the United States, in 1844. The trip was made to this country in a sailing vessel and occupied a period of seven weeks. Upon reaching America they located in New York City for a time and afterwards came to Dunkirk, where Mr. Droege was occupied as a mason, a trade which he had learned in his native land. Mr. Droege, Sr., was prominent in the affairs of Dunkirk, a Republican in politics, and a member of the City Council. He and his wife are both deceased.

Henry Hamilton Droege attended as a child the local public schools of Dunkirk and was graduated from high school here with the class of 1866. He was seventeen years of age at that time and upon completing his studies secured a position as shipping clerk with the D. Wright Company, dealers in lumber, where he remained for two years. He was then appointed assistant postmaster and continued to fill that position until 1892. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank as a clerk but soon made himself of such value to the institution that he was promoted to the post of assistant cashier in the following year, and continued to hold that responsible office for half a decade. He continued to be actively associated with the bank and was elected its president in the year 1919, an office which he holds today. In addition to his association with the Merchants' National Bank, Mr. Droege is interested in its industrial concerns here and is a director of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company of Dunkirk. In politics he is a Republican, but although he consistently discharges his duties as a citizen, has never cared for public office and has always avoided the same. He is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles of Dunkirk and is affiliated with a number of important organizations here, especially the Masonic order, being a member of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and shrine. In religious belief Mr. Droege is an Episcopalian and attends the church of that denomination at Dunkirk.

Henry Hamilton Droege was united in marriage, Oct. 10, 1894, at Hoboken, N. J., with Susie Crawford, a daughter of Stephen and Susan (Golden) Crawford, both natives of New York State. Mr. Crawford was a contractor of high standing in Hoboken for a number of years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Droege, as follows: Crawford H., who is now engaged in the railroad business; Dorothea L., who is attending the La Salle School of Boston; Stephen H., who is a student at the Dunkirk High School.

LYNN RAYMOND VAN VLACK—A native son of the Empire State, Mr. Van Vlack came to Chautauqua county from Cattaraugus county, and in the former named county has passed his professional life and won his reputation as a lawyer. He is of Dutch ancestry, a descendant of Tielman Van Vleck, who came to New Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1658. The line of descent from the founder is through his son, Isaac Van Vleck; his son, Abraham and his wife, Marguerite Van Vleck; their son, John Van Vleck, who was a captain in the War of 1812, he having his name incorrectly written in his military papers, Van Vlack, an error which was allowed to stand, and this branch has ever since written the name Van Vlack. His son, Daniel A. Van Vlack, and his wife, Jane, were the grandparents of Lynn R. Van Vlack, of Jamestown, whose career is herein traced, and Daniel A. and Jane (Wiley) Van Vlack were the parents of George Washington Van Vlack, father of Lynn R. Van Vlack.

George Washington Van Vlack was born in the town of Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 2, 1839, one of thirteen children born to his parents. He followed farming all the mature years of his life, only ceasing at the age of seventy-five, when a general breakdown, physically, caused him to spend the last two years of his life in retirement. In 1862 he enlisted at Gowanda, N. Y., for three years service, assigned to Camp A, 64th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, his brother Henry enlisting at the same time, while another brother, John, served throughout the war in the 6th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. George W. Van Vlack was engaged in seventeen battles of the Civil War, then was taken prisoner at Reams Station and confined four months in Libby Prison at Richmond. At the end of that period he was released on parole. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service with a second lieutenant's commission. In 1874 Mr. Van Vlack settled on a farm in West Perrysburg, N. Y., where he passed forty-three consecutive years, and there died, Feb. 21, 1917, having retained active management of his farm until within two years of his death. He is buried in Rathbun Cemetery, not far from his home, Forestville Post, Grand Army of the Republic, having had charge of the services.

Mr. Van Vlack married, Nov. 8, 1865, Marietta Merrill. Two other couples, Wilbur Merrill and Almira Wells, Henry Rich and Ella Wells, were married at the same time by the same minister at Forestville. Half a century later, Nov. 8, 1915, the same three couples celebrated their golden wedding together at Gowanda, about forty of their descendants being present. Mrs. Van Vlack died May 4, 1920. They had one daughter and four sons, namely: Mildred B., who married Robert T. McCoy, and resides at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Clayton R., a resident of West Perrysburg; Herbert J., of Osceola, Neb.; Lynn R., of whom further; Dr. Hall G. Van Vlack, who for six years was in charge of the American Mission Hospital at Bushrah, Arabia.

Lynn Raymond Van Vlack, fourth child of George W. and Marietta (Merrill) Van Vlack, was born at the West Perrysburg farm, April 17, 1883. He was educated in the public schools, and after graduation



Lynn R. Van Vlack

from Forestville High School, in 1903, began the study of law under Judge W. S. Thrasher, of Dayton, N. Y. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1910. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year and located at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, where he formed a partnership with Richard A. Hall, and as Hall & Van Vlack they practiced until the fall of 1914, Mr. Van Vlack then practicing alone in South Dayton until his enlistment early in 1917. At the close of his military activities, Dec. 19, 1918, he returned home and from March 1, 1919, until Feb. 1, 1920, he was professionally employed by the firm of Thrasher & Clapp, of Jamestown. He then became a member of the law firm, Van Vlack, Peterson & Bargar, with offices in the Fulton building, Jamestown. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and of the Jamestown Bar Association.

Mr. Van Vlack aided in organizing the 174th Company, Home Defense Reserve, and on Sept. 1, 1917, was commissioned second lieutenant of the New York Home Defense Reserve by Governor Whitman. In that capacity he aided materially in the training of a large number of men who later entered the service. Lieutenant Van Vlack made application to enter the First Officers' Training Camp, but was declared physically unfit. He was, however, selected as an alternate to the Second Officers' Training Camp, and reported for duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1917. He was assigned to Battery 2, Fort Niagara Training Regiment, but on Sept. 9, 1917, was discharged on physical grounds. Being denied military service, Lieutenant Van Vlack returned home and devoted himself to home service. He was appointed associate member of the Legal Advisory Board for Cattaraugus county for service in the towns of Dayton, Perrysburg and Persia. In that capacity he rendered continuous gratuitous service to registrants in all four drafts, aiding in preparation and filling their questionnaires.

On Dec. 12, 1917, Mr. Van Vlack became by appointment a member of the Legal Service Committee of the Cattaraugus County Home Defense Committee, giving free service to drafted men and their families in procuring insurance allotments and allowances. As chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Committee of South Dayton, he was instrumental in South Dayton in winning a flag containing two extra stars, certifying that the quota arranged had been duplicated. On March 18, 1918, Mr. Van Vlack was appointed government appeal agent for the local board, Division No. 3, Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., by C. H. Sherrill, adjutant-general of the State of New York. He examined all questionnaires filed with the board, subpoenaed and examined more than one hundred registrants, and made recommendation as to the disposal of their cases. On Sept. 20, 1918, he was appointed field investigator for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, this office, like the preceding one, being without pay. On Oct. 10, 1918, Mr. Van Vlack enlisted as a private in the Tank Corps, United States army, and on Oct. 17 following reported to the officer commanding Fort Coll at the Gettysburg battle grounds. By order dated Oct. 26, 1918, he was assigned to 310 Center

Tank Corps, and acted during his service there as first, top, mess and supply sergeant. His unit was ordered overseas Nov. 7, 1918, but delays followed and the signing of the armistice cancelled the order. He was warranted sergeant, Nov. 11, 1918, went to Camp Dix, N. J., with his unit Nov. 16 following, and was there honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant, Dec. 10, 1918. He is past junior commander of Ira Lou Spring Post, No. 149, American Legion, and past commander of James Hall Camp, No. 111, Sons of Veterans. Other orders of which he is a member are: Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Pine Valley Lodge, No. 605, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, South Dayton. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Van Vlack married, at Cherry Creek, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1910, Florence A. Harmon, daughter of William Henry and Minnie (Merrill) Harmon, of Cherry Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vlack are the parents of four children, the first three born at Cherry Creek, the fourth at South Dayton, namely: Virginia Merry, born Dec. 30, 1910; Merrill Harmon, born Feb. 23, 1912; Russell Raymond, born Sept. 1, 1914; Florence Janet, born Aug. 30, 1916.

DR. LEVANT R. DRAKE, one of the prominent and prosperous dentists of Jamestown, N. Y., was born at Cambridge Springs, Pa., on Sept. 22, 1882, a son of Alphans S. and Ella M. (Sherwood) Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Alphans S. Drake were the parents of four children, as follows: Effie M., who became the wife of William Stanley, of Corry, Pa.; J. Floy, who married Roy Mallory, of Union City, Pa., Elbert A., a salesman, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and Levant R., of whom further mention.

Levant R. Drake received the preliminary portion of his education in the public grade schools of North East, Pa. For his elementary and preparatory training, he attended the high school at Union City, Pa., and he completed his studies here with graduation in 1903. Having decided upon the profession of dentistry as his career in life, he entered the University of Michigan, where he completed the course in dentistry and graduated with the class of 1907, at which time he received his degree of D. D. S. Dr. Drake began the practice of his profession immediately after his graduation from the university, when he entered the association with Dr. Charles E. Anderson, with whom he continues to date (1920).

The popularity of Dr. Drake is not confined only to the limits of his profession as a dentist. During the World War, he was a member of the local organization which was engaged in doing dental work for service men, and in this Dr. Drake served his locality, his fellowmen in service, and his country, with untiring and unselfish effort. In his political faith he is a Republican. Dr. Drake is prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs also to the fraternity, Psi Omega.

On June 30, 1908, Dr. Drake married Inez M. Jenkins. Dr. and Mrs. Drake have no children.

SAMUEL FREDERICK NIXON— The third of his line to bear this name, Mr. Nixon received with it the tradition of useful activity conducive of the general good as well as productive of private benefit. Mr. Nixon is a son of Samuel Frederick Nixon (2), and grandson of Samuel Frederick Nixon, his grandfather, born 1826, died in 1876, a younger son of an old family of County Down, Ireland. The founder of the American line, receiving none of the paternal estate under the English custom of primogeniture, came to the United States as a youth of nineteen years, settling in Westfield, N. Y., in 1845. He engaged in the marble business, founding a house that continued many years after his death, and was well known in business circles. He prospered in large degree, and throughout a busy life bore the undivided regard of his fellows. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in political faith was a Republican. He married Mary C. Johnson, born in County Down, Ireland, who died in Albany, N. Y., in 1899. They were the parents of: Emmett C., and Samuel Frederick, of whom further.

Samuel Frederick (2) Nixon, youngest son of Samuel Frederick (1) and Mary C. (Johnson) Nixon, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1860, and died there Oct. 10, 1905. He was graduated from Westfield Academy in 1877, entered Hamilton College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1881. He spent a year with the Vermont Marble Company at Sutherland Falls, Vt., then, in 1883, returned to Westfield, where he continued the marble business founded by his father, having as a partner his brother, Emmett C. Later in life he was extensively engaged in the culture of grapes and in agriculture. He had a most active and remarkable political career. Before he was twenty-four years of age he was elected trustee of the village corporation, and two years later was chosen supervisor, an office he held for twenty years, thirteen of which he was chairman of the board. In 1888 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and each year thereafter he was annually nominated by the conventions for supervisor and for assemblyman by acclamation, except for four years. He represented Chautauqua county in the Legislature for fifteen years, twelve of these years being continuous. During these years he was chairman of committees, on railroads two years, member of ways and means, three years being chairman, and Republican leader of the house two years. He was speaker of the house seven years, the longest continuous term in the history of the State that a man has held the office of speaker. As speaker he had no peer in the dispatch of public business, while the prominent position he occupied enabled him to forward much business that was of particular benefit to Chautauqua county, notably the appropriation to rebuild the normal school building at Fredonia. He was deeply interested in the cause of education and supported all important measures in aid of agricultural education. To him was largely due the large increase in the free school fund, the apportionment for teachers in sparsely settled districts, the law allowing any district to provide free text books, and the law giving pupils in rural towns where there is no high school the benefit of a high school education in some other town at the State expense. In agricultural education he

obtained the first appropriation for holding farmers' institutes at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. The experimental station at Geneva had his warm support, as did the State Agricultural College. He was an indefatigable worker and held his high position at Albany by sheer force of merit, there being many able and deserving men who were covetous of the high honor he held so long. His elections to the speakership were by acclamation, no one entering the list against him. This is also true of his successive elections as chairman of the board of supervisors.

Mr. Nixon married, in Westfield, N. Y., May 21, 1885, Myrtle Redfield, born in Spring Lake, Mich., April 27, 1861, daughter of George Redfield. Issue: Samuel Frederick (3), of whom further; George Redfield, born Oct. 11, 1889, married Josephine Van Buren, and is now associated with the Continental Radiator Company, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Dorothea Frances, born March 5, 1892, now Mrs. Stanton Griffis, of New York City, her husband a member of the firm of Hemphill, Noyes & Company, at 32 Wall street; Edith Catherinae, living in Westfield, unmarried.

Samuel Frederick (3) Nixon, son of Samuel Frederick (2) and Myrtle (Redfield) Nixon was born in Westfield, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1887. After attending the grammar and high schools of Westfield, he prepared for college at the Cornwall Heights Preparatory School at Cornwall-on-Hudson. Upon the completion of this course he entered Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., and completed work in the agricultural and law departments. Subsequently he enrolled in the law department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1912 with the degree of LL. B. Returning to his home in Westfield, Mr. Nixon entered business in connection with the grape industry, among his holdings being several large grape farms. During this period he was associated with the law firm of Ottaway & Munson, combining his business and professional pursuits.

Upon the death of his father, Mr. Nixon was appointed administrator and trustee of the estate of the elder Nixon, also succeeding to his father's interest in the Nixon Brothers' Marble & Granite Company, founded in 1846 by his grandfather. This business was long directed in the Nixon name, first by Samuel Frederick, the founder, then jointly by his sons, and finally, after the death of Samuel Frederick (2), by Emmett C. Emmett C. Nixon, an authority on granite and marble, and a designer of no mean skill, had devoted his entire life to the business. He was a bachelor, and a wide circle of friends mourned his death on May 21, 1918.

Among Mr. Nixon's business interests is the Westfield Telephone Company, of which he is a director and manager. This is one of Westfield's old business houses, the elder Nixon one of its founders, and for a time president. He has been a member of the Westfield School Board since 1913, and from 1914 to 1918 was a member of the board of trustees of the village of Westfield. Mr. Nixon is a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, and from his college days of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

Mr. Nixon married, at Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1912, Marion G. Hequemborough, a resident of



Samuel G. Viven



Simon House

Schenectady, N. Y. They are the parents of Samuel Frederick (4), Constance Groves, and Alastair Nixon.

Entering upon unusually heavy responsibilities when beginning business life, Mr. Nixon has not only discharged these obligations in capable manner, but has assumed other connections, social, business, and civic, and does his full share in bearing the burden of citizenship. He is fond of the out-of-doors and of athletics, and while in college he was a member of the track team and captain of the indoor relay team, his special events the quarter mile and the broad jump. His social connections are numerous and complete a thorough identification with all departments of the life of his home city.

FRED SPENCER BRICKELL—Beyond doubt one of the most conspicuous figures in the life of Silver Creek, N. Y., and the surrounding region is Dr. Fred Spencer Brickell, whose career as a physician has been consistently devoted to the welfare of his fellow-citizens with a success achieved by but few.

Fred Spencer Brickell was born Dec. 3, 1879, at Olean, N. Y., the son of William Spencer and Hattie L. (Dexter) Brickell. His father, William Spencer Brickell, is a prominent architect in Buffalo, N. Y., and designed some of the buildings for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Dr. Brickell received the preliminary portion of his education in the public schools of his native place, subsequently spending one year at Masters Park High School, Buffalo. During this time his attention was turned forcibly to the profession of medicine and he decided to make it his career in life. With this end in view he matriculated at Buffalo Medical College, the medical school of Buffalo University. From this institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1904, and after serving his internship of one and one half years at the Buffalo General Hospital, he became Railroad Hospital surgeon at Buffalo. He opened an office at Silver Creek in 1909, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, gaining for himself an extraordinarily large clientele which has grown uninterruptedly up to the present time. He belongs to the New York State Medical Association and the Chautauqua County Medical Society. In everything relative to the welfare of the community, Dr. Brickell takes a keen and active interest, upholding by vote and influence the principles of the Republican party. He is health officer for the towns of Hanover, Sheridan and Faustville, and is also examining physician for the Loyal Order of Moose and the Orions. He affiliates with the Free and Accepted Masons and Alpha Omega Delta fraternity, and belongs to the Motor Boat Club of Silver Creek.

Dr. Brickell married, Aug. 12, 1908, Estelle L. Cott, a graduate nurse of the Buffalo General Hospital, and they are the parents of one child, Carlton Frederick. The family are members of the local Presbyterian church.

Dr. Brickell's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having, being a close student, keeping fully abreast of modern thought in all matters

pertaining to his profession, he possesses the high esteem and implicit confidence of the medical fraternity and the general public.

SIMEON HOWES—Many years have elapsed since Simeon Howes ended his life work, but during the three last decades of his life he erected to himself a monument which yet endures. That monument is now seen in the thriving village of Silver Creek, a community to which he came in 1856, and from that year until his death, thirty-six years later, never wearied in promoting. He was an important factor in the development and prosperity of the village, and when he died, the Eureka Works, which he founded, furnished employment to workmen who with their families represented perhaps one-third of the population of Silver Creek. But great as was the business he founded, his memory is revered more for the good he did and for the honorable, upright life which he lived. He was the soul of honor, kind and considerate to all, just to his employees, and ever ready to assist the deserving. As a financier and executive he was without a superior, and as a citizen he was public-spirited and progressive, supporting every moral movement and laboring untiringly for the welfare of Silver Creek, a village he loved. He was a son of Sylvanus and Persis (Crittenden) Howes, of Franklin county, Mass., who in 1816 moved to Wyoming county, N. Y., where both died.

Simeon Howes was born in Franklin county, Mass., March 28, 1815, died at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1892. He was brought by his parents to Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y., when but little more than one year old, and when left an orphan, barely in his teens, he returned to Massachusetts and spent three years with his grandparents in Franklin county. At the age of sixteen he came again to Wyoming county, there finishing his education at Middlebury Academy. For eight years after leaving the academy he taught school during the winter months and during the summer season was a farm employee. At the age of twenty-three he married, and for fourteen years thereafter engaging in farming. His health failing, he went to Miami county, Ohio, and with Benjamin Rutter and Henry Rouzer placed upon the market an invention for cleaning grain. This patent was sold to Ezekiel Montgomery & Sons, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and Mr. Howes returned to New York, locating in Watertown, where he perfected his invention. In 1856 he moved to Silver Creek and became associated with Montgomery & Sons in building the machines. Later he became associated with Babcock Brothers, under the firm name Howes, Babcock & Company, that firm in January, 1866, purchasing the business of Montgomery & Sons. The manufacture of grain cleaning machines, when the business came to Howes, Babcock & Company, was a very small enterprise employing about fifteen men, but it prospered and waxed strong until 125 men were turning out 2,000 machines yearly. Albert Horton was a partner for a time, his interest being bought by Carlos Ewell. After the death of the Babcocks and Mr. Ewell, Mr. Howes bought their interest in the business and for three

years was the sole owner of the Eureka Grain Cleaning Machinery Works. During most of the years from 1866 to 1892 he was the financier of the company, and it was to his energy and ability that the success of the works was due. He brought the Eureka Works to a high condition of prosperity, and the product of the plant was sold in all wheat growing countries.

A Republican in politics, he never sought political office outside the village corporation, but sat as delegate in several State conventions of his party. As president of the village he served two terms and during his administration Dunkirk street was paved with macadam. He was one of the organizers of the Silver Creek Cemetery Association, a liberal contributor to all churches, but especially to the Methodist Episcopal, a church of which he was a trustee for sixteen years. The day of his funeral the entire village seemed in mourning. The men of the Eureka Works, followed by those of the Monitor and Excelsior factories, marched in a body, the president and trustees of the village with an escort of business men also accompanying the body to the cemetery. Letters, telegrams, and cablegrams of sympathy came to the family from every quarter, and resolutions of respect and appreciation were passed by the employees of the Eureka Grain Cleaning Machinery Works, the Eureka Fire Company, the Village Board of Trustees, the trustees and official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Silver Creek Cemetery Association, and by the session and trustees of the Presbyterian church of Silver Creek. The employees dwelt particularly upon the "long continued and amicable relations" that had existed between them and Mr. Howes, while the trustees of the Methodist church gratefully acknowledged that without his persistent efforts and wise counsel they would still be worshipping in the old church. All spoke of his upright life, his wise counsel and hearty coöperation.

Simeon Howes married, on the bride's twentieth birthday, Oct. 11, 1838, Angeline Ewell, daughter of Eli and Charlotte (Walker) Ewell. Miss Ewell was born in Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y., and during her married life resided in Castile, Middlebury and Silver Creek, her residence in the last-named village beginning in 1856. For nearly fifty years Mr. and Mrs. Howes trod life's pathway together, seven daughters brightening their lives, then on Aug. 22, 1888, the devoted wife and mother passed away, mourned by a wide circle of true friends, husband, children, and grandchildren. Mrs. Howes was always active in those things which were of interest to her village, and to every story of sorrow and want she listened kindly and responded generously. Both to churches and to the enlargement and beautifying of the Silver Creek Cemetery her aid was timely and frequently extended, and in their sympathy the board of trustees passed beautiful resolutions, expressing highest appreciation. Like her husband who followed her four years later, Mrs. Howes was borne to her last resting place by employees of the Eureka Works, the entire shop force attending in a body.

Five children of Simeon and Angeline (Ewell) Howes survive their parents: Mrs. George Powell Brand, now a widow, and resident of Silver Creek; Miss Charlotte L. Howes, still a resident of Silver Creek; Miss Howes

is a member of the Benjamin Bostwick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Silver Creek; Mrs. R. J. Quale; Mrs. W. H. Merritt; and Mrs. L. F. W. Arend.

JAMES O. BENNETT—The Bennett family of Silver Creek was originally of Steuben county, N. Y., where Marshall Bennett, father of James O. Bennett, was engaged in the flour and feed milling business. It was not until 1871 that Chautauqua county became the family home, they coming then to Silver Creek. James O. Bennett, now postmaster of the village (1920) has always been an active party worker, sitting in a State convention of his party before reaching legal age. His appointment to the office by President Wilson in 1915 met with general approval, and his conduct of that department of the government which comes nearer the people than any other has been generally approved.

James O. Bennett was born in Hornell, Steuben county, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1870, son of Marshall and Mary (Shaughnessy) Bennett. He was brought to Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, in 1871, this having a strong claim to lifelong residence in the county. He passed the Silver Creek public school grades from primary to high school, and after finishing his school years, entered the employ of the "Nickel Plate" railroad in bridge construction along the lake shore front. He spent two years with the railroad, then was employed for three years by the Huntley Manufacturing Company. He later learned the carpenter's trade and became an expert workman. During the years 1893-96, he was associated with Charles O'Neil, contractor and builder, but in 1896 established the Bennett Furniture Company in Dunkirk, N. Y. Later this business was sold to Lang & Graft, Mr. Bennett then going to New York City with the Adams Bros. Company, Eastern representative of the Omaha Packing Company, as manager and collecting agent. He later returned to Silver Creek and was connected with the Silver Creek Upholstering Company as traveling salesman, continuing until 1907. In 1908, with Martin V. Ryan, he contracted the building of a state road from Elmira to Wellsburg, N. Y. Later he was a traveling salesman for the Osborn Company of Newark, N. J., remaining with that company until 1913, when he was appointed steward at the State Hospital at Gowanda, N. Y. In 1915, he was appointed postmaster at Silver Creek, a position he still holds by reappointment. In 1912, he was on the Democratic State Ticket, as presidential elector from the Forty-fifth District, and received the second largest vote among the electors. He has been a delegate to Democratic State conventions many times, and was an alternate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896, which first nominated William J. Bryan for the presidency. He is a member of the Silver Creek Motor Boat Club; the Loyal Order of Moose, (trustee since organization); Ancient Order of Hibernians of Dunkirk; was a trustee of the village of Silver Creek in 1908; supervisor of the town of Hanover, 1912-13; and a member of the Silver Creek Democratic Club.

Mr. Bennett married, in February, 1893, Ruby Robins, of Silver Creek, and they are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Thomas M., deceased; Donald R. A., a graduate of Michigan College of Agriculture, now an



James F. Valour M.D.

inspector of farm produce for the New York Central railroad in New York State; Virginia, a high school student.

MATTHEW P. WILSON—Widely known in the financial circles of Chautauqua county, Matthew P. Wilson has since the inception of his business career been identified with banks at Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Forestville, and holds a prominent place in the community today.

Matthew P. Wilson was born in Fredonia, N. Y., May 31, 1883, the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Palmer) Wilson. The boy received his education in the public schools of Dunkirk, N. Y., and then immediately began his business career as clerk in the Merchants' National Bank at Dunkirk, where he rose to the position of assistant cashier, subsequently becoming cashier of the First National Bank at Silver Creek, N. Y., where he remained for a period of six years, and helped to reorganize the First National Bank at Forestville in 1919, being appointed at that time to the position of cashier, which office he holds at the present time. This bank is the outgrowth of a partnership formed in 1906 by Harlow J. Cressey and John C. Hutchinson who bought the fixtures of the old State Bank at Forestville and started a private banking house in the Post Office building, and in 1913 this was reorganized and called the First National Bank of Forestville with a capital of \$35,000. The officers at this time were as follows: J. C. Hutchinson, president; William F. Miller, vice-president; W. I. Candee, cashier; A. J. Pierce, assistant cashier; Charles T. Gibbs, assistant cashier. A modern building had been erected in 1907. In 1919 there came another reorganization with the following officers: William H. Marvin, president, mentioned elsewhere in this work; William I. Miller, vice-president; Charles A. Reynolds, vice-president; Matthew P. Wilson, cashier; Roscoe B. Martin, assistant cashier, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Walter Record, Henry A. Dye. Mr. Wilson takes a keen and helpful interest in civic affairs, which he ever manifests, his name being associated with various projects of the utmost municipal concern. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans, and as a vigorous and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carry weight among those with whom he discusses public problems. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being treasurer of the Dunkirk order, and is also a member of the Forestville Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Dec. 17, 1918, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Pearl M. Gibson, a daughter of Robert and Isabella Gibson.

Matthew P. Wilson has made his own way and has attained to his present position by force of the characteristics which have fitted him to hold it. His record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service is subject to still further advancement.

JAMES FLOYD VALONE, M. D.—Among Jamestown's physicians of the younger generation none has come more rapidly to the front than the one whose name heads this article. Dr. Valone's devotion to his

profession precludes his participation in other interests to any great extent, but does not prevent him from manifesting that spirit of helpfulness in community affairs characteristic of every good citizen.

Vincent Valone, father of James Floyd Valone, was born in Italy, and at the time of his death was a retired farmer. He married Louisa Cristina, and they were the parents of six sons, all business men; one of them, James Floyd, of further mention; and a daughter, Frances, wife of Mr. Alessi, of Le Roy, N. Y. Mr. Valone died a comparatively young man, and his widow emigrated with her children to the United States, and is now a resident of Jamestown.

James Floyd Valone, son of Vincent and Louisa (Cristina) Valone, was born Feb. 3, 1886, in Valledolmo, Italy, and was five years old when death deprived him of his father and was brought by his mother to the new home across the sea. His education was received in the grammar schools of Fredonia, N. Y., and at the State Normal School, Fredonia, from which he graduated in 1909. He was fitted for his profession in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1913 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After serving for a year and a half as interne in the Erie City Hospital, and the Emergency Hospital of Buffalo, Dr. Valone resigned in November, 1914, and having passed the board of examiners in Buffalo, came to Jamestown, and on Nov. 30, 1914, entered upon the practice of his profession in which he has been ever since, continuously, actively and successfully engaged. He is instructor in materia medica in the Jones Hospital. To surgery, Dr. Valone has given comparatively little attention, devoting himself almost exclusively to the practice of medicine and specializing as a diagnostician.

In politics, Dr. Valone takes no active part, preferring to concentrate his energies on the discharge of his professional responsibilities, but always remaining steadfast to Republican principles. He belongs to the Chautauqua County Medical Association; American Medical and State Medical Associations.

Dr. Valone married, Aug. 24, 1917, Belvola Stover, daughter of Burton and Nellie (Kissinger) Stover, of Sheffield, Pa., and they are the parents of one child: Dorothy Louise, born Oct. 16, 1918. Mrs. Valone, before her marriage, was a graduate nurse of the Warren General Hospital, Warren, Pa. Graduating, June 6, 1906, with Miss Robertson, she assisted in opening the Jones Hospital, and subsequently took a post-graduate course at the General Memorial Hospital, New York.

The professional career of Dr. Valone has opened under very happy auspices. In the brief space of five years he has gone far, and in the years to come his enthusiasm for his work will undoubtedly carry him much further.

THOMAS MORAN—Well known in business circles in Chautauqua county, Thomas Moran was one of the organizers of the Fredonia National Bank and its long-time president. He has lived retired at his country estate near Fredonia since his resignation from active business in 1920.

Thomas Moran is the son of Cornelius Moran, who

came to this country from Ireland; the boy Thomas was at that time about six years old, having been born in County Roscommon, Ireland, Dec. 11, 1847. The father, Cornelius Moran, was also born in County Roscommon, as was his wife, Ann (Kadian) Moran. They were married there and later emigrated to the United States where both died in 1868 and 1878, respectively. Cornelius Moran was a farmer in Neversink, Sullivan county, N. Y.

Thomas Moran worked in a general country store, also learned the tanning business which was in connection with each other. He followed both for many years until it was sold out to the United States Leather Company. He became interested in real estate and commenced buying land in Sullivan county, gradually extending his operations, sometimes in Tioga county and occasionally in Chautauqua county. This he continued for about twenty-eight years and then, his health failing, he located in Fredonia in 1889 and began farming. He has been very successful in his various enterprises, and in 1906 he with others organized the National Bank of Fredonia, of which he was president until March 1, 1920. Mr. Moran is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the town, highly respected by all. Politics concerned Mr. Moran very little, though he has always voted the Republican ticket. He has never held any office as he has not made any effort to do so. Retiring by nature, he has refrained from any fraternal or social organizations.

He married, in Fredonia, May 1, 1872, Luella Tinkham, born in Fredonia. She has the distinction of being a member of the first graduating class of the normal school which had but recently been established in Fredonia; the event took place in 1870 and the young lady passed through her examinations with high honor. After graduating Miss Tinkham taught school for two years until her marriage. She was the daughter of Jacob and Naomi (Benjamin) Tinkham, both born in Connecticut. The Tinkham family is of English origin, coming from that country a great many years ago and settling in Nova Scotia, remaining for a period, then going to Connecticut, from which place they went to Chautauqua in 1816, and were among the county's first settlers.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moran are: 1. Albert T. born Feb. 28, 1873, in Limestone, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; connected with the reduction works at Butte, Mont.; married May Rote, of Pennsylvania; they have three children, Luella Jane, Lucy B., and Frederick S. 2. Frank, born May 25, 1874, in DeBruce, Sullivan county, N. Y.; connected with the refining business in British Columbia; married Jessie McLoud; they have one daughter, Marian. 3. Edward J., born Aug. 6, 1876, in DeBruce; a colonel in the United States army, being a graduate of West Point in the class of 1902; he was with the Army of Occupation in France; now located at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; married Louise Herdigen, of Aurora, Ind.; they have no children. 4. Charles, born June 10, 1883, in Fredonia, upon the old homestead; married Lottie Pickett, of Fredonia; they have one son, John Melvin. 5. George S., born March 27, 1887, in Letonia, Tioga county, N. Y.; was a lieutenant and was with the Army of Occupation in France, and now in the coal mining business in Kentucky; married Angie Frost, of Fredonia; four children were

born to them; Thomas F., William E., Robert G. and George. Mr. Moran and his family attend the Baptist church; he is broad and liberal in his religious views.

GUY LESLIE MILLS—The special deputy county clerk of Mayville certainly requires no introduction to his fellow-citizens. More especially is this the case when the office has been filled for thirteen years with the most scrupulous fidelity to the obligations it involves. That Mr. Mills has so filled it his community can testify, and it can also bear witness to his marked ability as a newspaper correspondent.

Guy Leslie Mills was born Feb. 5, 1876, in Jamestown, and is a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Sanford) Mills. Mr. Mills, who is now deceased, was a carpenter and held the position of foreman in Jamestown mills. Guy Leslie Mills attended the Jamestown public schools, passing thence to the high school where he was editor of the school paper called "The Paragraph." After graduating, Mr. Mills was employed for a time on Jamestown daily papers, notably the "News." On Oct. 15, 1895, he was appointed recorder in the office of the county clerk. This was followed by various promotions and in 1906 he was made special deputy clerk. He is now with one exception the oldest official in point of service in the Chautauqua county court house. His work has been highly commended and his manner of performing the duties of his present position have always given the most perfect satisfaction as his long tenure of office proves. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. Notwithstanding the pressing demands of his duties as a public official, Mr. Mills has never abandoned the newspaper work, and for twenty years has served as Mayville correspondent for the "Jamestown Journal." He is president of the Jamestown Journal Correspondents' Association. He also belongs to the Chautauqua County Grange, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mayville, in which he holds the office of steward and has served for ten years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

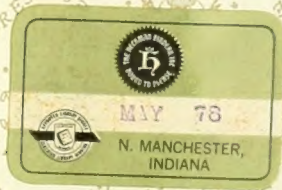
Mr. Mills married, Feb. 20, 1896, Vesta, daughter of Theodore F. and Frances (Smith) Van Dusen. Almon Van Dusen, twenty-five years ago, was a well known county judge, and was an uncle of Mrs. Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have three children: 1. Eleanor, married Robert H. Baker, great-grandson of Henry Baker, one of the early settlers of Jamestown, and they are the parents of one child, Mary Elizabeth, born July 7, 1918. 2. Isabel, became the wife of Harold W. Halsell, and lives in Westfield; they have one daughter, Elinor Jane, born March 9, 1920. 3. Leslie Gordon, employed in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The son and the two daughters graduated from the Mayville grammar and high schools. Mr. Mills finds his chief recreation in gardening, taking pleasure alike in the cultivation of flowers and vegetables.

Personal popularity, in large measure, is one of the rewards of a well spent life enjoyed by Mr. Mills. Material success is his and also public office and political preferment, but this is far from being all that his career has brought him. At every step of his progress he has made friends, warm and loyal, and this he rightly esteems a blessing unsurpassed by any other, the chief, indeed, with the one exception of family ties; ever vouchsafed to him.



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